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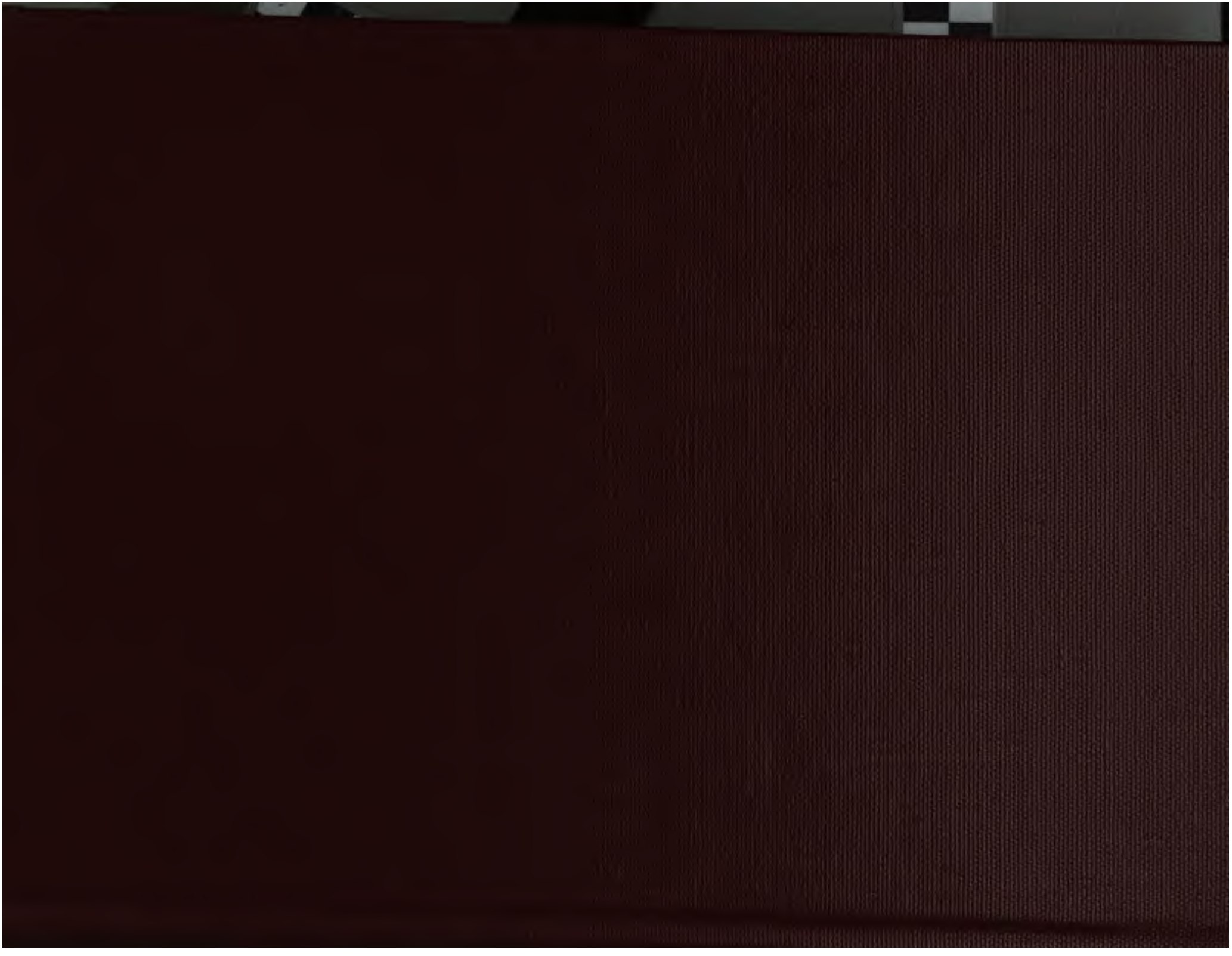

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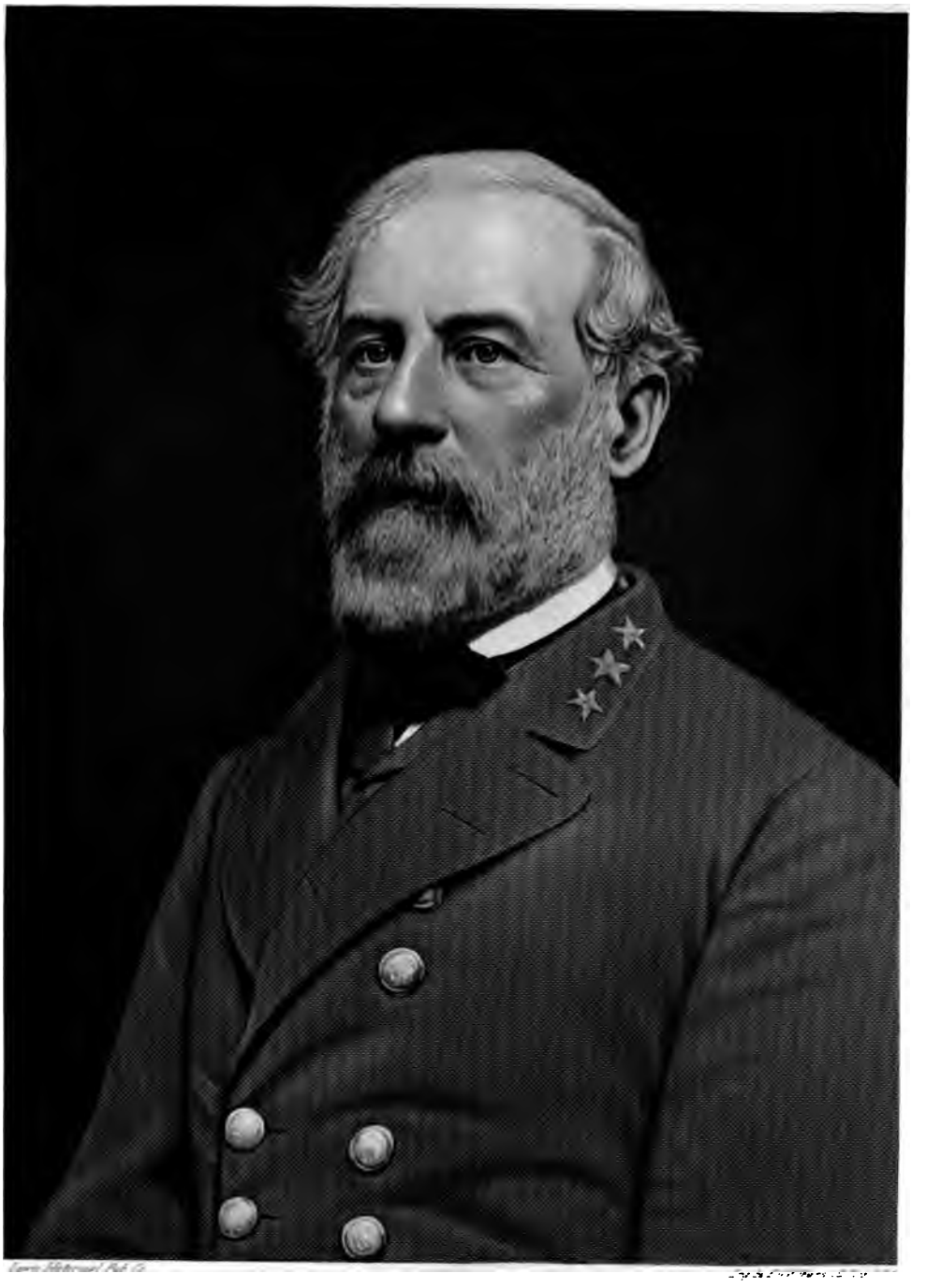

General Robert E. Lee

ENCYCLOPEDIA

of

VIRGINIA BIOGRAPHY

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

LYON GARDINER TYLER, LL. D.

President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg; Author of "Parties and Patronage in the United States," "The Cradle of the Republic," "Williamsburg, the Old Colonial Capital," "England in America," "The Letters and Times of the Tylers," etc.; Vice-President of the Virginia Historical Society, Member of the Maryland Historical Society, and various other societies.

VOLUME III

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PREFACE

In volumes I. and II., the history of Virginia as set forth in the biographies of its distinguished citizens was brought down approximately to the year 1861. The present volume brings that history down to date. The divisions are as follows: I. The Governors of the State; II. Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals; III. Under the Confederacy—Department Officers, Members of Congress, and Military and Naval Officers; IV. President of the United States; V. United States Senators; VI. House of Representatives; VII. Prominent Persons.

While it is believed that the list of persons under the first six heads may be deemed substantially correct and on the whole satisfactory, the same remark as was made in the preface to the second volume applies to the last division. The selection may not always have been wise, and some important persons have doubtless been omitted, but it is the best that could be done under the pressure of official work and the time allowed by the publishers. It is proper, however, to add that some names of important living persons were purposely omitted from the third volume because of their appearance in a more extended form in the fourth or fifth volumes prepared directly by the publishers.

THE AUTHOR.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE—1861-1915

VIRGINIA BIOGRAPHY

I—GOVERNORS OF THE STATE—1861-1915

Letcher, John, son of William Letcher, was born at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 28, 1813. He took a course at Washington College, and graduated in 1833 from Randolph-Macon College, where he also studied law. He entered upon practice in Lexington, and for some time was also editor of the "Valley Star." In 1850 he sat in the constitutional convention; as a Democrat he served in congress, 1852-59, and was active on the ways and means committee. He was governor from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1864, thus holding the office at the time of secession, which policy he had previously opposed, but earnestly supported when the Federal government resorted to force; and it was at his instance that the state forces were at once placed at the disposal of the Confederate government, without waiting for a vote of the people. At the close of the war he resumed practice at Lexington, and in 1875 was elected a member of the house of delegates. In 1876, while attending upon the house, he was stricken with paralysis. He lingered eight years, and finally died at his home in Lexington, January 26, 1884.

Smith, William, second term, January 1, 1864-May 9, 1865 (q. v.).

Pierpont, Francis H., born in Monongahela county, Virginia, January 25, 1814. He graduated from Allegheny (Pennsylvania) College in 1839, then taught school in Mississippi, studied law, returned home, and entered upon practice at Fairmont, Marion county. He was a pronounced anti-slavery man, and at the Wheeling convention in 1861, called to reorganize the state government, was unanimously chosen governor, and held office under this election for a year; meanwhile he was elected by the people of West Virginia to fill an unexpired term of two years, and subsequently re-elected for the full four-year term. After the division of Virginia into two separate states in 1863 he removed the state archives to Alexandria, convened a so-called legislature, remained there two years, and in 1864 called a convention which decreed the abolition of slavery. May 29, 1865, he removed the seat of government to that city. On the expiration of his term as governor, he resumed practice at Fairmont; in 1870 he was elected to the West Virginia legislature; and served as collector of internal revenue under President Garfield.

Wells, Henry Horatio, born in Rochester, New York, September 17, 1823; educated at Romeo (Michigan) Academy, and was a lawyer. He was a member of the Michigan legislature in 1854-56. He was colonel of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry in the civil war, serving with distinction, and was brevetted brigadier-general. In 1865 he settled in Richmond, Virginia, and engaged in law practice. In 1868 he was appointed provisional governor, under military authority,

superseding Governor Pierpont; in 1869, as a Republican, he was defeated for governor by Gilbert C. Walker. He was afterward appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia by President Grant. He resigned in 1872, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1875 he removed to Washington City, and became United States attorney for District of Columbia. He held this post till 1879. While Wells was a military appointee, and therefore looked upon as an alien by the people of Virginia, they had a kindly regard for him because of the general friendliness of his conduct.

Walker, Gilbert Carleton, born in Binghamton, New York, August 1, 1832; educated in various colleges, lastly Hamilton College, graduating in 1854, and winning the first prize for oratory. He subsequently studied law. He became the recognized leader of the young Democracy of Tioga county, New York. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he became prominent at the bar. On account of his health he settled in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1864, where he was an active leader in financial and manufacturing affairs and was president of a bank. In 1869 he became candidate for governor, in opposition to the Republican nominee. Being elected, his rigid enforcement of law and order won for him the title of "Political Savior of Virginia." He established a well organized free school system, enforced rigid economy in public expenditures, and secured the reorganization of the state debt and the re-establishment of the public credit. When he retired, he was unquestionably the most popular man in Virginia, and the one term principle alone prevented his re-election. He was elected to congress from the Richmond district in 1874 and again 1876. During his four years of congressional service, he was a principal member of several important committees—the Pacific railroads, revision of the laws, expenditures of the state department, and education and labor. In 1881 he located in New York City, where he secured a large law practice, in association with Gen. B. F. Tracy, and was known as a popular and effective orator. He was also a very handsome man and an excellent speaker. He died in May, 1888.

Kemper, James Lawson, born in Madison county, Virginia, June 11, 1823, son of William Kemper, a descendant of John Kemper, a member of one of the twelve families from Oldenburg, Germany, seated by Gov. Spotswood upon his lands at Germanna, Virginia. He was graduated from Washington College, and became a lawyer. He was a captain of volunteers in 1847, commissioned by President Polk. He served ten years in the legislature, being speaker two years, and a number of years chairman of the military affairs committee; was president of board of visitors of Virginia Military Institute. He was made colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment on May 2, 1861, and was promoted brigadier-general in May, 1862. He took part in many battles, and was desperately wounded while leading his brigade in a charge at Gettysburg. After he had sufficiently recovered, he was placed in command of the local forces in and about Richmond, and so served until the close of the war, meantime being promoted to major-general. After peace was restored, he resumed law practice in Madison county. He took an active part in opposition to the

Republicans, and was elected governor in 1873; while so serving, a legislative committee waited upon him to assure him of his unanimous election as United States senator if he would accept, but he declined, declaring that the state had already bestowed upon him the highest position in its power—the one he now held. He retired to his farm in Orange county, and died at Gordonsville, April 7, 1895. He married Mrs. C. Conway Cave.

Holliday, Frederick William Mackey, born in Winchester, Virginia, February 22, 1828, son of Dr. Richard J. M. Holliday, an early settler of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He graduated from Yale College in 1847, and then entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in law after one session, and was selected as final orator of the Jefferson Literary Society. He was made commonwealth attorney for Frederick county, and served until the war broke out. He went with the first troops to Harper's Ferry, and on his return became captain of a company, which was assigned to the Third Regiment, of the Stonewall Brigade, and rose to the colonelcy; was in numerous engagements, losing his right arm at Cedar Run (or Slaughter's Mountain), disabling him for field service. He then entered the Confederate congress, of which he continued a member until peace was restored. Resuming practice, he took first rank at the Winchester bar. He was a commissioner at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, in Philadelphia; in the same year he was a presidential elector. Without opposition, he was elected governor in 1877. His administration was principally concerned with the state debt question, and he vetoed the repudiation scheme. As governor he delivered the address of welcome at the Yorktown Centennial, under congressional appointment. After retiring from office he busied himself on his farm, and in literary pursuits. He died at Winchester, May 20, 1899.

Cameron, William Evelyn, born in Petersburg, Virginia, November 29, 1842, son of Walker Anderson Cameron and Elizabeth Page (Walker) Cameron, his wife. His father was a cotton broker, descended from Sir Ewan Lochiel, the celebrated chief of clan Cameron in Scotland. Among Gov. Cameron's distinguished American progenitors were Benjamin Harrison, who settled in Virginia in 1630, and was secretary to the colony; Sir Dudley Digges, master of the rolls to King Charles I.; Col. William Byrd, of Westover (1673); and Edmund Jenings (1690), deputy governor of the colony 1706-10. The founder of the Cameron family in Virginia and North Carolina was the Rev. John Cameron (1770), graduate of Aberdeen University, an Episcopal clergyman, and rector of old Blandford Church, Petersburg, Virginia.

William E. Cameron's early life was spent in his native city. He was studious and ambitious. He attended various schools, among which was the classical school of Mr. Charles Campbell, of Petersburg, the historian of Virginia. His first early employment was that of a clerk on a Mississippi steamboat. In 1860, he was selected for a cadetship at West Point, and took a preparatory course in St. Louis under Capt. (afterward Major-General) John Reynolds. In 1861, he acted as drillmaster for the Missouri state troops, and was captured at

Camp Jackson, but escaped the same night, and returned to Virginia. There he joined at Norfolk Company A, Twelfth Virginia Regiment, and subsequently took part in every engagement of Lee's army, except Sharpsburg, being at that time disabled by a wound received at Second Manassas which disabled him for several months. Promoted to second lieutenant in June, 1861, he was appointed regimental adjutant in May, 1862, on the brigade staff January, 1863, made inspector of Davis' Mississippi brigade, February, 1864, appointed adjutant-general of Weisiger's Virginia brigade, October, 1864, and in this capacity surrendered with Mahone's division at Appomattox in April, 1865.

Returning to his native city, Capt. Cameron was local editor of a small daily paper founded by the late A. M. Keiley, which was suppressed by Gen. Canby. He was then city editor of the Petersburg "Index" until 1866, when the "Norfolk Virginian" was founded and put under his editorial management. The following year he purchased the "Index," became its editor, and continued until 1872, when he became associated with the late Baker P. Lee in editing the "Richmond Enquirer." In the reconstruction times, Capt. Cameron was foremost in advocating the conservative policy which resulted in July, 1869, in the election of Gilbert C. Walker as governor, and the redemption of the state from the carpet-baggers. He became involved in a duel with the late Judge Robert W. Hughes, and was badly wounded. In 1876, he was elected mayor of Petersburg, and was twice re-elected. In 1879, he was one of those Democrats who declared in favor of a readjustment of the state debt, and did strenuous battle for his views in the "Richmond Whig," and on the stump, and in 1880 was a Hancock elector on the Readjuster ticket. In the following year he was nominated for governor by the Readjuster convention, against Maj. John W. Daniel, candidate of the regular Democrats whose platform pledged the state to pay the debt as funded. Capt. Cameron was elected by a substantial majority. After his four years of gubernatorial service, he engaged in the practice of law. In 1892, he was appointed agent for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was later appointed a member of the Jury of Awards of Liberal Arts, and still later was selected to prepare a history of that great enterprise. He remained in Chicago until 1894, when he returned to Petersburg. In 1896, he supported Palmer and Buckner against William Jennings Bryan and the proposed free-coinage of silver. In 1901, he was elected without opposition to the constitutional convention of Virginia, and in the convention, he was chairman of the committee on the executive department, and member of the committees on the judiciary and on final revision. He ranked as a polished and forceful speaker, and as a well-informed constitutional lawyer. In 1908 he removed to Norfolk, where for seven years he has been editor of the "Norfolk Virginian." Among the products of his pen are a "History of the World's Fair," (1892); "The Columbian Exposition," (1894); and biographical sketches of Lee, Tyler, Wise, and other distinguished Virginians.

On October 2, 1868, William E. Cameron married Louisa C. Egerton, of Petersburg, Virginia. They have had three children.

Lee, Fitzhugh, born at Clermont, Fairfax county, November 19, 1835, son of Commodore Sydney Smith Lee, U. S. N., grandson of "Light Horse Harry Lee," and nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. After receiving an academical education he was appointed to the United States military academy in 1852, graduating in 1856, and was commissioned second lieutenant of cavalry. He was in active service against the Indians, and was severely wounded. In May, 1860, he was ordered to report at the United States Military Academy as cavalry instructor, and was on this duty until the outbreak of the civil war when he resigned. Entering the Confederate service, he was commissioned first lieutenant of cavalry. For four months he was adjutant-general of Gen. Ewell's brigade. In August, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry, was promoted to colonel in March, 1862; to brigadier-general, July 24, 1862, and to major-general, August 3, 1863. He was with the Army of Northern Virginia in all its campaigns. He was severely wounded in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, and had three horses shot under him. In March, 1865, he was given command of the cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia, with which, in April, he surrendered to Gen. Meade, at Farmville, Virginia, and returned home, living in retirement several years. In 1874, on invitation, he attended the Bunker Hill Centennial, and his speech on that occasion was one of the earliest efforts of leading men on either side to lay aside the asperities of the late conflict, and grow together in the old fraternal bonds. In 1886, at the Washington Centennial celebration, New York City, at the head of the Virginia troops in the parade, he received an ovation second to that accorded to no public man present. He was elected governor in 1885, serving until 1890, the constitutional provision alone preventing a re-election. In 1896 he was made consul-general at Havana, by President Cleveland. During this service he had ample opportunity to distinguish himself by his calm but firm protection of American interests, amid the ragings of the Cuban rising against the Spaniards. His life was threatened, and Americans were in constant danger. In this contingency he had full power to call war vessels from Key West, but did not resort to this method. When the government was obliged to send a war vessel, he cabled to the state department recommending delay of such action, but the *Maine* had already sailed and was out of reach, and that ship was destroyed by a submarine explosion soon after her arrival at Havana. Following this, the feeling against Americans in Cuba was very threatening. On March 5th Spain asked for the recall of Gen. Lee, which was refused, but on April 5th all American consuls were recalled, and Lee with many other American citizens, returned home. On the organization of troops, Gen. Lee was placed in command of the Seventh corps, and though it was not called into active service, he was designated, in the event of military movements about Havana, to command operations. Late in 1898 he was given command of the artillery forces in the district of Havana, and later of the department of Cuba. He was author of the life of his uncle, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in a "Great Commander" series. He died in Washington City, April 28, 1905.

McKinney, Philip Watkins, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, May 1, 1832, son of Charles McKinney. He graduated from Hampden-Sidney College, taking high rank as a speaker, and receiving the Philanthropic Society gold medal. He studied law under Judge Brockenbrough, of Lexington, and engaged in practice; the same year (1858) he was elected to the general assembly, in which he served with distinction four terms, until the close of the war. He was a strong Union man, but went with his state when it seceded. He became captain of a company in the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, and served with it until severely wounded at Brandy Station, thereafter being on post duty at Danville. After the war he resumed practice. He was a Democratic candidate for congress, twice a presidential elector, several times commonwealth's attorney, and a delegate to the national conventions of 1884 and 1888, and was elected attorney-general in 1881. In 1889 he was elected governor, over William Mahone, and his administration was notable for its successful settlement of the state debt, on a plan of readjustment which was acceptable to the bondholders, since which time the interest has been steadily paid.

O'Ferrall, Charles Triplett, was born near Brucetown, Frederick county, Virginia, October 21, 1840. His father was John O'Ferrall, of Scotch-Irish descent, a farmer and hotel proprietor of Morgan county, Virginia, now West Virginia, who served as clerk of the county court, sheriff, and member of the legislature. He attended private schools and at fifteen began public life as deputy clerk of the circuit court of Morgan county, and on the death of his father in 1857 he was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and during the course of the war, rose to be colonel of cavalry. He was wounded several times and was once left for dead on the battlefield. After the war Col. O'Ferrall studied law at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, which was at the time, presided over by Gen. R. E. Lee. He then began to practice law at Harrisonburg in Rockingham county. He was soon elected to the legislature and took an active part in saving the state from the "carpet-baggers." In 1874, he was made by the legislature county judge of Rockingham. In 1884 he was elected to the forty-eighth congress and was re-elected to the five succeeding congresses, serving from May 5, 1884, to March 3, 1895. After this he was elected governor of the state (January 1, 1894—January 1, 1898). When his term of office came to an end, he settled in Richmond and practiced law, meeting with much success. He died September 22, 1905. As a public speaker Gov. O'Ferrall had few equals, and his "Four Years of Active Service" is a book of much value and has been highly praised.

Tyler, James Hoge, born at his father's home, "Blenheim," Caroline county, Virginia, August 11, 1846, son of Hon. George Tyler and Elva (Hoge) Tyler, his wife. The father, oldest son of Henry and Lucy (Coleman) Tyler, owned the "Blenheim" estate and many others, and was known for his hospitality and generosity; he was a member of the Virginia legislature both before and after the civil war. His mother dying at his birth, James Hoge Tyler was brought up by his grandparents, Gen. and

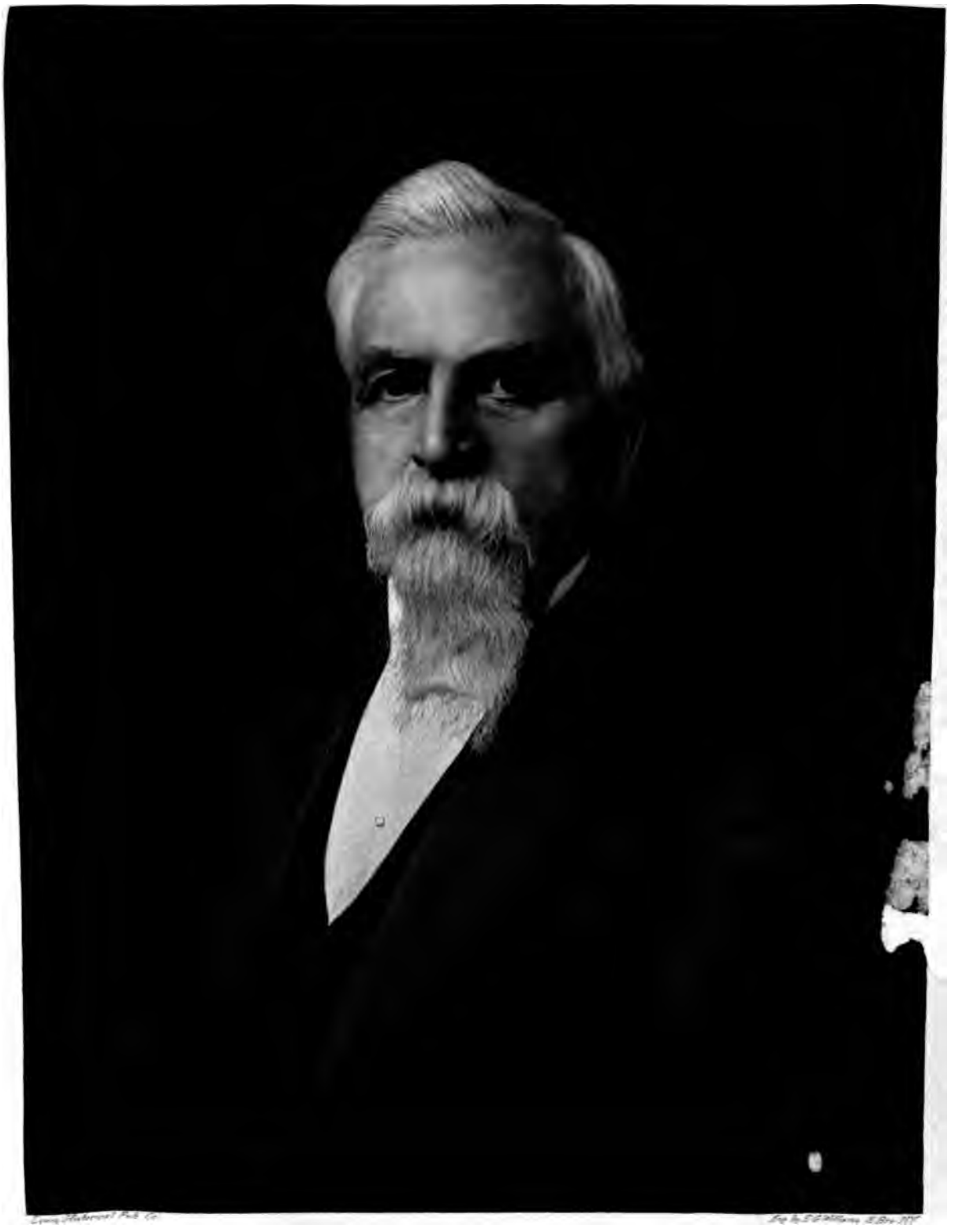
Mrs. James Hoge, at their home, "Belle Hampton," in Pulaski county, Virginia. When he was ten years old, his grandmother died, and his grandfather, stricken with paralysis, made him an assistant in his business affairs. To the age of fifteen he was instructed by private tutors and by his grandfather. After the death of Gen. Hoge, in 1861, he joined his father in Caroline county, and was sent to the school of Franklin Minor in Albemarle county. When Virginia seceded, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and served throughout the war with characteristic courage and fidelity. After the surrender, he returned to Pulaski county, and took up farm work, but soon became interested in public-affairs, and wrote frequently for the press urging manufacturing and mining development. In 1877 he was elected to the state senate, and proved himself a most efficient legislator. He urged the reduction of state taxes from fifty to forty cents. As a member of the commission which settled the state debt, his influence was potent in effecting a saving of interest. He was a member of the board of public buildings at Blacksburg and Marion, and the labors of that body received special commendation by the governor. He was made rector of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute), but resigned to enter upon his duties as lieutenant-governor, to which office he was elected in 1889. He was a member of the commission to examine into the disputed Virginia-Maryland boundary line, and was elected chairman of the joint committee of the two states. He gave earnest attention to the resources of the state, and in public addresses and letters to the press, he urged displays at the various fairs and expositions. In 1897, by acclamation he was made the Democratic candidate for governor, and was elected by a majority of more than 52,000 votes. During his term of office he greatly contributed to the prosperity of the state. By careful economy, the state debt was reduced by more than a million dollars, nor was this done at the expense of any public concern. Besides meeting the additional expense incident to an extra legislative session and a constitutional convention, the public school fund was increased by $21,000, and the literary fund by $68,000, while more than $800,000 remained in the public treasury, and the constitutional convention further reduced the tax rate from forty to thirty cents. He recommended a labor bureau, and the conditional pardon system, and these were established; the agricultural department was placed upon a sound practical basis; and all the state institutions received liberal and sympathetic support. During his term also the Virginia-Tennessee boundary dispute was settled.

In 1892 he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance at Toronto, Canada; and in 1896 went to Scotland as a representative of the Southern General Assembly at the Alliance meeting in Glasgow. He was a member of the board of trustees of Hampden-Sidney College, of the Union Theological Board, and of the board of the Synodical Orphans' Home at Lynchburg. Since retiring from the governorship he has resided at East Radford, Virginia, where he has been active in various business enterprises. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Sue Montgomery Hammet. Gov. Tyler is descended from Richard Tyler, who settled in Essex county in the latter part of the

seventeenth century (q. v. I, 346). He is a very happy and popular speaker and is distinguished for his genial and affable manners.

Montague, Andrew Jackson, born in Campbell county, Virginia, October 3, 1862, son of Judge Robert Latané Montague (q. v.). He was educated at private schools and by private tutors in Middlesex county, and in early youth developed a taste for the best of English literature—historical, biographical, poetical. After a year in the grammar school of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, he entered Richmond College, at Richmond, Virginia, and in due time was graduated from several of the schools of that institution, and having achieved much distinction as an orator and debater in the literary societies. He served as a private tutor from 1882 to 1884, and displayed such ability as to give promise of a high place in the educational field, had he seen proper to engage in it permanently. In the summer of 1884 he became a law student in the University of Virginia, under Professor John B. Minor, took the regular course in the following session, and in 1885 was graduated with the B. L. degree. He then entered upon practice in Danville, Virginia, and soon took a prominent place at the bar. He took an enthusiastic interest in politics, and in the campaign of 1892 he attracted the admiring attention of Mr. Cleveland, who, on coming to the presidency in the following year, appointed him United States district attorney for the western district of Virginia. In 1897 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and therefore resigned the district attorneyship. His services in this new position, during his four year term, were conspicuously creditable, and a factor in his further advancement. In 1901 he was the Democratic nominee for governor, over several distinguished competitors, and in the ensuing campaign he delivered many able speeches, and was elected by a large majority. During his four year term, he won general commendation as a most useful and progressive executive. In large measure, to him is due a deeply awakened interest in the public school system, and its substantial development. It was largely through his instrumentality that the primary plan for the nomination of United States senators was adopted. Retiring from the gubernatorial chair in 1906, Mr. Montague resumed the practice of his profession, in Richmond, and in May, of the same year, President Roosevelt selected him as one of the six delegates from the United States to the Third International Conference of American States, in Rio de Janeiro, July 21, 1906. Mr. Montague is well read in sociology and political economy, and in 1905 he received from Brown University, Rhode Island, the degree of LL. D. He was married, December 11, 1889, to Elizabeth Lynne Hoskins, of Middlesex county. In 1913 he succeeded John Lamb in congress from the Richmond district and is the present incumbent.

Swanson, Claude Augustus, born March 31, 1862, at Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, son of John Muse Swanson and Catherine Pritchett, his wife. His father was a highly respected merchant and manufacturer of tobacco in Pittsylvania county, who suffered a reverse and lost all his property in the panic of 1876. The subject of this sketch was put early to school and



W. Hodges Mann

made steady progress, but the misfortune which involved his father compelled him to suspend his education at fourteen years of age and go to work on the farm, and while thus engaged he gave his spare time to his books. At the age of sixteen he taught school, and after two years had saved enough money to pay his way for two sessions at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg. He then clerked in a grocery store at Danville two years, and while so engaged, four prominent men of that city voluntarily offered to lend him sufficient money to complete his education. After much hesitation, he accepted this offer, giving his notes for the amounts advanced by them, and declining their offer of a free gift. He then went for three years to Randolph-Macon College, where he took the degree of A. B., the Sutherlin medal for oratory, and the debater's medal in the Washington Literary Society. While at this college he edited the "Hanover and Caroline News," the organ of the Democratic party for those counties. In 1886 he attended the University of Virginia, and took the degree B. L., accomplishing one year the two years course. On his return home he entered upon practice at Pittsylvania, Pittsylvania county, and in two years was enabled to return every dollar of the money lent him by his generous benefactors. In 1882 he was nominated for congress over many competitors, was elected, and afterwards was even without opposition nominated and elected for six terms (1882-1896). In 1901 he made a vigorous campaign for the gubernatorial nomination, but was defeated in the convention at Norfolk by A. J. Montague. He engaged in the canvass, and made more speeches than any other man in the state, and thus won thousands of friends, and when, in 1905, the first trial was made of a popular primary for the nomination of governor, he easily won the coveted prize by a large vote. He served four years till February 1, 1910, and on August 1, 1910, was appointed by Gov. Mann to fill the vacancy in the United States senate occasioned by the death of John W. Daniel, and afterwards was confirmed in the office by the general assembly. His term expires March 3, 1917, but Mr. Swanson is so popular in his manner and so loyal to all the interests of the state that he will be doubtless re-elected his own successor. Mr. Swanson is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, of the Masonic order, of the Elks, and of the Odd Fellows, and is fond of fishing, hunting and horseback riding. In religious preference he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He married Lizzie Deane Lyons, December 11, 1894; they have no children.

Mann, William Hodges, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, July 31, 1843, son of John Mann and Mary Hunter (Bowers) Mann, his wife. The first five or six years of his life, he attended school in his native place, and afterward the Brownsburg (Virginia) Academy. He was deputy clerk of Nottoway county, 1859-61, and in June of the latter year he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, a part of Gen. Mahone's division. He acted as a scout in the operations at Petersburg, was taken prisoner in 1863 and escaped, but on account of injuries received in this line of duty, he was obliged to leave the service, and resumed his work as deputy clerk of Nottoway county. He

studied law without assistance, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1890 he became county judge of Nottoway county, serving until 1892, when he resigned. He was an active and effective campaign speaker, and in 1899 was a member of the Democratic State executive committee; during the same period he was a state senator, and chairman of the committee on revison of laws of Virginia. He was the author of the "Mann Law," under the operations of which were closed about eight hundred saloons in the country districts where there was no police protection; and he was also patron of the high school bill, passed in 1906, and under which some four hundred and fifty high school buildings have been erected. In 1910 he was elected governor, and his administration proved most notable, especially in giving practical effect to the temperance and public school legislation which he advocated so strenuously during his senatorial service. The termination of his term of office did not mean absolute retirement, as Gov. Mann has been very active since that date in making campaign speeches and taking part in public affairs. He resides at his plantation in Nottoway county, and is much interested in farming. He married (first) Sallie Fitzgerald, who died November 2, 1882, and (second) at Petersburg, Etta, daughter of Hon. Alexander and Anna Wilson Donnan.

Stuart, Henry Carter, born at Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia, January 18, 1855, son of William Alexander Stuart and Mary Taylor (Carter) Stuart, his wife. His father was descended from Archibald Stuart, who was of Scotch descent, but who came directly from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1726, first settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1732, in Au gusta county, Virginia. His son, Alexande Stuart, was a major in the revolutionar war, and had a son Alexander Stuart, wh was a lawyer of ability and was territoria judge of Missouri by appointment of Presi dent Jefferson. The latter's son, Archibal Stuart, was a member of congress and c the conventions of 1829-30 and of 1850-51 He married Elizabeth Letcher and had si children, of whom Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, c Confederate fame, was one, and Williar Alexander Stuart, father of the subject c this sketch, was another. William Alex ander Stuart was prominently engaged i manufacturing and general business and ac quired a large fortune.

Henry Carter Stuart was so unfortunat as to lose his mother at the age of seve years, but he had the care of kind friend and a devoted father. His life was passe mainly in the country, where he was re quired by his father to acquaint himself wit all kinds of manual labor and was not al lowed to be idle. After an attendance c several years upon private schools, he ente ed Emory and Henry College from whic he graduated in 1874 with the degree of A B. He then took a course of law at th University of Virginia for one year, afte which he began the active work of life, i 1875, as assistant to his father. As a promi nent stock raiser, president of the Stuar Land and Cattle Company, president of th Citizens' National Bank, president of Buck horn Iron and Improvement Company, an vice-president of the Prudential Fire Insur ance Company, he has been deeply engrosse in the development of the southwest, and ha acquired by his own unaided efforts ver large interests in lands and cattle, beside

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substantial interest in mineral properties and mining enterprises. While so much of his life has been spent in the way suggested, Mr. Stuart has, nevertheless, found time to engaged in public service. He was a leading member of the constitutional convention of 1901-02, and in 1903 was elected a member of the Virginia corporation commission for a term expiring in 1908. In 1914 he was elected governor, and he is still the chief executive. Two events so far contribute to make his term memorable. One is the adoption by the people of the prohibition of the sale of liquor; and the other is the great "Confederate reunion" held in June, 1915, in the city of Richmond. He was a member also of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and of the College of William and Mary. In religious preference Mr. Stuart is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat. He is a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the D. K. E. fraternity, and of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs in Richmond, Virginia. He married Margaret Bruce Carter, February 26, 1896, and has one child.

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seventeenth century (q. v. I, 346). He is a very happy and popular speaker and is distinguished for his genial and affable manners.

Montague, Andrew Jackson, born in Campbell county, Virginia, October 3, 1862, son of Judge Robert Latané Montague (q. v.). He was educated at private schools and by private tutors in Middlesex county, and in early youth developed a taste for the best of English literature—historical, biographical, poetical. After a year in the grammar school of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, he entered Richmond College, at Richmond, Virginia, and in due time was graduated from several of the schools of that institution, and having achieved much distinction as an orator and debater in the literary societies. He served as a private tutor from 1882 to 1884, and displayed such ability as to give promise of a high place in the educational field, had he seen proper to engage in it permanently. In the summer of 1884 he became a law student in the University of Virginia, under Professor John B. Minor, took the regular course in the following session, and in 1885 was graduated with the B. L. degree. He then entered upon practice in Danville, Virginia, and soon took a prominent place at the bar. He took an enthusiastic interest in politics, and in the campaign of 1892 he attracted the admiring attention of Mr. Cleveland, who, on coming to the presidency in the following year, appointed him United States district attorney for the western district of Virginia. In 1897 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and therefore resigned the district attorneyship. His services in this new position, during his four year term, were conspicuously creditable, and a factor in his further advancement. In 1901 he was the Democratic nominee for governor, over several distinguished competitors, and in the ensuing campaign he delivered many able speeches, and was elected by a large majority. During his four year term, he won general commendation as a most useful and progressive executive. In large measure, to him is due a deeply awakened interest in the public school system, and its substantial development. It was largely through his instrumentality that the primary plan for the nomination of United States senators was adopted. Retiring from the gubernatorial chair in 1906, Mr. Montague resumed the practice of his profession, in Richmond, and in May, of the same year, President Roosevelt selected him as one of the six delegates from the United States to the Third International Conference of American States, in Rio de Janeiro, July 21, 1906. Mr. Montague is well read in sociology and political economy, and in 1905 he received from Brown University, Rhode Island, the degree of LL. D. He was married, December 11, 1889, to Elizabeth Lynne Hoskins, of Middlesex county. In 1913 he succeeded John Lamb in congress from the Richmond district and is the present incumbent.

Swanson, Claude Augustus, born March 31, 1862, at Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, son of John Muse Swanson and Catherine Pritchett, his wife. His father was a highly respected merchant and manufacturer of tobacco in Pittsylvania county, who suffered a reverse and lost all his property in the panic of 1876. The subject of this sketch was put early to school and

ing the following session he was elected to the supreme court bench, where he distinguished himself by his erudition and the practical good sense of his opinions. With a brief interval he remained upon the bench until March 12, 1873, when ill health obliged him to resign. When he tendered his resignation, the entire court addressed him in a letter of regret, in which they showed that he held the highest possible position in the estimation of his associates on the bench. He never regained his health, and died in Petersburg, March 14, 1874. On March 17, of the same year, was held a memorial meeting of the bench and bar of Petersburg, and eulogistic tributes were paid his memory by Maj. Charles S. Stringfellow and Captain (later Judge) Drury A. Hinton. He married in Petersburg, in 1839, a daughter of Judge John F. May.

Bouldin, Wood, born at "Golden Hills," Charlotte county, Virginia, January 20, 1811, son of Hon. Thomas Tyler Bouldin, and Ann (Lewis) Bouldin, his wife; his grandparents on the paternal side were Wood Bouldin and Johanna Tyler, sister of John Tyler, of revolutionary fame. His early youth was passed in Richmond, where he attended a school conducted by Mr. Turner. He afterwards was a student at New London Academy, in Bedford county, then under the charge of the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, afterward the distinguished Bishop of Alabama. At this celebrated school he completed his academic studies, and on his return home, for a year taught a neighborhood school. He then removed to Halifax county, where he took up law studies under the office preceptorship of the Hon. William Leigh, one of Virginia's greatest jurists, and who ever afterward cherished a genuine affection and admiration for his whilom pupil. On coming to the bar, Mr. Bouldin found his capabilities taxed to the utmost in settling the affairs of his father, and the extensive estate of Frederick Ross (for whom the elder Bouldin was the representative), which had been left greatly embarassed. In discharging these onerous duties, Mr. Bouldin established a high reputation for ability and integrity. He now settled at Charlotte Court House, where he practiced his profession with great success. In 1842, seeking a larger field, he removed to Richmond, where he entered into a law partnership with Robert C. Stanard, one of the most eminent lawyers of his day. He at once took his position in the front rank of the Richmond bar, and Grattan's Reports record many opinions which attest his ability and learning. In 1853 he purchased the fine plantation on Staunton river, on which John Randolph, of Roanoke, had resided, and here took up his residence, and practiced his profession in Charlotte, Halifax and Mecklenburg counties. When civil war was impending, Mr. Bouldin was made a delegate to the Virginia convention of 1861. Here he insisted that the state should never leave the Union until she had made every endeavor to settle the differences between the different sections of the country, and refused to vote for the secession ordinance until President Lincoln called upon Virginia for troops, when he cast his lot with his state. During the war, he was one of the most trusted leaders in the legislature. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, he did not indulge in vain regrets, but took a patriot's part in seeking to recover the state

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Mr. Staples became a member of its house of representatives; he was re-elected in 1863, and served until the end of the war. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Montgomery county. In February, 1870, he was elected a judge of the supreme court of appeals, receiving the largest vote given any candidate except the Hon. R. C. L. Moncure. In 1882 the Readjuster party came into control of the state, and Judge Staples and his associates on the bench were not re-elected. In 1884, Judge Staples was a member of the committee chosen to revise the civil and criminal laws of the state, a work which occupied three years, and being embodied in what is known as the code of Virginia of 1887. Judge Staples was twice a Democratic presidential elector. During his term on the supreme bench, he could have received the nomination for governor on two occasions, and also that for attorney-general; but he was steadfastly reluctant to being a candidate for any political office. He was counsel for the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, but resigned the position. He was a member of the law firm of Staples & Munford, acknowledged leaders at the bar.

Anderson, Francis T., born at Walnut Hill, Botetourt county, Virginia, December 11, 1808, son of William Anderson and Anne (Thomas) Anderson, his wife; the latter a daughter of Col. Francis Thomas, of Frederick county, Maryland. He received his early instruction from his mother; then at the school of Curtis Alderson; for one session in a school at Ben Salem, Rockbridge county, and then for some years at the Fincastle Classical School. He subsequently entered Washington College, from which he was graduated with distinction at the age of nineteen. He read law under the direction of Fleming B. Miller and Chancellor Creed Taylor, and came to the bar just when he attained his majority. In his early professional life he for some years had a small class of young law students, but his practice demanded so much of his time that he dismissed them. In 1855 his health demanded a change, and he removed to Rockbridge county, and settled at Glenwood, where he lived until 1866, devoting himself chiefly to his farm and iron interests. In 1860 he was an elector on the Constitutional Union party ticket, was elected, chosen president of the electoral college which cast the vote of Virginia for Bell and Everett—the first occasion in the history of the state when her vote was cast against the nominees of the Democratic party. He was a pronounced Unionist until war was precipitated, when he gave his firm adherence to the southern cause. In May, 1861, he was elected to the house of delegates, and in that body was distinguished for the zeal and ability with which he aided in providing for the troops in the field, and for security at home. Owing to impaired health he declined a re-election in 1863. In 1865 he was again elected, but, on account of war conditions, he was unable to take his seat. In 1869 he resumed the practice of law. In 1870 he was made, by the general assembly, one of the original five members of the supreme court of appeals, which position he held until January 1, 1883, when he retired and gave himself to the care of his private business. From the first, he took rank as an able and fearless judge. He was a devoted friend of education. In 1853 he was elected a trustee of Washington College. He

participated in the reorganization in 1865, aided in bringing Gen. Robert E. Lee to its presidency, and cooperated with him in his plans for enlarging the usefulness of the institution. In 1879 he was chosen rector of Washington and Lee University, and held that position until his death, November 30, 1887, in his seventy-ninth year. He was married, December 8, 1836, to Mary Ann Alexander, daughter of Andrew Alexander, of Rockbridge.

Burks, Edward C., born in Bedford county, Virginia, May 20, 1821, came from a highly respectable family of Irish origin. In his boyhood he attended nine different schools, his education occupying all his time until he attained his majority. He was studying the classics when ten or eleven years of age. He attended several sessions of the New London Academy, in Bedford county, under the superintendence of Henry L. Davies, and then of George E. Dabney, afterward a professor at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). In 1839 he entered the last-named institution, and was graduated therefrom in 1841, delivering the Cincinnati oration, the highest honor of the graduating class. Later the same year, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1842. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Bedford and adjacent counties and steadily advanced in the estimation of both bench and bar. In December, 1876, he was elected by the legislature to the supreme court of appeals, and remained in that position for six years, when, the Readjuster party having come into power, a question was raised as to whether he had been elected for a full term or for an unexpired term, and it was decided against him, and he returned to his profession, with his office in Bedford City. He was one of the revisers of the code of Virginia of 1887, with Judge Staples and Maj. John W. Riely. He was a member of the house of delegates in 1861-62, and a part of 1863—the only political office he ever held, and he declined a re-election. Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1891 he was president of the Virginia State Bar Association, and that year delivered a most meritorious address, which was widely distributed.

Lewis, Lunsford Lomax, born in Lewiston, Rockingham county, Virginia, March 17, 1846, son of Samuel Hawes Lewis and Ann Maria (Lomax) Lewis, his wife, and a descendant of John Lewis, of county Down, Ireland, who came first to Pennsylvania, and removed to Virginia in 1732, being the first permanent white settler in Augusta county, and in 1745 was a justice of its first court. The father of Lunsford L. Lewis was a member of the state legislature, for many years a presiding justice of the Rockingham county court, and general of the state militia. On his mother's side he was descended from Sir Thomas Lunsford, lieutenant of the Tower of London, who came to Virginia in 1649.

Lunsford L. Lewis was educated at Center (Kentucky) College, and at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice at Culpeper, Virginia, in 1869, and shortly afterward became commonwealth attorney. He was appointed by President Grant as district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia,

and by successive reappointments filled the position until 1882, when Gov. Cameron appointed him to the bench of the supreme court of appeals, to succeed Judge Moncure, late presiding judge, who died August 28, 1882. He was elected by the next legislature (which was Republican) for the term of twelve years, and was immediately chosen by the court as its president; and in this capacity served with eminent ability until the end of his term. On January 1, 1895, Judge Lewis returned to his profession, and changed his residence to Richmond. He did not long remain in privacy, for President Roosevelt restored him to the office which he had held under President Grant, that of United States district attorney. He remained in that position until 1905, when he received the Republican nomination for governor, but his Democratic opponent was elected. He was then re-appointed district attorney by President Roosevelt. He was married (first) to Rosalie Botts, daughter of Hon. John Minor Botts, and (second) to Janie Looney, daughter of Col. Robert F. Looney, of Memphis, Tennessee. He resides in the city of Richmond.

Richardson, Robert A., born in Smyth county, Virginia; was elected to the bench of the supreme court of appeals in 1882, and served till 1895. He was very popular with the bar.

Lacy, Benjamin Watkins, born at "Ellsworth," New Kent county, Virginia, January 27, 1839, son of Hon. Richmond T. Lacy; his mother was a daughter of Col. John Lane, of "Vaucluse," Amelia county, Virginia. He was taught by his mother until sufficiently advanced in Latin and mathematics to enter the academies of Pike Powers, of Staunton; and Brown and Tebbs of Albemarle; and his education was completed at the University of Virginia, after which his father was his law preceptor. The war intervened, however, and he joined the New Kent troop of horse, April 17, 1861, as a private. He was three times disabled by wounds, but, in spite of his condition, participated with his company in all the battles of Gen. Lee's army. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and during the latter part of the war commanded a squadron of two companies, with which he surrendered at Appomattox Court House. After the war, he reviewed his law studies, and engaged in practice in partnership with his father—an association which was necessarily terminated when the son came to the bench of the county court in 1870. After three years service, he resigned, and in 1873 was elected to the house of delegates, to which body he was returned for three following terms; he was on the committee on courts of justice every term until the last, when he was made speaker. While serving in the latter position, he was elected in 1880 to the circuit court bench, from which he resigned in 1883 to take his seat as a member of the supreme court of appeals, and served till 1895, when his term expired.

Fauntleroy, Thomas T., born in Winchester, Virginia, December 20, 1823, son of Gen. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, a Virginian, who in 1861 resigned his commission as colonel of the Eleventh United States Dragoons, and who was then the ranking officer in the United States army, of all who took sides with the south. He was educated at the celebrated high school of Benjamin

Hallowell, in Alexandria, Virginia, and graduated in 1844 with the law class of the University of Virginia, with John Thruston Thornton, John Page, of Hanover, J. Randolph Tucker, John C. Rutherfoord, William C. Rives, Jr., and others, among his classmates. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1847, at Winchester. In 1850 he was elected commonwealth attorney in Frederick county. He was elected to the legislature. In 1859 he participated in the capture of John Brown and his followers at Harper's Ferry, and in 1861 was commissioned lieutenant in the state military service. Upon the passage of the "sequestration act" of the Confederate congress, he was chosen as one of the receivers to execute the difficult and delicate responsibilities imposed by that law. At the close of the war, he resumed practice, with broken health. He again represented Frederick county in the legislature, and in 1879 he was elected by the legislature, secretary of the commonwealth. In 1883 he was elected by the legislature, one of the five judges of the supreme court of appeals, for a term of twelve years, and upon the organization of the court, he was made resident judge at Richmond. He made an excellent judicial record.

Hinton, Drury A., born in Petersburg, Virginia. He was descended, on his father's side, from Maj.-Gen. Abraham Wood, who received a patent for the land upon which the city of Petersburg stands; and on his mother's side, from Capt. John Stith. He attended the best schools in his native town until 1857, when he was sent to the famous teacher, Lewis Minor Coleman, at Taylorsville, Hanover county, where he remained two years. He was a hard student, and impaired his health by allowing himself not more than four hours sleep in the twenty-four, and this overwork so wrought upon him afterward, that at the University of Virginia he was not able to remain longer than four months in any one session. He was studying law in March, 1861, when he left the university to enter the Confederate army as first lieutenant of Company G, Forty-first Virginia Infantry. He served throughout the war, and was paroled at Appomattox. He was post adjutant at Sewell's Point during the fight between the *Merrimac* (or *Virginia*) and the *Monitor*. He was subsequently adjutant of the Forty-fourth Virginia Battalion. He served as volunteer aide to Col. (afterward General) D. A. Weisiger, and was subsequently commissioned as aide-de-camp, and continued on duty with that officer. In 1866 he reviewed his law studies under the distinguished judge William T. Joynes, and in August of that year was admitted to the bar. In 1872 he was elected commonwealth's attorney, and corporation counsel for the city of Petersburg, both of which positions he occupied until 1883, when he resigned to take his seat upon the bench of the supreme court of appeals. It is said that during his occupancy of the commonwealth attorneyship, no verdict was taken against the city of Petersburg. On the bench, he was regarded as one of the ablest of the five judges. In 1894 he left the bench, and resumed law practice in Petersburg. He was married, December 22, 1870, to Fannie Howard Collier.

Keith, James, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 7, 1839, son of Isham

Keith and Juliet (Chilton) Keith, his wife. In early childhood he was feeble, but his youth was robust. The influence of his mother was salutary in directing his education and shaping his life. He was prepared for college in the schools of his neighborhood, and took his law course at the University of Virginia, under Professor John B. Minor. On April 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the famous Black Horse Cavalry, and in December, 1863, was made adjutant of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry Regiment. He saw service on many a field, under Payne, Wickham, Fitzhugh Lee and Stuart. The last scene was near Appomattox Court House, where his command drove the enemy back nearly two miles, but was finally intercepted by the Federal Gen. Ord with an overwhelming force. After the war he engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, 1869-70. He was elected circuit judge in the latter year, and by successive re-elections was continued in that position until January 1, 1895, when he was elected to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and was soon made president. In January, 1906, he was re-elected for a term of twelve years. He is recognized as a most able lawyer, and most competent judge. He has received the LL. D. degree from the Washington and Lee University. He was married, February 16, 1887, to Francis Barksdale Morson, of Warrenton, Virginia.

Cardwell, Richard Henry, born at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1845, son of Richard Perrin Cardwell and Elizabeth Martin (Dalton) Cardwell, his wife. In his youth he labored on the farm, and in winter attended school in a nearby village. Losing his father in infancy, he met with difficulties in obtaining an education, but his mother was an inspiring influence upon him. He attended the Beulah Male Institute and the Madison Male Academy, but this was the extent of his educational advantages. From 1863 until the close of the war between the states, he served as a private soldier in a North Carolina company, acquitting himself with soldierly courage and fidelity. At the close of the war, he returned to his North Carolina home, but in 1869 removed to Hanover county, Virginia, to be near his wife's people, and engaged in farm work, and reading law in his spare hours. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice, and had soon drawn to himself a considerable clientele. From 1881 to 1895 he was a member of the house of delegates, and from 1887 to 1895 was speaker. In 1884 he was a Democratic presidential elector, and displayed fine talents as a campaign orator. In 1892 he was a member of the state debt commission which settled the public debt of Virginia. He was chairman of the joint committee of the legislature to adjust and settle with Maryland the controversy over the boundary line between the two states, and he prepared the report which was adopted by the legislature of Virginia, and accepted by that of Maryland. In 1894 he was elected a member of the supreme court of appeals, for a term of twelve years, and in January, 1906, was re-elected for another term of twelve years. He is known as an admirable jurist—able, industrious, and entirely faithful to his trusts. He was married, February 9, 1865, to Kate Harwood, of Richmond, Virginia.

Buchanan, John Alexander, born in Smyth county, Virginia, October 7, 1843, son of James A. and Mary G. Buchanan. He received his early education in the old field schools, and his collegiate training at Emory and Henry College. When Virginia seceded he enlisted as a private in an infantry regiment in the Stonewall Brigade, and served entirely through to the end of the war, participating in many of its most sanguinary battles. In the battle of Gettysburg, he was captured, and held as a prisoner of war from July, 1863, to February, 1865, when he was exchanged, returned to his regiment, and was with it at its disbanding in April, following. He then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, completed the course, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice at Abington, Washington county. He was successful from the outset, and soon came to be known as one of the most capable lawyers of southwestern Virginia. In 1885-87 he was a member of the house of delegates, in which body he made an excellent record. In 1889 he was elected to congress, as representative from the ninth congressional district, and was returned for a second term. In 1895 he was elected to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of appeals, and came to be regarded as one of the ablest men on the bench. In 1913 he gave notice of his intention not to apply for re-election, when his term should expire in 1915, and in 1914 the general assembly elected Joseph W. Kelley, of Bristol, to succeed him.

Harrison, George Moffett, was born near Staunton, Virginia, February 14, 1847, son of Henry Harrison and Jane St. Clair Cochran, his wife. He had for his early teacher his talented father, who took a genuine pleasure in instructing his children. He was just at the proper age to prepare for college, when the civil war broke out, and he at once enlisted in the Confederate army. He acted with courage and fidelity during the entire struggle, serving in the Fredericksburg artillery, with which he surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Returning home, he busied himself with his books until 1869, when he entered the law school of the University of Virginia. Finishing his course in the summer of 1870, he was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession, in Staunton which has since continued to be his place of residence. While in active practice, he was counsel in many highly important cases. For a number of years he was a member of the law firm of Harrison & Tucker, his partner being Harry St. George Tucker. He was one of the master commissioners in chancery of the circuit court of Augusta county. He was elected a judge of the supreme court of appeals, January 1, 1895, and his marked ability as a jurist won for him a re-election in 1906, for a twelve year term. He married Bettie Montgomery Kent.

Phlegar, Archer Allen, born at Christiansburg, Virginia, February 22, 1846, son of Eli and Ann Phlegar; his father was a well known lawyer. He attended a male academy in Montgomery county, and Washington College. He entered the Confederate army as a private, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. After the war, he worked on a farm, meantime studying law, and in due time was admitted to practice,

and became the legal representative of several railroad, mining and manufacturing companies. From April, 1901, to April 1, 1903, he was the managing receiver of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, and vice-president of the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad Company. His first public position was that of commonwealth atterney for Montgomery county, to which he was appointed in 1870, and held for a period of seven years, through consecutive elections, and in 1877 he was elected to the state senate. In October, 1900, he was appointed, by Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, a judge of the supreme court of appeals, and held the office to February 22, 1901, when the legislature failed to return him to the office. In 1903 he was elected to the state senate, for the second time. He held high rank both as a legislator and jurist, and his mind was of the highest order. He married Sue Shanks, and had five children.

Whittle, Stafford Gorman, born at "Woodstock," the family home, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, December 5, 1849, son of Commodore William Conway Whittle and Elizabeth Beverley Sinclair, his wife. The father was a commodore in the United States and Confederate States navies, and the mother was a daughter of Commodore Arthur Sinclair, of the United States navy. The son, Stafford G. Whittle, in early years took instructions in schools in the city of Norfolk, but upon the breaking out of the civil war he returned to his native county, and there continued his education. He was subsequently under the care of a tutor at his father's home in Buchanan, Botetourt county, and the instruction was supplemented by a course of study at the Chatham Male Institute, in Pittsylvania county. At the age of eighteen, he entered Washington College, under the presidency of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The following year (1868) he studied law at the University of Virginia, under Professor John B. Minor. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon law practice in Henry county, and was soon employed in most of the important litigation in the counties of the district. After ten years practice, he was appointed, February 1, 1881, by Gov. F. W. M. Holliday, judge of the fourth judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Benjamin Green. The Democratic caucus of the succeeding legislature nominated him for the unexpired term, but he was defeated by the Readjuster legislature, and retired from the bench in March, 1882. In 1885 he was elected to the position by the Democratic legislature, for a full eight year term, and at its expiration was re-elected for another term, without opposition. Upon the death of John Randolph Tucker, Judge Whittle was unanimously chosen to succeed him as law professor at Washington and Lee University, which honor he declined. In 1900, he was called upon to sit with President Judge James Keith, and Judges B. R. Wellford, Jr., and Henry E. Blair, as a special court of appeals in the Peyton's administrator *vs.* Stuart case, involving the entire property of the White Sulphur Springs. When the Lynchburg judicial circuit was abolished, that city and Campbell county were attached to Judge Whittle's circuit, upon the unanimous petition of their bars; his circuit, by this addition, becoming the largest in the state. On February 12, 1901, he was elected, by

the legislature, judge of the supreme court of appeals, to fill the unexpired term of Judge John W. Riely, deceased, succeeding Hon. A. A. Phlegar, a temporary appointee. In January, 1906, he was re-elected for the term beginning February 1, 1907. He is recognized as a most industrious and capable jurist. He married, in 1880, Ruth Drewry, daughter of Dr. H. M. Drewry, of Henry county, Virginia.

Kelly, Joseph L., born in Smyth county, Virginia, March 4, 1867, son of John A. Kelly and Martha Peck, his wife; his father was a lawyer, and for twenty-five years was judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Virginia. He began his education in the neighborhood schools, and completed it at Emory and Henry College, from which he was graduated in 1886, with the B. A. degree. After reading law for a year under the preceptorship of his father, he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, and was graduated B. L. in June, 1889. Later, Emory and Henry College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He began practice in 1889, at Estillville (now Gate City), in partnership with Gen. Rufus A. Ayers. In 1892 he removed to Big Stone Gap, where he followed his profession until the fall of 1892, when he took up his residence in Bristol, where he has since remained. Since 1895 he has been a member of the law firm of Bullitt & Kelly, who have an extensive practice in southwest Virginia, maintaining two offices—one at Big Stone Gap, in charge of J. F. Bullitt, and the other at Bristol, under the management of Mr. Kelly. In January, 1915, Mr. Kelly was elected to the bench of the supreme court of appeals. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He married, July 29, 1896, Mary Eloise Hull, daughter of Capt. D. D. Hull, of Marion, Virginia, and they have four children.

UNDER THE CONFEDERACY

III—UNDER THE CONFEDERACY

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, second secretary of state (July, 1861-March, 1862), born at Hunter's Hill, Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809, son of James and Maria (Garnett) Hunter, grandson of William and Sarah (Garnett) Hunter, and of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett, and a direct descendant of James Hunter who immigrated from Scotland and settled in or near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1829, and at the Winchester Law School in 1830. He practiced law in Essex county, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1834-36. He represented his district in the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth congresses, 1837-43 and 1845-47, and served as speaker of the house in the twenty-sixth congress, when only thirty years of age. He was chosen United States senator in 1846 as successor to W. S. Archer; took his seat, December 6, 1847, and was re-elected in 1852 and again in 1858. In the senate he advocated the annexation of Texas, the compromise of the Oregon question, the tariff bill of 1846, and opposed the Wilmot proviso. He advocated the retrocession to Virginia of the portion of the District of Columbia west of the Potomac river, and voted to extend the line established by the Missouri compromise to the Pacific ocean. He opposed the admission of California and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He became chairman of the finance committee in 1850, held that position until 1861, and framed the tariff act of 1857 which lowered duties. In 1857-58 he advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. In the Democratic national convention of 1860 at Charleston he was a candidate for the nomination for president, and received next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. He took an active part in the campaign of 1856, speaking through the north and foretelling the dissolution of the Union if the rights of the southern states were abrogated in the territories. On the secession of Virginia in 1861, he left the United States senate, and became a member of the provisional Confederate congress at Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. Davis made him secretary of state, on the resignation of Secretary Robert Toombs. Mr. Hunter resigned this position when unanimously elected to the Confederate States senate by the legislature of Virginia and he was made president *pro tempore* of the senate. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stephens and John A. Campbell he was a peace commissioner and met Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward on board the *River Queen* in

*The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States met at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861, and adjourned permanently, February 17, 1862, having held five sessions. The first regular Congress under the Confederate Constitution, met at Richmond, Virginia, February 18, 1862, and continued till February 17, 1864. The Second Congress met in Richmond, May 2, 1864, and adjourned March 18, 1865.

Hampton Roads. On his return to Richmond he presided over the war meeting that resolved, without opposition, to carry on the war till the south had achieved its independence. He opposed the bill allowing freedom to such slaves as should serve in the Confederate army, and when the question came to a vote, he acted under instructions from his constituents and voted for the measure under an emphatic protest. He was arrested at the close of the war, and after imprisonment is Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator from Virginia in 1874, was elected treasurer of the state in 1877, and at the close of his term, in 1880, retired to his farm in Essex county, Virginia. He was appointed by President Cleveland United States collector of customs at the port of Rappahannock, Virginia, in June, 1886. He died in Essex county, Virginia, July 18, 1887.

Seddon, James Alexander, secretary of war (q. v., p. 44).

Randolph, George Wythe, second secretary of war (March 24, 1862-November 17, 1862), born at Monticello, Virginia, March 10, 1818, son of Gov. Thomas Mann and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. He attended school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, while under the care of his brother-in-law, Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, and in 1831 was warranted midshipman in the United States navy. He was given leave of absence in 1837, to attend the University of Virginia, where he studied two years. In 1839 he resigned his commission in the navy, and after studying law, practiced in Richmond. He was one of the commissioners sent by the state of Virginia to confer with Abraham Lincoln at his home in Springfield, with the hope of maintaining peace. He raised a company of artillery at the time of the John Brown raid, and the organization then known as the Virginia Howitzer Battalion, Maj. George W. Randolph, was attached to Magruder's force in the battle of Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade in Magruder's army until March 17, 1862, when President Davis appointed him secretary of war in his cabinet to succeed Judah P. Benjamin, transferred to the state department. The question of the use of hidden shells as charged against the Confederate troops at the evacuation of Yorktown, led to his decision that it was not admissable in civilized warfare to take life with no other object than the destruction of life, but that planting shells was admissible on the parapet of a fort to prevent its capture or on the trail of a retreating army to save the army. He resigned his seat in the cabinet of President Davis, November 17, 1862, and returned to the army, but was forced to resign and seek relief from a pulmonary complaint by running the blockade and living in southern France. He returned to Virginia several years after the close of the war, and died at "Edge Hill," Virginia, April 10, 1878.

Ould, Robert, assistant secretary of war, and chief of bureau of exchange; born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, January 31, 1820. After a course of study at Jefferson (Pennsylvania) College, he was graduated from Columbia College, Washington, D. C., in 1837, and in law from William and

Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1842, and practiced his profession in Washington City until 1861. During the years preceding the war, he served on the commission, appointed by President Pierce, for the codification of the district laws. He was also district attorney, and as such conducted the prosecution of Daniel E. Sickles for the killing of Philip Barton Key. He retained the office until after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, when he went to Virginia with his family. In 1861 he was appointed assistant secretary of war for the Confederate States, and held the position during Secretary of War Benjamin's term of service. Under the cartel of exchange of prisoners of war, as arranged by Generals Dix and Hill, in July, 1862, Mr. Ould was appointed agent of exchange on behalf of the Confederacy, and in this position, which he held until the close of hostilities, he earned the respect of all parties by his humane efforts to effect the exchange of prisoners, and his careful attention to all the details of his office. At Appomattox he tendered his parole to Gen. Grant, who declined to treat him as a prisoner, and sent him under safeguard to Richmond. He was subsequently imprisoned by order of Secretary of War Stanton, was indicted for treason, and tried by a military commission, which promptly acquitted him. He then resumed the practice of law in Richmond.

Tyler, Robert, register of the treasury, born at "Cedar Grove," in New Kent county, Virginia, September 9, 1818, eldest son of President John Tyler and Letitia Christian, his first wife. In October, 1833, he entered William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and graduated from the academic department B. A., 1835 (the sole graduate in that year), and from the law department in 1837. As a young man he displayed fine literary powers and was the author of various poems, among them "Ahasuerus," and "Death, or Medora's Dream." He removed to Philadelphia, and entered on the practice of law, and met with success at the bar. He also engaged actively in political affairs. At the age of twenty-eight, was elected president of the Irish Repeal Association. During his father's administration, he acted as signer of patents, and for a time as the president's private secretary. In 1847 he was appointed solicitor of the sheriff of Philadelphia, holding the office three years, and was afterwards appointed to the office of prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in which he served until his removal to Richmond, in 1861. In 1854 he introduced and passed in the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, the first resolution passed in any state in favor of a Pacific railroad, and wrote a largely circulated pamphlet in its favor. In 1858 he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Pennsylvania. He was active in promoting the nomination of Mr. Pierce for the presidency in 1852, and the nomination of Mr. Buchanan in 1856. Both these presidents held him in the highest esteem, and both offered him missions and offices of importance, all of which he declined. At the time of the Mexican war he recruited and tendered to the government a regiment in Philadelphia, but which was declined, on account of the quota of the state being already filed. He was yet at his post as prothonotary in 1861, when Virginia, his native state, seceded. His southern sentiments were well known throughout Phila-

delphia, and he was, like many others, assaulted by a mob, and obliged to fly for his life. He succeeded in reaching Richmond, and was soon afterward appointed register of the treasury by President Davis, and discharged the duties of the position with conspicuous ability until the close of the war. He afterwards made his residence in Montgomery, Alabama, where he was editor of the "Mail and Express," and chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He was an impassioned and eloquent speaker, and won the respect of all by his high and delicate sense of personal and official honor. In 1839 he married Priscilla, daughter of Thomas A. Cooper, the famous tragedian. He died, in Montgomery, Alabama, December 3, 1877.

Crump, William Wood, born in Henrico county, Virginia, November 25, 1819, a son of Sterling Jamieson Crump, a well known importing merchant of his day, and Elizabeth Wood, his wife. William Crump, American progenitor of the family, settled in York county, Virginia, and his descendants lived for many generations in New Kent county, which had been cut from York county. William Wood Crump passed his early life in Richmond, where he was a pupil in the well known school conducted by Dr. Gwathmey. Subsequently he prepared for college at Amherst Institute, Amherst, Massachusetts, then entered William and Mary College in 1835, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1838. He studied law under the preceptorship of Professor N. Beverley Tucker, to whom he was tied by the bonds of sincere friendship until the death of the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and at once entered into the practice which was to make him so famous. He was a most effective speaker on the subject of states rights, supported John C. Calhoun in 1844, strongly advocated the annexation of Texas, and was a leading spirit in enrolling Virginia with those states which supported James K. Polk. In the next presidential canvass he was equally prominent in the support of Lewis Cass. Early in 1851, Mr. Crump was elected by the legislature to succeed Hon. John S. Caskie, who resigned as judge of the circuit court of Richmond City; July 1, 1852, the new constitution of the state terminated all these judgeships, and he retired from the bench. Prior to the civil war he was an important figure in the city council of Richmond, and was the author of many ordinances which tended greatly to improve the city. When the civil war broke out, he was ardent in his support of the Confederacy, and was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury of the Confederate States, the duties of which office he discharged with his usual ability. At the close of the war he was elected a delegate of the city of Richmond to the first general assembly, was chairman of one of the most important committees of this body, and was an active participant in all the debates. When all the members of the legislatures of the southern states were retired by the Shellabarger bill, Judge Crump resumed his practice of the law, and was successfully identified with this until the close of his life, with the exception of a term of service again spent in the legislature. Prior to the war he had been appointed a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College and was president of its board of visitors. He was always an active worker in the interests of this college, and it is largely

due to his efforts that she was placed on a sounder financial basis. Judge Crump was identified with innumerable important cases in the course of his long professional life, and among the most important were: The defence of President Jefferson Davis, when accused of treason, going on his bond when Mr. Davis was released; the John Randolph will case, tried in Petersburg; the case of Jeter Phillips, who was tried in Hanover for the murder of his wife; and Thomas Judson Cluverius, who was tried in Richmond for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, his cousin. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the most eminent jurists of the state. Judge Crump married Mary S. Tabb, now deceased, a daughter of Philip Edward Tabb, Esq., of Waverley, Gloucester county, Virginia, and is survived by four children. He died at Richmond, Virginia, February 27, 1897.

Cooper, Samuel, adjutant and inspector general, C. S. A.; born at Hackensack, New Jersey, June 12, 1798, son of Maj. Samuel Cooper, of the revolutionary army, and Mary Horton, his wife. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1815; was commissioned brevet second lieutenant of light artillery, and served at New England posts, 1815-18, in the adjutant-general's office in Washington City until 1825, and for a year in garrison in Florida. He was on duty at the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, 1826-28, and then became aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb. In 1836 he became captain in the Fourth Artillery, and was assigned to staff duty at army headquarters, as assistant adjutant-general. During the Florida war he was chief of staff to Gen. William J. Worth, being engaged against the Seminole Indians, in 1841-42. For the next ten years he was on special duty in the war department as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For meritorious service in the Mexican war he was brevetted colonel. On May 30, 1848, he became adjutant-general of the army. On March 7, 1861, he resigned his commission, and offered his services to the seceded states, and as a citizen of Virginia, was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the C. S. A. He published "A Concise System of Instruction and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States" (1836). He married, in 1827, a granddaughter of George Mason, of "Gunston Hall," Clermont, Virginia. After the war he resided at "Cameron," near Alexandria, Virginia, where he died, December 14, 1876.

Gorgas, Josiah, chief of ordnance, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1818. His long residence in Richmond, and his devotion to its people, gave him standing as an adopted son. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1841, sixth in his class, and was assigned to the ordnance department. In 1845-46 he visited Europe by direction of the war department, to observe military methods. He served with credit in the Mexican war, was especially distinguished at the siege of Vera Cruz, and rose to the rank of captain in 1855. After serving on duty in various government arsenals, he resigned at the beginning of the civil war, and was placed at the head of the Confederate ordnance department, with the rank of brigadier-general. His task was stupendous by reason of the com-

plete poverty of the south with regard to munitions of war. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston said of him, "he created the ordnance department out of nothing." Immediately after his appointment, he sent a capable officer to Europe to procure arms and ammunition; established arsenals; arranged for the development of lead and copper mines; and made preparation for the manufacture of artillery and small arms, of powder, and ammunition. Out of this grew the important bureau of foreign supplies, and the mining and nitre bureau. He displayed rare judgment in the selection of officials for the work under his control, and impressed all with whom he came in contact, as an executive officer of remarkable ability and energy. After the war he devoted himself to business, and for a time was superintendent of the Briarfield Iron Works. He was elected vice-chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1872, and was made president of the University of Alabama in 1878, and where he remained until failing health obliged him to resign. He was, however, made librarian, and served in that capacity until his death, May 15, 1883. He married a daughter of ex-Gov. Gayle, of Mobile, Alabama.

Kean, Robert Garlick Hill, chief of bureau of war, March, 1862-April, 1865; was born on October 24, 1828, at "Mt. Airy" in Caroline county, Virginia, the residence of his maternal grandfather, Col. Humphrey Hill. His father was John Vaughan Kean, of "Olney," and his paternal grandfather was Dr. Andrew Kean, of "Cedar Plains," Goochland county, who came to Virginia from Ireland upon the completion of his education at the University of Dublin. It is said that Dr. Kean was tendered a chair in the University of Virginia by Mr. Jefferson. Young Kean's mother died when he was three years old, and he was brought up by his aunt, Miss Elizabeth Hill, who taught school at "Mt. Airy." His father married a second time, and he returned with him to "Olney." He attended the Episcopal High School under Dr. Pendleton, who was afterwards Gen. Lee's chief of artillery. He subsequently attended the Concord Academy under the famous teacher, Frederick W. Coleman. In 1848 he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated as Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He subsequently studied law. In 1853, he settled in Lynchburg, Virginia, and practiced law in partnership with the late J. O. L. Goggin. He entered the Confederate army as a private, and after the battle of Manassas was made adjutant-general on the staff of his kinsman, George W. Randolph. When Col. Randolph became secretary of war of the C. S. A., Mr. Kean was made chief of the bureau of war. After the war he returned to Lynchburg, and resumed the practice of his profession. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the university, and was for eight years a member of the board of visitors, and rector of the board for four years. During this time, much was done for the university, notably the placing of it upon a better financial condition by refunding its debt. At the bar, Mr. Kean was regarded as among the ablest and most learned members of the profession, and was highly regarded by all who knew him. He was for many years a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and on the standing committee of the diocese of Southern Virginia. In 1854, he married Jane, daugh-

ter of Col. Thomas J. Randolph, of "Edge Hill;" and in 1874 married, for his second wife, Adelaide, daughter of Col. William H. Prescott, of Louisiana.

Tidball, chief clerk of the navy department.

Spottswood, W. A., chief of medical and surgical bureau, navy department.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Baldwin, John Brown, born at Spring Farm, in Augusta county, Virginia, January 11, 1820, son of Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin, of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and of his wife, Martha Steele Brown, daughter of Judge John Brown, chancellor of the Staunton district. His early education was obtained in the primary schools of Staunton and at the Staunton Academy, taught by Littleton Waddell. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for three years, imbibing that love of his alma mater, which went with him through life, not only when he was a distinguished member of the board of visitors of that institution, but at all times and on all occasions. After leaving the university, he read law for two years with his father, who was then one of the leaders of the Staunton bar. At the age of twenty-one he began the practice of his profession in Staunton, in partnership with his brother-in-law, the Hon. A. A. H. Stuart. After three years this partnership was dissolved, and John B. Baldwin opened an office of his own. In 1844 he took an active part in behalf of the Whig ticket, and this canvass he acquired a reputation as a debater which remained with him through life. The next year he was elected to the legislature, and took an active part, being a strong advocate of the provision that representation should be based on what was known as the "mixed basis," that is, of persons and property, as against what was known as the "white basis," which meant representation upon white persons alone. The result was, his defeat at the next election. This was a matter of little concern to him, and he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In 1859, upon the death of Judge Samuels, he became a candidate against his friend, Judge William J. Robertson, for the position thus left vacant upon the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. The election of Judge Robertson called from him a message of congratulation which was suitably replied to, and showed the pleasant feeling existing between these two eminent lawyers. In 1860 he was an ardent advocate of the Bell and Everett ticket, and made a notable speech in behalf of that ticket in the Richmond Club House. In 1861 he was a representative from Augusta county to the convention known as the Secession Convention. There he opposed, in what was supposed by many the ablest speech of that body, the ordinance of secession. Another notable speech made by him in that convention was one in opposition to the right of suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He was one of the committee sent by the convention to confer with President Lincoln, in the hope of averting hostilities. After the war began, he was appointed by Gov. Letcher as inspector-general of the state volunteers, and upon the state troops being merged into those of the Confederacy, he took the field as a colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment. During the operations in West Virginia he was taken with an illness

which compelled him to return home, and before his recovery he was elected to the first regular congress under the Confederate constitution, and was re-elected to the second congress. After the war he was one of the moving spirits in the state in trying to bring about peace and order, and was influential in the meeting called for that purpose in Staunton, on May 8, 1865. He was elected a member of the legislature of 1865, and was speaker of that body. Here he won a reputation as an able presiding officer, and the rules under which the present general assembly of Virginia is conducted are known as Baldwin's Rules. In 1868 he was a member and president of the convention of the Conservative party which met to nominate state officers. In that body he was urged to accept the nomination for the governorship, but stoutly refused to do so, though he received fifty votes for the nomination against fifty-two for Col. R. E. Withers, who was a nominee of the convention. In 1868 he was a member of the committee of nine which went to Washington and secured the permission of the government to have the disfranchising clauses of the Underwood Constitution submitted separately to the people of Virginia. He was also the chairman of the Virginia delegation which met in New York in the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. In any body of men, Col. Baldwin was naturally a leader. His great bodily form, his hearty honest manners and genial kindly disposition to all, especially to children, made him a unique figure in the life of his people. At the bar he was regarded as a power, and to him people flocked for advice from all over the commonwealth. Perhaps the most notable feature of his life's work was in connection with the extension of the railroad now known as the Chesapeake & Ohio, from its narrow limitations within the state of Virginia, to the Ohio river. At the time of his death, September 30, 1873, the resolutions adopted by the various bodies of which he was a member attested the esteem in which he was held. On September 20, 1842, he married, Miss Susan Madison Peyton, eldest daughter of John Howe Peyton, Esq., one of the leaders of the Staunton bar.

Bocock, Thomas Stanley, born in Buckingham (now Appomattox) county, Virginia, May 18, 1815. He graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1838, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was county attorney, 1845-46; and for several years a member of the Virginia house of delegates. He was elected as a Democrat to the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1861). He was elected representative to the Confederate congress in 1862, and February 14, of that year, was chosen speaker of the house and was re-elected to the second congress. He was a member of the state legislature, 1869-70; and a delegate in the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1880. He died in Appomattox county, Virginia, August 5, 1891.

Boteler, Alexander Robinson, born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, May 16, 1815. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1835. He served in the state assembly; in 1852 was a Whig presidential elector, and in 1856 an American presidential elector. He was elected as a National American to the thirty-sixth congress, in 1859, his term

closing March 3, 1861. At the outbreak of the war between the states he entered the Confederate army, and became a member of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's staff. In November, 1861, he was elected to the Confederate provisional congress, and was subsequently elected to the first Confederate congress. He was appointed a member of the Centennial Commission in 1876; was appointed as a member of the tariff commission by President Arthur, and was subsequently made pardon clerk in the department of justice, by Attorney General Brewster. He died in Shepherdstown, Virginia, May 8, 1892.

Brockenbrough, John White, was the son of William Brockenbrough, of Richmond county, who was born July 10, 1778, and long distinguished in public life as member of the house of delegates, of the council, judge of the general court and of the supreme court of appeals. He was born in Hanover county; educated at William and Mary College (1824-1825), and was for many years judge of the United States court for the western district of Virginia; member of the provisional congress of the Confederate States, and after the war professor of law in Washington and Lee University. He married Mary C. Bowyer, of Lexington, Virginia, and left issue.

Caperton, Allen Taylor, born near Union, Monroe county, Virginia, November 21, 1810. He was educated in the schools of Huntsville, Alabama, the University of Virginia, and Yale, graduating from the latter in 1832. He studied law, and was admitted to the Virginia bar. He became a director of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. He was elected to the legislature, and in 1859-60 was a state senator. In 1861 he was a member of the Virginia convention, and was an active opponent of secession until the beginning of hostilities, when he joined the fortunes of the state. He was elected to the Confederate States senate in 1863, and served until its dissolution in 1865. In 1875 he was elected to the United States senate from West Virginia, and was a member of the committees on claims, railroads, and the revision of laws. He devoted his energies to bringing to the notice of distant capitalists the undeveloped wealth of the coal, iron, timber and grazing lands of West Virginia. He died in Washington City, July 26, 1876.

Chambliss, John Randolph, born at Hicksford, Greenville county, Virginia, January 23, 1833; graduated from United States Military Academy, 1853; resigned the following year and remained at home until 1861. He was a representative in the second Confederate congress. He was aide-de-camp to the governor, 1856-1861; commanded a brigade of Virginia militia, and was brigade inspector. In July, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and took part in the operations on the Rappahannock. Later he was assigned to W. H. F. Lee's cavalry brigade, and served under Stuart; in December, 1864, promoted to brigadier-general, and was killed August 16, leading in a cavalry battle on the Charles City road, north side of the James river. His body was treated with honor by the enemy, and delivered to his friends.

Collier, Charles Y., a member of the Confederate States house of representatives.

De Jarnette, Daniel Coleman, born near Bowling Green, Virginia, September 27, 1822; pursued classical studies; served several years in the state house of delegates; elected as an anti-administration Democrat to the thirty-sixth congress (March 4, 1859-March 3, 1861); re-elected to the thirty-seventh congress, but did not serve; representative from Virginia to the first and second Confederate congresses, 1862-1865; died in White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 18, 1881.

Funston, David, representative in second Confederate congress.

Garnett, M. R. H., (q v.); member of first Confederate congress.

Gholson, Thomas Saunders, born in Gholsonville, Brunswick county, Virginia, December 9, 1809, son of Maj. William Gholson; was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1827. He became a judge of the state circuit court in 1859; was president of several railroads, and aided to support a public library in Petersburg, Virginia. He was a member of the second Confederate congress. He died at Savannah, Georgia, December 13, 1868.

Goode, John, born in Bedford county, Virginia, May 27, 1829, son of John and Ann M. Goode, of English descent. He was educated at the New London Academy and Emory and Henry College, studied law under Hon. John W. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1851. At the age of twenty-two elected from Bedford county to the general assembly. In the convention of 1861 he voted for the secession ordinance after the failure of the peace conference in Washington. He volunteered at the opening of the war between the states, took part in the first battle at Manassas, and was called to the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early. He was a member of the Confederate congress from February, 1862, until the end of the war. In 1865 he engaged in practice of law in Norfolk, and was elected to the house of delegates. He was a member of congress from 1874 to 1881, and served on the committee on education. A Democrat in politics, he was a presidential elector in 1852, 1856 and 1884; a delegate in the national conventions of 1868, 1872, 1883 and 1892, and served on the national committee of his party from 1868 until 1876. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, William and Mary College, and the Virginia Agriculture and Mechanical College. From May, 1885, to August, 1886, he was solicitor-general of the United States, and in 1893 was a member of the United States and Chilian claims commission. In 1898 he was president of the Virginia State Bar Association, and in 1901 unanimously elected president of the Virginia constitutional convention. He married Sallie, daughter of R. A. Urquhart, of Isle of Wight, Virginia. He died at Norfolk, July 14, 1909.

Holcombe, James Philemon, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, September 25, 1820; attended Yale University and the University of Virginia, pursued a legal course, in which profession he subsequently achieved an eminently brilliant success as a teacher and author, as well as in the political phases of the profession; elected to the position of adjunct professor of constitutional and international law, mercantile law and equity, in the University of Virginia in

1852, to assist Professor Minor, and two years later was advanced to the full professorship of his subjects; in 1861 he was a member of the secession convention of Virginia, and in 1862 was elected to the house of representatives of the Confederate congress and continued until 1863; was a firm believer in the cause of the southern Confederacy, and vigorously advocated the justice of the right of secession; after the close of his term in the Confederate congress, he accepted an appointment as commissioner to Canada, representing the Confederate government; in 1868 he opened a school for boys in Bedford county, Virginia, and later removed the school to Capon Springs, West Virginia, and continued to direct it until his death, August 22, 1873; was an orator of much eloquence and a writer of distinguished merit, and some of the most valuable of his writings were contributed to the publications of the Virginia Historical Society, of which he was a member; he also wrote extensively for other periodicals, and published several law books: "Leading Cases on Commercial Law," New York, 1847; "Digest of the Decisions of the United States Supreme Court," 1848; and "Merchants' Book of Reference," 1848; he also published, in 1868, "Literature and Letters"; his death occurred at Capon Springs, West Virginia.

Holliday, F. W. M., (q. v.); member of second Confederate congress.

Jenkins, Albert Gallatin, born in Cabell county, Virginia, November 10, 1830; entered the Virginia Military Institute, then studied at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1848; immediately took a course of law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1850, but never practiced; went instead to his plantation, and devoted himself to farming; his public spirit would not permit an absolute agricultural existence, and he became a delegate to the national Democratic convention, held in Cincinnati in 1856, and was then elected a representative from Virginia, serving in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861); delegate in the Confederate provisional congress in 1861; enlisted in the Confederate service, appointed brigadier-general, August 1, 1862; assigned to Gen. Hill's division, and afterwards transferred to Stuart's cavalry; as a commander he was ever on the alert, and especially showed his genius in the handling of his forces at the battle of Gettysburg; he subsequently served in the Shenandoah Valley, and in western Virginia, and was killed in the battle of Floyd's Mountain, near Dublin, Virginia, May 9, 1864.

Lyons, James, was born in Hanover town, Virginia, in 1801, the eldest son of Dr. James Lyons, and grandson of Peter Lyons, president of the supreme court of appeals. He attended William and Mary College in 1817, and settled in Richmond City, where he practiced law. In 1824, being then just twenty-three years old, he was sent by the city council to New York to arrange with LaFayette as to his visit to Virginia. In the politics of his day he was a states rights Whig and drew the Virginia Whig address of 1840, pledging the Whig party against a bank and a protective tariff. He was twice elected to the senate, and on his resignation from that body was elected to the house of delegates. On the death of John Tyler, January 18, 1862, he was elected in his place to the house of representatives of the Confed-

erate congress, and during the war was appointed by the Confederate government a judge to try political prisoners. After the war he practiced his profession in Richmond with great success, and was one of its representative citizens. He possessed a commanding person and prepossessing manners.

Johnson, Robert, member of provisional congress, and representative in first and second congresses.

Mason, James M., member of provisional congress (q. v.).

McFarland, William H., was a prominent financier and lawyer of Richmond, president of the Farmers' Bank, member of the provisional congress of the Confederacy; in 1871 he was a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College.

McMullen, Fayette, born in Scott county, Virginia, in 1810; received an academic education; was a stage driver in early life. He was elected to the senate of Virginia from the Washington district in 1838, and served until 1849. He was elected as a Democrat to the thirty-first congress and reëlected to the thirty-second and thirty-third congresses without opposition, and was elected a fourth time, serving from December 3, 1849, to March 3, 1857. He was appointed governor of Washington territory by President Buchanan, and served as such from 1857 to 1861. He was elected from Virginia to the second Confederate congress, serving from February 22, 1864, to the overthrow of the Confederacy. He died at Wytheville, Virginia, November 8, 1881, from injuries sustained in a railroad accident.

Miller, Samuel A., representative in second Confederate congress.

Montague, Robert Latané, born at "Ellaslee," Middlesex county, Virginia, May 23, 1819, son of Lewis B. Montague and Catherine Street (Jesse) Montague, his wife. He was a student in Fleetwood (King and Queen county) Academy, and studied law under Judge Lomax, of Fredericksburg. In 1841 he entered William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and graduated in law in 1842, the same year taking a post-graduate course in the same institution. He was one of the most brilliant and polished speakers in the state. He was several times a Democratic presidential elector; and was for many years commonwealth attorney of Middlesex county. He was elected lieutenant-governor under Governor Letcher, leading his ticket by five thousand votes. He was president of the Virginia convention of 1861, and was made a member of the executive council which had power to organize the army and make appointments to office. He was a member of the second Confederate congress, and was one of the most conspicuous of the younger members. In 1872 he was elected to the house of delegates, though the county had a large negro Republican population. In 1875 he was elected judge of the eighth judicial district, and in 1878 was reelected for eight years, dying in office, March 2, 1880, at "Inglewood," Middlesex county. He was for many years moderator of the Virginia Baptist General Association. He married Cordelia Gay, daughter of Joseph C. Eubank.

Preston, Walter, born in Abingdon, Virginia, son of John M. Preston. He was educated for the bar, and became distinguished

in his profession. Previous to the civil war he was a candidate for attorney-general of Virginia. He was a member of the Confederate provisional congress, and a representative in the first regular congress under the Confederate constitution, defeating Fayette McMullen. He died shortly after the war.

Preston, William Ballard, was born at "Smithfield," Montgomery county, Virginia, November 25, 1805, son of Governor James Patton (q. v.) and Ann (Taylor) Preston. He was a student at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practiced successfully in his native state, meantime serving as a representative in the Virginia legislature, and as a state senator. He married a Miss Redd, of Virginia. He was a Whig representative from Virginia in the thirtieth congress, 1847-49; and secretary of the navy in President Taylor's cabinet, from March 8, 1849, to July 22, 1850. He visited France in 1858-59, as an agent from Virginia, to effect the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Norfolk and Havre, but the plan was defeated by the civil war. He was a delegate from Virginia to the provisional Confederate congress that met at Richmond, July 20, 1861, where he still sought to prevent war. He was elected a senator from Virginia in the first Confederate congress, which met February 22, 1862, being succeeded on his death by Allen T. Caperton. He died at "Smithfield," Virginia, November 16, 1862.

Pryor, Roger Atkinson, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, July 19, 1828; was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1845, and from the University of Virginia in 1848; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. After practicing law a short time in Petersburg, he abandoned the profession on account of ill health, and engaged on the editorial staff of the "Washington Union," and later on that of the "Richmond Enquirer." In 1854 he was appointed special minister to Greece, returning home in 1857 and again engaging in newspaper work. He was elected as a Democrat to the thirty-sixth congress, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of William O. Goode, and served from December 7, 1859, to the close of the session, March 3, 1861, and was reëlected to the next congress, but did not serve on account of the breaking out of the civil war. He was a member of the provisional Confederate congress, and of the first Confederate States congress. He entered the Confederate army as colonel, and was promoted to brigadier-general, but resigned and enlisted as a private soldier. He was captured by the Federals in November, 1864, and was confined in Fort Lafayette, but was soon released. After the war he located in New York City, and engaged in the practice of law. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876; judge of the New York court of common pleas, 1890-94; justice of New York supreme court, 1894-99, retiring upon reaching the age limit, and resuming his law practice. He was made official referee in 1912.

Rives, William C., member of second Confederate congress (q. v.).

Russell, Charles W., member of provisional congress and representative in first and second congresses.

Scott, Robert E., son of John Scott and Elizabeth Pickett, his wife, and a descendant of Rev. John Scott, M. A., of Dipple

parish, Morayshire, Scotland, was born April 22, 1808, was educated at the University of Virginia, 1825-1827, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Warrenton, Virginia, 1829. He was elected commonwealth's attorney and for years served in the legislature; member of the constitutional convention of 1850 and of the convention of 1861, in which body he supported the Union until the proclamation of Lincoln for troops to coerce South Carolina. He was a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate States, July, 1861. In September, 1861, he was a candidate for the Confederate house of representatives. He died May 3, 1862, killed by two marauders from the United States army in Fauquier county, while trying to arrest them. He had been offered by Mr. Seward the position of Secretary of Navy of the United States. He married (first) March 10, 1831, Elizabeth Taylor, born 1815, died March 11, 1834, daughter of Robert Johnston Taylor, of Alexandria; (second) Anne Morson, daughter of Alexander and Anne (Carson) Morson, of Stafford county, and (third) Henningham Watkins Lyons, sister of Hon. James Lyons, of Richmond (q. v.).

Seddon, James Alexander, born in Falmouth, Virginia, July 13, 1815, son of Thomas Seddon, a merchant and subsequently a banker, who was descended from John Seddon, of Lancashire, England, who was one of the early settlers of Stafford county, Virginia; his mother, Susan (Alexander) Seddon, was a lineal descendant of John Alexander. James A. Seddon entered the law department of the University of Virginia and was graduated in 1835; after graduation began practice in Richmond, where his abilities attracted immediate attention, and he became one of the foremost members of his profession in the state; elected as a Democrat to the twenty-ninth congress (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847), receiving a handsome majority, although the district was usually uncertain; he declined a renomination in 1847, because his views were not in accord with the platform of the nominating convention; re-elected to the thirty-first congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851), but his delicate health obliged him to decline another nomination, and he retired to Sabot Hill, his home on the James river, above Richmond; he took an active part in the debates during his service in congress, and was acknowledged to be the leader of his party; his debates upon the reform revenue bill, in which he advocated free trade, were models of strength and erudition, and commanded wide attention; in 1860 was appointed, with John Tyler and others, a commissioner to the peace congress which, at the instance of the state of Virginia, was held in Washington; he was placed upon the committee of rules, and by the instruction of his state made the minority report, recommending the amending of the constitution according to the resolution which had been introduced into the senate by John J. Crittenden. He was a delegate to the Confederate provisional congress, and upon the establishment of the Confederate government was given the portfolio of secretary of war in the first cabinet of Jefferson Davis, November 20, 1862. In his contention with Governor Brown, of Georgia, upon the subject of conscription, he showed the strength of his personality; the principle of state sovereignty, according to Governor Brown, did not permit the general

Statue erected 1891 to the memory of
General Williams Carter Wickham.
Richmond, Virginia, 1820–1888

government to conscript the citizens of any state, carried out logically there could be no general government; upon the fall of the Confederacy, Mr. Seddon retired from public life, and died in Goochland county, Virginia, August 19, 1880.

Smith, William (q. v.), member of first regular Confederate congress.

Staples, Waller R. (q. v.), member of first and second Confederate congresses.

Tyler, John (q. v.), member of the provisional and first Confederate congresses.

Whitfield, Robert H., representative in second congress.

Wickham, Williams Carter, born in Richmond, Virginia, September 21, 1820, son of William Fanning and Anne (Carter) Wickham, grandson of John Wickham, the distinguished lawyer who defended Aaron Burr, and a descendant of Robert Carter, and of Gen. Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and commander of the Virginia forces at Yorktown; educated in the private schools of Richmond, and the University of Virginia, where he studied law; after graduation he returned to his father's estate in Hanover county, Virginia, where he established himself as a farmer; nominated and elected as a Whig candidate to the Virginia house of delegates and the state senate, of which he was a member for many years; elected to the secession convention, where he opposed secession, but on the outbreak of the civil war formed a cavalry company and became the captain of the Hanover troop; was successively promoted to be colonel and brigadier-general. He was a member of the second Confederate congress. After the war was elected president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, at that time the Virginia Central Railroad Company, and was associated with the same at the time of his death; served for years as a member of the board of supervisors of his native county, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of his own people; he married Lucy P. Taylor, granddaughter of John Taylor, of Caroline county, Virginia; three children survived him: Hon. Henry T. Wickham, Mrs. Robert H. Renshaw, William F. Wickham; at the time of his death a monument was erected to him in the city of Richmond by his old soldiers and the employees of the railroad which he managed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

Anderson, Joseph Reid, son of William and Anne Thomas Anderson, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, February 6, 1813, and graduated from the United States Military Academy, 1836; appointed lieutenant in the Third Artillery; served in engineer bureau at Washington; transferred to corps of engineers as brevetted second lieutenant; assisted in building Fort Pulaski, at entrance of Savannah river. He resigned September 30, 1837, to accept position as assistant engineer, state of Virginia; chief engineer of Valley Turnpike Company, 1838-41; subsequently head of firm of Joseph R. Anderson & Company, proprietors of Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond. In September, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general, C. S. A., and assigned to command of forces at Wilmington, North Carolina. In the spring of 1862 ordered to Fredericksburg in command of brigade;

later given command of a new division under A. P. Hill; participated in battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm; seriously wounded in latter engagement, and resigned July 19, 1862. He died at Isle of Shoals, New Hampshire, September 7, 1892.

Armistead, Lewis Addison, born at New Bern, North Carolina, February 18, 1817, son of Gen. Walker Keith Armistead. Graduated from United States Military Academy, 1839, commissioned second lieutenant, Sixth United States Infantry; March, 1844, promoted to first lieutenant; served in Mexican war, and brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco, and major for services at Molino del Rey. Continued in army, serving against Indians, and promoted to captain, 1855. In March, 1861, major C. S. A.; later became colonel of Fifty-seventh Regiment; April 1, 1862, promoted brigadier-general. At Seven Pines, distinguished for personal bravery; at Malvern Hill led charge under personal order of Gen. R. E. Lee. Subsequently commanded brigades under R. H. Anderson and Pickett; September 6, 1862, appointed provost marshal general of the army. At Gettysburg led his brigade of Pickett's division in the historic charge, scaled the works, and fell wounded into the hands of the enemy, but not until he had planted his colors over their fortifications. He died from the effects of his wound, July 4, 1863.

Ashby, Turner, born at Rose Hill, Fauquier county, Virginia, 1824, grandson of Capt. John Ashby, of the revolution. Was captain of volunteers at time of John Brown raid, and aided in capture of Harper's Ferry. He commanded Confederate post at Point of Rocks; was soon promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel; later was assigned to command of cavalry in the valley district. He was authorized by war department to recruit cavalry, infantry and heavy artillery, and was commissioned brigadier-general. He played a prominent part in all the operations in the Shenandoah Valley. Near Harrisonburg he led an attack upon the enemy, when his horse was shot under him, and he led his men on foot, when a ball pierced his breast and he fell dead, June 6, 1862. "His daring was proverbial, powers of endurance almost incredible, tone of character heroic, and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the movements of the enemy." In October, 1866, his body was reinterred in the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester.

Barton, Seth Maxwell, son of Thomas Bowerbank Barton; graduated from United States Military Academy, 1849; as brevet second lieutenant Third Infantry, served at Fort Columbus, New York; promoted second lieutenant, serving in the southwest until 1861, being promoted to captain. He resigned June 11, 1861, to enter the Confederate service; became lieutenant-colonel of Third Arkansas Regiment, and participated in operations in West Virginia. Under Gen. E. Kirby Smith he commanded a brigade in East Tennessee. He subsequently was made prisoner with the Vicksburg garrison, but was soon exchanged. He was given command of Armistead's brigade, Pickett's division, and served in North Carolina and on the James river; later he commanded a brigade for the defense of Richmond under Gen. Ewell, and was under Lee at the surrender at Appomattox.

Beall, John Yates, born at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, January 1, 1835. He was a member of a highly respectable family, and said to be heir apparent to the English Lord Egelby. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and trained for the law, but never practiced. He was the owner of a large plantation and more than one hundred slaves. He entered the Confederate service in Company G, Second Virginia Regiment, was wounded in action, and went to Canada. While there he conceived a plan for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, and, returning South, was commissioned acting master in the navy, but was not assigned to a vessel. On his own initiative he engaged in privateering operations in Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river, and in November, 1863, was captured and put into irons at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. This led to reprisals, and he was exchanged in May of the following year. Resubmitting to the Confederate authorities his plans for the Johnson's Island project, and after meeting with approval, he returned to Canada, and set about the undertaking in his own way. On September 28, 1864, with three chosen men, he boarded the steamboat *Philo Parsons*, on Lake Erie, ostensibly to take a pleasure trip. In the afternoon, when the boat had nearly reached Kelly's Island, about six miles from the Ohio shore, the men drew revolvers on the officers in charge of the boat, and, imprisoning them in the cabins, took possession. They threw freight overboard, examined the ship's papers, took the money from the clerk's offices and ran the boat to Middle Bass Island, where the passengers were put ashore. Soon after this, a freight and passenger steamboat, the *Island Queen*, came alongside, and was promptly seized and sunk. As soon as the news reached the outside world, officers were sent to arrest Beale and his party. He escaped capture for a time by taking up his residence on the American side of the Suspension Bridge, and by disguising his personal appearance. He made observations on the defences of the frontiers, and was the instigator of a foray in St. Albans, Vermont, which was accompanied with incendiarism and loss of life. He had many sympathizers in the South, with whom he was in communication. He was finally arrested on December 16, 1864, at Suspension Bridge, New York. The charges against him were violation of the laws of war by seizing the *Philo Parsons* and the *Island Queen*, for "undertaking to carry on irregular and unlawful warfare as a guerrilla, without lawful authority and for unlawful purposes," and for acting as a spy. Of these he was found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged. An effort to save Beale was made by President Davis, who issued a proclamation assuming responsibility for the act, and declaring that the seizure of the vessels had been effected by his authority. But this could not help one who had ventured into the enemy's country and made war while wearing no badge of service. He was hanged on Governor's Island, New York, February 24, 1865. His courageous bearing at his trial and execution were admired even by his judges and executioners.

Bledsoe, Albert Taylor, born in Frankfort, Kentucky, November 9, 1809, son of Moses Bledsoe and Sophia (Taylor) Bledsoe, his wife. He was graduated, 1830,

from the United States Military Academy, where he had Robert E. Lee as a classmate and personal friend. After two years service on the plains, he resigned from the army. He then began to study law under his uncle, Samuel Taylor, in Richmond, Virginia, but forsook it to accept a position as a tutor in Kenyon (Ohio) College. After two years he took up the study of theology, and took orders in the Episcopal church, and became an assistant of Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, but conscientious scruples as to infant baptism led him to leave the ministry, though he remained a zealous churchman. He then went to Springfield, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced in the same courts with Lincoln and Douglas, and then in Washington City. In 1848, he became a professor in the University of Mississippi, leaving it in 1854 to take a chair in the University of Virginia, and where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He was at first a strong Union man, but when Virginia seceded he changed his views. Commissioned colonel, he was soon made assistant secretary of war. When he returned, Jefferson Davis was imprisoned, and in 1866 Col. Bledsoe published his work, "Is Davis a Traitor; or was Secession a Constitutional Right?" He went to Baltimore the same year, and conducted the Louisa School. At the same time he edited the "Southern Review," which was afterward made the organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which Col. Bledsoe connected himself, and some years later became one of its ministers. He published several scholarly works. He died suddenly, at Alexandria, Virginia, December 8, 1877.

Brooke, John Mercer, born December 18, 1826, son of Gen. George Mercer Brooke and Lucy Thomas, his wife. He was born at Tampa Bay, Florida, where his father, a distinguished officer of the United States army, was on duty. From his early youth he became familiar with army life, and he received such schooling as officers could then provide their children at army posts, his training being principally at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, one of the extreme northern stations. At the age of fifteen he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated in 1847, having previously seen some service as midshipman on board the *Delaware.* He served on the Coast Survey, 1849-50, and was stationed at the Naval Observatory, 1851-53. He was assigned to the duty of surveying the route between California and China, and with special reference to the islands in the Pacific ocean. His deep-sea soundings measured from 6,000 to 20,400 feet. It was then that he put to practical use the deep-sea sounding apparatus, which was so useful when the submarine telegraph cable came to be laid, and in recognition of his services to science, he received from King William I, of Prussia, the gold science medal of the Academy of Berlin. In 1861 he resigned his commission, and entered the service of the state of Virginia. His inventive genius was of inestimable value to the struggling Confederacy, which was particularly weak in naval resources. One of his most important achievements, and which gave to the navies of the world a hitherto unknown offensive device, was the submerged bow on ship construction, which came to be known as the ram, and which he applied to the Confederate States ship *Vir-*

ginia, formerly the *Merrimac.* This invention was duly recognized by one of the first letters patent issued by the Confederate States government. In 1863 Capt. Brooke was made chief of ordnance and hydrography. Among his innovations, introduced by experiments with a thirteen-inch Blakley gun, was placing the firing charge wholly in front of the chamber, lessening the initial tension of the gasses. This met with some ridicule, but Capt. Brooke successfully demonstrated his theory, and it came to be adopted by the navies of the world, to the overthrow of a former error, and acceptance of the "air-space" as one of the most important improvements in the use of ordnance. The name of Capt. Brooke is famous for the beforementioned achievements—the deep-sea sounding apparatus, the submerged ship-bow, and the air-space in artillery. Immediately after the war, Capt. Brooke was called to a professorship in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington—a position which he adorned until incapacitated by age and infirmities, and he was retired as professor emeritus. He married (first) Mary Elizabeth Garnett, (second) Kate Corbin Pendleton.

Chilton, Robert Hall, son of William and Sarah Powell Chilton, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, born about 1816; graduated from United States Military Academy, 1837; was second lieutenant of First Dragoons, he served on frontier duty, and was promoted to first lieutenant; served in Mexican war, promoted to captain, and brevetted major for gallantry at Buena Vista. He subsequently served in the pay department until 1861, when he resigned and entered the Confederate service as lieutenant-colonel in the adjutant-general's department, and was promoted to colonel. He was called to the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee as chief-of-staff, Army of Northern Virginia. Promoted to brigadier-general, he served until April 1, 1864, when he resigned. He made his home in Columbus, Georgia, where he died February 18, 1879.

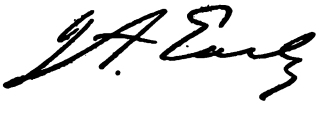
Cocke, Philip St. George, born in Surry county, Virginia, in 1808, son of Gen. Jonn Hartwell Cocke. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1832, and as second lieutenant of artillery was stationed at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1834 he resigned, and lived as a planter in Virginia and Mississippi, wrote agricultural essays, and for some years was president of the Virginia State Agricultural Society. He was prominent in Virginia councils in April, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general in the state service, and given a command on the Potomac river. In May he recruited a large force. As colonel he commanded a brigade under Beauregard, and also served at Blackburn's Ford. He rendered efficient service at the stone bridge at Manassas. He was promoted to brigadier-general, but returned home, shattered in body and mind, and died December 26, 1861.

Colston, Raleigh Edward, born in Paris, France, October 31, 1825, son of Raleigh Edward Colston and Elizabeth (Marshall) Colston, his wife; his grandmother was sister of Chief Justice John Marshall. He came to the United States when seventeen years old. He graduated in 1846 from the Virginia Military Institute, and was a professor there until April, 1861, when he marched to Richmond in command of the

cadets. In May he was made colonel of the Sixteenth Virginia Infantry, and given command of a brigade on the James river, and subsequently commanded it at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Seven Pines. After being invalided for a time, he commanded a brigade in southern Virginia and North Carolina, and later at Petersburg. After Chancellorsville, he commanded a brigade in Jackson's old division, until May, 1863, when he took duty in Richmond, and in October was given command at Savannah, Georgia. In April, 1864, he was again in command at Petersburg, and in July at Lynchburg, where he remained until the surrender. Subsequently he conducted a military academy at Wilmington, North Carolina, and from 1873 to 1879 was in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and conducted two important exploring expeditions to the Soudan; in the last named, he was paralyzed, and was carried on a litter for hundreds of miles. Returning home, he was engaged in literary work, and from 1882 to 1894 held a position in the war department at Washington, D. C. He died at the Soldiers' Home, Richmond, July 29, 1896.

Corse, Montgomery D., was born at Alexandria, Virginia, March 14, 1816. He received an academic and business education, and served in the Mexican war as a captain in the First Virginia Regiment. He was with the gold-seekers in California, returning in 1856 and engaging in banking in Alexandria. In 1860 he organized the "Old Dominion Rifles," at Alexandria, and later became major. He was later colonel of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, and in Longstreet's (later Kemper's) brigade, took part in the battles of Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and the Seven Days. He was wounded at the Second Manassas, and again at Boonsboro. In 1862 he was promoted brigadier-general and given command of Pickett's old brigade. He took part in the Pennsylvania campaign, and in 1863-64 operated in southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. Later he was with the forces opposing Butler on the James river; shared the service of Pickett's division at Petersburg, Richmond, Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks, and ended his military career with honor at Sailor's Creek. After the surrender, he was confined at Fort Warren until August, 1865. He returned to Alexandria, and engaged in banking. He was seriously injured in the fall of a part of the capitol at Richmond, causing a partial blindness. He died February 11, 1895.

Dearing, James, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, April 25, 1840, died in Lynchburg in April, 1865. He was a great-grandson of Col. Charles Lynch, of revolutionary fame, who gave his name to the summary method of administering justice, now known as "Lynch law," through his rough-and-ready way of treating the tories. He was graduated at Hanover, Virginia, Academy, and was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, but resigned in 1861 to join the Confederate army when Virginia passed the ordinance of secession. He was successively lieutenant of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, captain of Latham's battery, major and commander of Denny's artillery battalion, and colonel of a cavalry regiment from North Carolina, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry at



the battle of Plymouth. He participated in the principal engagements between the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac. On the retreat of the Confederate forces from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, he was mortally wounded near Farmville in a singular encounter with Brig.-Gen. Theodore Read, of the Federal army. The two generals met on April 5, at the head of their forces, on opposite sides of the Appomattox, at High Bridge, and a duel with pistols ensued. Gen. Read was shot dead, but Gen. Dearing lingered until a few days after the surrender of Lee, when he died in the Old City Hotel at Lynchburg, Virginia.

De Lagnel, Julius Adolphus, a native of New Jersey, was appointed to the United States army from Virginia, in 1847, as second lieutenant, Second United States Infantry, and promoted to first lieutenant in 1849. In 1861 he resigned, and was commissioned captain of artillery, C. S. A. He was chief of artillery to Gen. Garnett, in West Virginia, and distinguished himself at Rich Mountain, fighting a gun alone; the enemy was upon him, but he made his escape. On his return to service he was made major of artillery, and declined a commission as brigadier-general. He afterward served in the ordnance department at Richmond.

Dimmock, Charles, was born in Massachusetts in 1800, died in Richmond, Virginia, October 27, 1863. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1821, assigned to the First Artillery, and served as assistant professor of engineering at West Point in 1821-22. He was attached to the artillery school at Fort Monroe in 1825-26 and 1828-29, being adjutant of the school in the last named year. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1828, was assistant quartermaster in 1831-36, and superintended operations at Delaware breakwater in 1831-33. He was made captain on August 6, 1836, but resigned on September 30, and became a civil engineer in the south, being employed on many important railroads, and in 1837-38 in the location of a United States military road to Fort Smith, Arkansas. In 1843-47 he was director of the James river and Kanawha canal. He was captain of Virginia militia in 1839-40, lieutenant-colonel in 1841-42, and superintendent of the state armory in 1843-61. He was a member of the Richmond city council in 1850, 1854 and 1858, and at the beginning of the civil war entered the Confederate service, became brigadier-general and was chief of ordnance department of Virginia. He died October 27, 1863.

Early, Jubal Anderson, born in Franklin county, Virginia, November 3, 1816. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1837; in 1838 promoted to first lieutenant of artillery, resigned and engaged in law practice. He was a member of the house of delegates, 1841-42, and commonwealth's attorney, 1842 to 1852, except during 1847-48, when he served in the Mexican war as major of volunteers. In 1861, as a member of the Virginia convention, he opposed secession, but went with his state. As colonel of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment he commanded a brigade at Manassas, and was promoted to brigadier-general. He was wounded at Williamsburg, in leading a charge. In the Manassas campaign of 1862 he commanded a brigade of Ewell's division, and he

commanded the division at Sharpsburg and at Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was promoted to major-general. He especially distinguished himself in the Pennsylvania campaign and at Gettysburg. In the opening engagement in the Wilderness, he temporarily commanded Hill's corps, to the saving of Lee's flank, and defeated Burnside at Spottsylvania Court House on May 31, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-general. He defeated Hunter at Lynchburg, and Wallace at Monocacy. Marching upon Washington, he was just about to assault when the city was reinforced by two Federal army corps. He was then engaged in the valley, where he made a stubborn resistance against Sheridan in a series of desperate engagements. When Lee surrendered, he rode on horseback to Texas, hoping to find a Confederate force still holding out, then he went to Mexico, and then to Canada. Returning home, he resumed his law practice, but in his later years lived most of the time in New Orleans. He died at Lynchburg, Virginia, March 2, 1894.

Echols, John, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, March 20, 1823, son of Joseph Echols, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, and of Elizabeth F. Lambeth, his wife, daughter of Meredith Lambeth; educated at Virginia Military Institute, Washington College, and Harvard College. He studied law and practiced with much success in Monroe county, West Virginia. He took a prominent part in the Virginia convention of 1861, but on the passage of the ordinance of secession, resigned, and was appointed by the convention colonel of volunteers and recruited forces in the vicinity of Staunton. As lieutenant-colonel of the Confederate army he commanded the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment at the first Manassas, in the Stonewall brigade; promoted to colonel, and served under Jackson in Shenandoah Valley. He was wounded at Kernstown, was promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade in the army of Western Virginia. In 1864 his service was in the Shenandoah Valley; in April, 1865, in southwest Virginia, he received news of the surrender at Appomattox, and at once set out to join Johnston's army. Subsequently he accompanied President Davis to Augusta, Georgia; after the war he resumed law practice in Staunton, bore a useful part in restoring Virginia to its proper relations with the general government, and as a member of the Virginia legislature. He died at the residence of his son, State Senator Echols, in Staunton, May 24, 1896.

Ewell, Richard Stoddert, born at Georgetown, D. C., February 8, 1817, son of Dr. Thomas Ewell and Elizabeth Stoddert, his wife. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1840, and as lieutenant served on the frontier until 1845, and was then on coast duty for a year. In the Mexican war he took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. He was brevetted captain of dragoons, and after the Mexican war was on frontier duty until May 7, 1861, when he resigned. He was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and promoted to brigadier-general, June 17. At the first battle of Manassas he commanded a brigade. In October he was promoted to major-general, and commanded a division under Jackson in the

Shenandoah Valley. He defeated Banks at Winchester, and Fremont at Cross Keys. As senior major-general under Jackson he took a prominent part in the battles before Richmond, and in the subsequent operations until Groveton, August 28, 1862, when he received a wound which necessitated amputation of the leg. He returned to the army in May, 1863, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and succeeded to the command of the Second Corps, when Stonewall Jackson fell at Chancellorsville. He cleared the Shenandoah Valley of Federals, and was engaged in the invasion of Pennsylvania, and especially distinguished himself at Gettysburg, and again in the Wilderness, where at Spottsylvania his horse was shot under him, and he was so injured by the fall that he was obliged to leave the field. Later he commanded the Richmond defenses, and, after the evaculation was engaged at Sailor's Creek, where he was taken prisoner, and for four months was confined at Fort Warren. He died in Tennessee, January 25, 1872.

Garland, Samuel, Jr., born in Lynchburg, Virginia, December 16, 1830, son of Maurice H. and Caroline M. (Garland) Garland, and grandson of Spottswood Garland, who was clerk of Nelson county, Virginia, for so many years; attended a classical school in his native county for one year, then entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he helped to establish a literary society, and entered the University of Virginia in 1849, remained two years, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law; returned to Lynchburg, and engaged in the practice of his profession; entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war between the states, having been a captain in the Home Guard of Lynchburg; was promoted to the colonelcy of the Third Virginia Regiment; was made brigadier-general and given command of four North Carolina regiments; his command was heavily engaged at Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, and Second Manassas, and was the first to cross the river in the campaign into Maryland; while holding the pass near Boonsborough, just prior to the battle of Sharpsburg, his men were driven back, and in his effort to rally them he naturally exposed himself to the hottest fire, and though he succeeded in his efforts, was mortally wounded; his remains were brought back to Lynchburg, where he was buried, September 19, 1862; he married, in 1856, Eliza Campbell Meem, daughter of John G. Meem, Esq.

Garnett, Richard Brooke, nephew of James Mercer Garnett (q. v.), and Robert Selden Garnett (q. v.); born in Virginia, in 1819; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1841. He entered the army as second lieutenant, and served in the Florida war, and subsequently in the west. He was made first lieutenant in 1847, and later captain. He aided in quelling the Kansas disturbances in 1856-57; was engaged in the Utah expedition. He entered the Confederate service as major of artillery in 1861, and was promoted to brigadier-general the same year. He served in the Shenandoah Valley under Jackson, and at the battle of Kernstown commanded the Stonewall brigade. During and after the Maryland campaign he commanded Pickett's brigade, which he finally led at Gettysburg, where he fell dead, shot from his horse in the midst of action. He died July 3, 1863.

Garnett, Robert Selden, son of Robert Selden Garnett (q. v.), born in Essex county, Virginia; graduated from United States Military Academy, in 1841, as second lieutenant of artillery, and was an instructor there till October, 1844. In 1845 he went to Mexico as aide to Gen. Wool, and served with distinction at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; and was aide to Gen. Taylor at Monterey and Buena Vista. As captain, he was again an instructor at West Point in 1852-54. Promoted to major he served on the western frontier. He was on leave of absence in Europe when the civil war broke out. Returning, he resigned, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, C. S. A., and was adjutant-general to Gen. R. E. Lee. In June, 1861, as brigadier-general, he went into service in western Virginia, and while leading his troops at Carrick's Ford, July 13, was killed by a volley from the enemy. His body was tenderly cared for by Gen. McClellan, and returned to his friends.

Green, Thomas, born in Amelia county, Virginia, June 8, 1814, son of Nathan Green, a distinguished Tennessee jurist and president of Lebanon (Tennessee) Law College. Thomas Green, in 1835, having just attained his majority, joined the revolutionary army in Texas, and was in the engagement at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. After the disbandment of the army, in 1837, he located at La Grange, and found occupation as a surveyor. In 1839-40 he was engaged in various expeditions against the Indians, and in 1842 in resisting the Mexican frontier invasion. In May, 1846, as captain of an excellent company, he went to join Gen. Taylor, on the Rio Grande, and took a gallant part in the three days' battle at Monterey, resulting in its capture. He served until the end of the war, and from 1841 to 1861, with slight intermissions on account of absence, was clerk of the supreme court of Texas. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as colonel of a regiment recruited in Arizona and New Mexico, and took part in all the battles and operations in Texas, until overwhelmed by superior forces and forced to another field. On January 1, 1863, he won distinction in the recapture of the city of Galveston and the *Harriet Lane*, of the United States navy. Promoted to brigadier-general, he now saw service in Louisiana, and in the course of operations there, was further promoted to major-general. During a period of thirteen months he commanded in many severe engagements, ending with that of April 12, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, where he was mortally wounded, and died two days later. His biographer says, "No man in Texas came nearer enjoying the universal love of his comrades, and all who knew the nobility of his unselfish character." A county in Texas bears his name.

Harris, David Bullock, born in Fredericks Hall, Louisa county, Virginia, September 28, 1814; graduated from United States Military Academy, 1833, and made assistant professor of engineering at West Point. In 1835 resigned and became civil engineer on the James River and Kanawha Canal; in 1861 was made captain of engineers of Virginia forces, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Beauregard, with whom he was associated until the end of the war. He constructed the works at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, aided in fortifying Vicksburg, and as colonel performed similar ser-

vice on the James river, and was promoted to brigadier-general. He died October 10, 1864.

Heth, Henry, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, December 16, 1825, son of Lieut. John Heth, of the navy in the war of 1812, who served with Decatur, and grandson of William Heth, colonel in the revolution. Henry Heth graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1847, and went into service in the Mexican war, and was present at Matamoras and Galaxara. He afterwards saw service against the Indians and was promoted through the grades to captain. He was in Utah in 1860, came home on leave of absence, resigned when Virginia seceded, and organized the quartermaster's department in Richmond. He was promoted from major to colonel of the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, and served under Gen. Floyd in West Virginia. In 1862 he was promoted to brigadier-general, served in West Virginia, and afterwards in Kentucky, under Gen. Kirby Smith. In February, 1863, he took command of a brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. At Chancellorsville he commanded a division after the wounding of Gen. A. P. Hill, but was himself wounded the next day. He was promoted to major-general, and was given command of a division in Hill's corps. He was conspicuous in the Pennsylvania campaign, and in all the subsequent operations of the army until the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he engaged in the insurance business in Richmond.

Hill, Ambrose Powell, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, November 9, 1825, son of Maj. Thomas Hill, who was a politician and merchant for many years; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847; entered the First Artillery, was made second lieutenant, August 22, 1847, served in Mexico during the war, was engaged in Florida against the Seminoles in 1849-50, was promoted to first lieutenant of the First Artillery, September 4, 1851, and later was promoted to a captaincy; in November, 1855, he was made assistant on the coast survey, and was stationed in Washington until March 1, 1861, when he resigned; when Virginia seceded he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, and was ordered to Harper's Ferry; his regiment shared in the last fight at the first battle of Bull Run; was later promoted to brigadier-general: fought at the battle of Williamsburg, May, 1862, after which he was made major-general; one of the council of war held in Richmond, June 25, 1862; in the seven days battles around Richmond he opened the series of engagements, occupied the center of Gen. Lee's army in the attacks against McClellan, was active in the campaign against Gen. Pope, was present at the second battle of Bull Run, July 29-30, 1862, received the surrender of the Federal troops at Harper's Ferry, September 17, 1862, was at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 5 and 6, 1863; promoted lieutenant-general, May 20, 1863, led his corps at Gettysburg, took part in the action at Bristow Station, October, 1863, his corps, with Longstreet's, repelled the attack on the Weldon Railroad, June 22, 1864, and a few weeks before the final attack on the Southside railroad and the defences of Petersburg, Gen. Hill was taken ill and granted leave of absence, but he returned before his leave expired, March 31, 1865; on

April 2, 1865, in the struggle for the possession of the works in front of Petersburg, he attempted, contrary to the wishes of Gen. Lee, to reach Heth's division, and was shot from his horse by stragglers from the Federal army; by Gen. Lee's orders a charge was made, and his body was recovered and buried in Chesterfield county, but was later removed to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia; Gen. Hill married a sister of Gen. John Morgan, the Confederate cavalry leader, and left two daughters.

Hunton, Eppa, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 23, 1823, son of Eppa Hunton, a well known planter of that county. His early schooling was limited, and he was chiefly self taught. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice, and became prominent in his profession. He served as commonwealths attorney for Prince William county from 1849 to 1862. In 1861 he was a member of the Virginia convention, and served in the first session. He entered the Confederate army as colonel of the Eighth Virginia Infantry Regiment, and in 1863 was promoted to brigadier-general, succeeding Gen. Garnett, and served until April 6, 1865, when he was captured at Sailor's Creek, Virginia. He was then imprisoned in Fort Warren, from which he was released in July following. In 1873 he was elected to congress, and was three times re-elected. He was subsequently appointed and then elected to the United States senate, succeeding John S. Barbour, and served from May 28, 1892, to March 3, 1895. During the forty-fourth congress he acted on the joint committee which framed the electoral bill, and was made a member of the electoral commission, which decided for the title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency, by a strict party vote of eight to seven; member of several of the most important committees of the senate. After retiring from the senate, he pursued his profession in Washington City, making his residence at Warrenton, Virginia. He died in Richmond, Virginia, October 11, 1908.

Imboden, John D., a resident of Staunton, Virginia, as captain of the Staunton artillery company, equipped it partly at his own expense, and took part at Harper's Ferry at the moment of the Virginia secession, and later served in the battle of Manassas. In 1862, as colonel, under Gen. Jackson, he organized the First Virginia Partisan Rangers, afterwards known as the Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry. Promoted to brigadier-general, he operated with his brigade in northwest Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. During the Gettysburg campaign he supported Lee, and his service was of great value on the retreat. On July 21, 1863, he was placed in command of the valley district, where he carried on active operations against the Federals. He took part in the advance upon Washington, and Early's campaign against Sheridan, and was on duty in the valley until the end.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, famous as "Stonewall" Jackson, born at Clarksburg, (now West Virginia), January 21, 1824. He was orphaned in early life, and was cared for by Cummins Jackson, a bachelor uncle. He was weakly, but the rough life of a West Virginia farm strengthened him. At the age of eighteen he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, but was poorly prepared, and did not reach a high grade. He graduated in 1846, as a lieu-

Yours very truly
Edwin M. Stanton

T. J. Jackson

tenant of artillery in Magruder's battery, took part in Gen. Scott's campaign, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice brevetted for meritorious conduct at Cherubusco and Chapultepec. After the war, he was on duty for a time at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and later was sent to Fort Meade, Florida. He resigned in 1851, to accept the professorship of philosophy and artillery tactics in the Virginia Military Institute. He was noted for the faithfulness with which he performed his duties, but he was not greatly approved as a teacher. He was zealous in religious matters, was an officer in the Presbyterian church, and took such a deep interest in the slaves, that he led a Sunday school for them, and which was maintained for many years after his death. Soon after Virginia seceded, he took command of his troops at Harper's Ferry, and, under the Confederate establishment, he was given a brigade under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. At a critical moment, in the battle of Bull Run, he came in haste and checked the Federal onslaught, and gave the Confederates an opportunity to take the aggressive and gain the victory. This episode was the occasion of Jackson receiving his sobriquet as "Stonewall" from Gen. Bee's exclamation, "See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall; rally on the Virginians." For his conduct in this affair, Jackson was promoted to major-general. In November, 1861, he was given command of the district including the Shenandoah Valley and the Virginia region northwest of it. He cleared it of Federal troops, but winter weather obliged him to return to Winchester. In March, 1862, with five thousand men, he displayed masterly strategy against Gen. Banks, whom, by a forty miles retreat, he allowed to occupy Winchester. From there, Banks sent away portions of his command in various directions, when Jackson made a forced march, and made a vigorous attack on the enemy at Kernstown. In this affair, Jackson was defeated, but he had crippled Banks' command so that it returned to the valley. In April, 1862, he was given command of all the Confederate troops in northern Virginia —his own division of 8,000 men, and Ewell's division, numbering about the same, in all about 16,000 men. These were threatened by Banks, with 20,000 men, while Gen. Edward Johnson's force of 3,000 men was opposing Fremont's army of 15,000 men. Making a rapid circuitous march, Jackson joined his force to that of Johnson, and on May 8 struck Fremont a paralyzing blow. Returning rapidly to the valley, he surprised Banks (who had detached a portion of his command to the Rappahannock), crushing his troops at Front Royal, May 23, and two days later at Winchester, driving the Federals beyond the Potomac, and taking immense quantities of stores. From this on, Jackson's movements were rapid, and his successes brilliant. Stationed at Winchester, he was almost surrounded by converging forces, when by an early march, May 31, he made Strasburg, interposing his troops between McDowell and Fremont, and succeeded in sending his prisoners and stores to a place of safety. Retreating up the valley, pursued by Fremont and McDowell, by exceedingly rapid movements, he defeated them in turn, and they retreated to the lower Shenandoah. Jackson now rapidly marched to the aid of Lee, and on January 27, 1862, in the battle of Gaines' Mills, defeated Gen. Porter, and then followed the retreating

McClellan. In July he was again dispatched to the valley, and defeated Banks at Cedar Run. On August 25th he turned Pope's right, seized his immense stores at Manassas, and held his enemy until the arrival of Lee, when Pope was disastrously defeated on the 30th, in the battle variously known as the Second Manassas (or Bull Run), and Groveton. In the Maryland campaign, Jackson directed the operations resulting in the capture of Harper's Ferry, with 13,000 prisoners, seventy cannon, and a large amount of stores. Making another of the rapid marches for which he was famous, Jackson arrived at Sharpsburg on September 16th, and commanded the Confederate left wing in resisting the assaults of McClellan, with thinned lines he held a position near the Dunker Church, until Hill's division arrived from Harper's Ferry and defeated Burnside, who was threatening the Confederate right flank. Jackson, now promoted to lieutenant-general, commanded the right wing of the army, and repelled Franklin, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In the spring of 1863, near Chancellorsville, Jackson encountered Hooker, now in command of the Federal army, who was obliged to seek the wilderness and entrench himself. Sent by Lee to flank the Federal right, he passed through the wilderness, and late on May 2nd he was on the flank and rear of Howard's corps, the right of Hooker's army. Attacking in three lines of battle, Jackson made a furious attack, and in a half hour had routed Howard's corps, pursuing them to the vicinity of Chancellorsville, when his men were stoutly opposed by an artillery fire directed by the Federal Gen. Pleasanton. Between eight and nine o'clock at night, Jackson, with some staff officers, went to reconnoiter the Federal positions. As he rode back, his party was fired upon by Lane's brigade, of his own command, under the impression that the enemy was advancing. Some of the party were killed, and Jackson received three wounds—two in the left arm, and one through the right hand. Being taken from his horse, it was some minutes before he could be conveyed within his own lines, on account of the severity of the artillery fire. One of his litter bearers was struck down by a shot, and Jackson was badly injured by the resulting fall, but retained his senses, and said "Do not tell the troops that I am wounded." His left arm was amputated, and for some days, he appeared to be improving, but a few days later was taken with pneumonia, and he died, May 10th. His remains were taken to Richmond, and after impressive funeral services, were interred at Lexington, near the spot where, years afterward, was laid the body of his idolized chief and personal friend, Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was of a deeply religious nature, and austere morals. He never used intoxicating liquors, and once said, "I am more afraid of them than of Federal bullets." He was, perhaps, the most unique character of the war period, combining the qualities of the masterly soldier and devout Christian. In 1875 a bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, provided by English admirers, was unveiled in Richmond. His life was written by R. L. Dabney (New York, 1863); by John Esten Cooke (1866); by G. F. R. Henderson, and by his wife (New York, 1892). He married (first) Elinor, daughter of the Rev. George Junkin, president of Washington College. She died about fourteen months after her marriage, and Gen. Jackson married (second) July 16,

J. E. Johnston

1857, Mary Anna, daughter of Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, president of Davidson (North Carolina) College.

Johnson, Edward, born in Kentucky, April 16, 1816; graduated from United States Military Academy in 1838. As second lieutenant of the Sixth United States Infantry he served against the Florida Indians, 1838-1841. In the Mexican war he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey, and major for Chapultepec. Subsequently he saw frontier service. In 1861 he resigned, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, C. S. A. As colonel of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment he served in Virginia against Milroy, and was promoted to brigadier-general. In February, 1863, he was promoted to major-general, and given command of a division under Ewell. After again defeating Milroy, he was engaged at Gettysburg, and led the attack on Culp's Hill. He fought Warren at the wilderness, and at Spottsylvania held "the bloody angle," until he was captured, with a part of his command. After his exchange, he took part in Hood's Tennessee campaign, led a desperate charge at Franklin, and was captured at Nashville. He died at his home in Chesterfield county, Virginia, February 22, 1873.

Johnston, Joseph E., born at "Cherry Grove," Prince Edward county, Virginia, February 3, 1807, eighth son of Lieut. Peter and Mary (Wood) Johnston, and grandson of Peter and Martha (Butler) Rogers Johnston, and of Col. Valentine and Lucy (Henry) Wood, of Goochland county, Virginia.

Joseph E. Johnston received his preparatory education from his parents, both of whom were competent instructors. He attended the Abingdon Academy, and in 1825, through the influence of Senator Barbour, was appointed to the United States Military Academy, entering with a class of one hundred and five, in which were Robert E. Lee and seven other Virginians. He was graduated in 1829, thirteenth in the class of forty-six, and was the only Virginian, besides Lee, to graduate, Lee standing second. Johnston was assigned to the Fourth Artillery as second lieutenant; was in garrison at New York and elsewhere, and took part in the Black Hawk campaign, in 1832. In 1834-35 he was on topographical duty; was promoted to first lieutenant, 1836; was aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott in the Seminole war, and resigned, May 31, 1837. On July 7, 1838, he was made first lieutenant topographical engineers, and brevetted captain for gallantry in the Seminole campaign. In 1841 he was given charge of the topographical bureau, Washington City, leaving that position in 1842 to act as adjutant-general in the Florida war. In 1843-44 he surveyed the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, and for two years following was on coast survey service. He was promoted to captain in 1846. During the Mexican war he was with Scott at Vera Cruz, took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and City of Mexico, and was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, for gallant conduct in reconnoitering at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded. He was also wounded at Chapultepec, being the first to plant a regimental color on the walls. Mustered out of the volunteers at the close of the war he again became captain of topographical engineers, and chief of the

corps in the department of Texas. In 1853-55 he supervised western river improvements, and in 1858 was acting inspector-general in the Utah expedition. On June 28, 1860, he was made quartermaster-general, U. S. A., and resigned April 22, 1861, thus ending a service of thirty-one years with but a single brief break, as an officer. At once commissioned major-general of Virginia volunteers, he was associated with Gen. Robert E. Lee in the work of organization. Later he was called to Montgomery, the capital of the Confederacy to receive commission as brigadier-general. He was assigned to command at Harper's Ferry, but soon transferred his troops to Winchester, and thence, in July, 1861, went to the assistance of Beauregard at Manassas and turned the tide against the enemy. After Bull Run, Johnston, as ranking officer, combined all the troops there. In 1862 he attacked McClellan at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), and was severely wounded. Early in 1863 he was given command in the southwest, at first stationed at Chattanooga. When Grant began his investment of Vicksburg, Johnston was ordered to the command of all forces in Mississippi. He ordered Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg, but the order was disregarded and Vicksburg, with its garrison surrendered. Beginning in December, 1863, Johnston faced Sherman, who was then invading Georgia. Johnston's conduct of his slow retreat was a masterpiece of military skill, but did not meet the approval of the Confederate authorities, and he was superseded by Hood. Later Johnston was given command of the troops in North Carolina, and with an inferior force harrassed Sherman severely in his march to the coast, but was unable to defeat him. Following the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Johnston met Sherman and they united on terms that the Washington government thought too liberal. The two generals subsequently arranged another agreement based on the Grant-Lee terms, and which marked the end. Gen. Johnston met the changed conditions with manly fortitude. He represented the Richmond district in congress in 1877, and served as railroad commissioner under President Cleveland. He wrote "A Narrative of Military Operations during the Late War between the States." He died in Washington City, March 21, 1891. He had been suffering from a heart ailment aggravated by a cold contracted at the funeral of Gen. Sherman, on which occasion he was an honorary pallbearer. Grant's estimate of Johnston may be noted: "I have had nearly all the southern generals in high command in front of me, and Joe Johnston gave me more anxiety than any of the others." And Sherman speaks of him as "equal in all the elements of generalship to Lee."

Jones, Catesby ap Roger, born in Clark county, Virginia, about 1821, was a son of Roger Jones, adjutant-general of the United States army and of Mary Anne (Mason) Page, his wife and a descendant of Roger Jones, who was captain of a government vessel in the days of Lord Culpeper, governor of Virginia. He received an appointment as midshipman at an early age and served under his uncle Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, then in command of the "Exploring Expedition." He served through the war with Mexico, at first in the gulf and then on the western coast, and was at one time attached to the naval batteries at the

Courtesy of R. Gowen

siege of Vera Cruz. He also served in the United States Coast Survey with Maury, and at the naval observatory. He assisted Dahlgren in conducting his experiments with the Dahlgren gun, and at his request Lieut. Jones was ordered to the *Merrimac* as ordnance officer, and at her return from her cruise he was selected by Dahlgren as executive officer of the ordnance ship *Plymouth*, which was the first to mount an eleven inch gun upon a naval carriage. He later served as ordnance officer of the Paraguay expedition. Jones, coming of a Virginia family distinguished in public service for many generations, was proud of his state and believed in the right of secession, and on the day of the passage of the secession ordinance at once resigned his commission. Gov. Letcher appointed him a captain in the Virginia navy. With Capt. Pegram he organized an expedition, and seized the naval powder magazine from under the guns of the *Cumberland*, and other men-of-war. The battle of Bull Run was fought with this powder. He then performed a useful service in improving the harbor defences of Norfolk and James river. He erected batteries at Jamestown island, which lend so much to the present picturesqueness of the site of the first settlement. Here he experimented with targets to test the efficiency of different kinds of arms for ships and in November, 1861, was ordered as executive and ordnance officer to the *Merrimac*, which had been scuttled by the Federals, when they abandoned the navy yard at Norfolk. He aided in converting the *Merrimac* into the *Virginia*, plated with iron two inches thick. He served as third in command, in the battle of March 8, 1862, with the Federal wooden fleet, which was defeated. In this conflict Flag Officer Lieut. Franklin Buchanan and Flag Lieut. Minor were both wounded and disabled and Jones commanded the *Virginia* in the battle next day with the *Monitor*. The engagement lasted four hours, at the end of which time the captain of the *Monitor* was blinded by a shell, and his ship retired from action. The *Virginia* was unable to get close enough to the *Minnesota* to destroy her, and steamed back to Norfolk. As Lieut. Buchanan was unable to resume command, the government at Richmond placed the *Virginia* under Commodore Josiah Tatnall and made Lieut Jones his second; Commodore Tatnall assumed command. March 29, 1862, and on April 11 the reconstructed *Virginia* steamed down the Roads expecting again to meet the *Monitor*, but the fleet of United States vessel was behind Fort Monroe and did not come out for a second trial; on May 8 the *Virginia* again went down to the Roads, to find the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck*, *Galena* and a number of heavy ships shelling the Confederate batteries on Sewell's Point, and on the approach of the *Virginia* the fleet retired under the protecting guns of Fort Monroe, and Tatnall, despairing of obtaining an open fight, fired a gun to the windward and took the *Virginia* back to her buoy. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederate forces, the *Virginia* steamed down the Elizabeth river to co-operate with the army, but on reaching Hampton Roads the pilots declined to venture farther up, and Commodore Tatnall gave orders to destroy her, and she was burned on the shore near Craney Island, the crew escaping by marching to Suffolk and taking the cars to Richmond, Lieuts. Jones and John Taylor Wood being the last to leave the famous vessel, which

by its victory over the Federal fleet on March 8, revolutionized naval warfare throughout the world. Lieut. Jones was placed in command of the defences of James river, and constructed batteries on Drewry's Bluff, sunk vessels in the channel, and the crew of the *Virginia* under Lieut. Jones barred the Federal fleet, and Richmond was saved; Lieut. Jones was promoted to the rank of commander, April 27, 1863, and ordered to Selma, Alabama, to take charge of the Confederate government works there and to complete the armament of the iron-clad *Tennessee*; he was employed by Peru and Chili in their war with Spain, 1865-69, and refused the command of the squadron in deference to the feelings of the native officers; he died in Selma, Alabama, June 17, 1877.

Jones, John Marshall, born in Charlottesville, Virginia, July 26, 1820; graduated from the United States Military Academy, 1841. He was on duty at western posts until 1845, and from then to 1852 was an instructor at West Point. He was made first lieutenant, of the United States Infantry, in 1847, promoted to captain in 1855, and was on duty in the west until he resigned to enter the Confederate service. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery, C. S. A., and made adjutant-general to Gen. Richard S. Ewell, serving in the battles of Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, the Seven Days battles, Cedar Mountain, Groveton, and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he was dangerously wounded in the assault at Culp's Hill. Returning to duty, he commanded a brigade on the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and was again wounded. At the Wilderness he sustained the first attack of Warren's corps, and was killed in action, May 10, 1864.

Jones, John R., entered the Confederate service as captain in the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In 1862 he was made brigadier-general and given command of a brigade in Jackson's division, serving at Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, and being wounded in the latter engagement. Resuming duty, he participated in the Maryland campaign, and was given command of Jackson's division. He reinforced Lee at Sharpsburg, where he was disabled by the explosion of a shell. He commanded his brigade at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and then retired on account of disabilities.

Jones, Samuel, born in Virginia, in 1820; graduated from United States Military Academy in 1841. As lieutenant of artillery he served at various posts; was an instructor at West Point, 1846-51. He was promoted to first lieutenant and captain, and was on duty at New Orleans and in Texas until 1858, when he became assistant to the judge advocate, U. S. A. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate service, as major of artillery, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and made assistant adjutant-general. During the organization of Beauregard's army he was chief of artillery and ordnance, and was promoted to colonel and brigadier-general. He then commanded a Georgia brigade until January, 1862, when he was given command of the troops at Pensacola. On March 3rd he was assigned to command the department of Alabama and West Florida. Later he commanded a division at Corinth, and afterwards Hind-

man's division. He was in command at Chattanooga, and later of the department of East Tennessee. From December, 1862, to March, 1864, he commanded the department of Western Virginia, and later that of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He surrendered at Tallahassee, May 10, 1865. He resided at Mattoax, Virginia, from 1866 to 1880, when he was given a position in the adjutant-general's office, Washington, D. C. He died at Bedford Springs, Virginia, July 31, 1887.

Jones, William E., born near Glade Spring, Washington county, Virginia, in May, 1824. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1848, then served in the west until 1857, when as first lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles, he resigned, and engaged in farming at his old home. In 1861, with a company of cavalry, he joined Stuart in the valley. He was made colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry, and was entrusted by Stuart with important operations in the Second Manassas campaign. Promoted to brigadier-general, he was given command of the "Laurel Brigade," with Imboden he made successful raids on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and he especially distinguished himself at Brandy Station. In the Gettysburg campaign he was Lee's main outpost officer, protecting the rear and flanks of the army. Gen. Jones subsequently commanded a cavalry brigade in southwest Virginia, and in a desperate engagement at Piedmont, June 5, 1864, he was killed, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy.

Jordan, Thomas, born in Luray Valley, Virginia, September 30, 1819; graduated from the United States Military Academy, 1840. As second lieutenant, Third United States Infantry, he took part in the Seminole war, and was among the captors of chief "Tiger Tail." He was on frontier duty until 1846; in the Mexican war he served creditably at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster in 1847, and was on duty at Vera Cruz for a year after the war. He was then on duty on the Pacific coast until May, 1861, when he resigned, and was commissioned captain, C. S. A. He was chief-of-staff to Gen. Beauregard on the organization of his army, rendered excellent assistance at the battle of Manassas, and accompanied President Davis to the field. Accompanying Beauregard to the west, he aided in preparing for the battle of Shiloh and the operations about Corinth, for which he was promoted to brigadier-general. He was subsequently chief-of-staff to Gen. Bragg until after the Kentucky campaign. When Beauregard was called to the defense of Charleston, he accompanied him as chief-of-staff. In May, 1864, he commanded a military district in South Carolina. After the war, he became chief-of-staff of the Cuban insurgent army, succeeded to the chief command, and gained a signal victory in January, 1870, but on account of want of supplies, resigned and returned to the United States. He took up his residence in New York, where he edited "The Mining Journal," and made many valuable contributions to Confederate history.

Lee, Edmund G., born at "Leesland," Virginia, May 25, 1835, son of Edmund Jennings Lee; attended William and Mary College in 1851-52, and engaged in the law. He entered the Confederate service as sec-

ond lieutenant in the Second Virginia Regiment, was promoted to first lieutenant, and was aide to Gen. Jackson. Promoted to major, and later lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment, he served in the valley campaign and other operations in 1862. As colonel, he commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg. He was invalided in 1863, and on returning to duty in June, 1864, was given command at Staunton. He was promoted to brigadier-general, September 20, and was sent to Canada on secret service. He died August 24, 1870, at Yellow Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Lee, George Washington Custis, was born at Fort Monroe, Virginia, September 16, 1832, son of Robert Edward and Mary Anne Randolph (Custis) Lee. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at the head of the class of 1854; was commissioned second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, U. S. A.; was promoted first lieutenant, October, 1859, and served in the engineer bureau, Washington, D. C., 1859-61. In May, 1861, after the secession of Virginia, he resigned his commission in the U. S. A., and was commissioned major of engineers in the Provisional Army of Virginia, and with that army was transferred to the C. S. A., June 8, 1861. On July 1, 1861, he was assigned to the engineers corps with the rank of captain, and was engaged in the fortifications around Richmond. On August 31, 1861, President Davis made him an aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of colonel of cavalry. He visited Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December, 1862, with President Davis, and on June 25, 1863, was commissioned brigadier-general and organized a brigade which he commanded in the defense of Richmond. He was promoted major-general in October, 1864, and commanded a division of the corps of Gen. Ewell in the defense of Richmond. In the retreat from Richmond, he crossed with his division on the pontoon above Drewry's Bluff, April 2, 1865, and at Sailor's Creek, April 6, he was made prisoner with Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, Du Bose, Hunton, Corse and other officers and conveyed to City Point, Virginia, where he was paroled and sent to Richmond, Virginia. He was professor of civil and military engineering and applied mechanics in the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, 1865-71; and on February 1, 1871, succeeded his father as president of Washington College, having been elected to the office, October 28, 1870. The name of the institution was in honor of his father's memory changed to Washington and Lee University and in 1873 he assumed charge of the chair of applied mathematics which was made the Thomas A. Scott professorship of applied mathematics in June, 1881. In December, 1896, he resigned the presidency of Washington and Lee University on account of ill health, and it was accepted to take effect, July 1, 1897, when he was made president emeritus for life. He was never married, and on leaving Lexington went to Ravensworth, near Burke's Station, Virginia, the home of the widow of his brother, W. H. F. Lee. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Tulane University in 1887. He died at "Ravensworth," February 18, 1913.

Lee, General Robert Edward, was born at "Stratford," Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807, son of Gen. Henry

and Anne Hill (Carter) Lee, grandson of Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee, and of Charles and Anne Butler (Moore) Carter. In 1811 Gen. Henry Lee removed his family from Stratford to Alexandria, Virginia, where Robert received his preparatory education, at the academy under W. B. Leary, and at the high school of which Benjamin Hallowell, a Quaker, was head-master. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, second in his class of 1829, was commissioned second lieutenant of engineers and assigned to duty in the engineer bureau, Washington. In September, 1831, he was ordered to duty on the defences at Hampton Roads, where he remained, 1831-35. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1835 and became assistant to the chief engineer at Washington. He was commissioned captain of engineers in 1836 and made astronomer of a joint commission created by the legislature of Ohio and Michigan to determine the boundary line between those states. In 1837-40 he was employed on the Upper Mississippi in constructing levees above St. Louis, Missouri. He was on topographical duty in Washington, 1840-41, and on fortifications in New York harbor, 1841-45. In January, 1846, he was ordered to report to Gen. Zachary Taylor on the Rio Grande, and was made chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Wool and took part in the engagement at Palo Alto, May 8, at Reseca de la Palma, May 9, and in the capture of Matamoras, May 18. Later Capt. Lee was made chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, at Vera Cruz. On March 13, Capt. Lee supported by the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina and the First New York Volunteers, made a reconnoissance of the Mexican lines, designated the position of the assaulting batteries to be constructed of sand-bags within one thousand yards of the rock masonry walls of the city, and March 22 bore under a flag of truce a demand for surrender. This being denied two days were given to remove the women and children, when the army and navy opened fire, and on March 29 the Mexicans capitulated. The American troops were without transportation, the Mexicans having cleared the country of horses and mules. The situation was desperate as yellow fever threatened the place. In this emergency Capt. Lee became responsible for the honesty of a Texan soldier, Col. Tom Kinney, and the commanding general on his recommendation paid over to Kinney $50,000 in gold for six thousand mules to be delivered within three days. The contract was carried out by bribing the paroled Mexicans, and the army moved toward the city of Mexico. At Cerro Gordo Pass, April 14, 1847, the engineering skill of Lee surmounted the advantage of position and the Mexicans under Santa Anna were defeated, as they were at every stand through the valley to the city of Mexico. On September 13, 1847, at the head of the storming party, he planted the flag of South Carolina on the wall of Mexico city, and the following day Capt. Lee rode at the right of Gen. Scott at the head of his army of ten thousand men. In 1858, referring to this campaign, Gen. Scott said: "My success in the Mexican war was largely due to the skill and valor of Robert E. Lee. He is the greatest military genius in America; the best soldier I ever saw in the field; and if opportunity offers he will show himself the foremost captain of his time."

He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colo-

nel and colonel of engineers for his services, and returned to his home in Arlington. In 1848 he was ordered to Baltimore to construct defensive works, and he was superintendent of the United States Military Academy, 1852-55. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in February, 1855, and assigned to the Second United States Cavalry, Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. The regiment was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and in October was ordered to Fort Mason, Texas, but Lee was detained on court-martial duty April, 1856, when he rejoined his regiment in Texas and was engaged in repressing Indian outbreaks until October, 1859. He then visited Arlington to settle the estate of his father-in-law, who had died in 1857, leaving him first executor of his will. On October 17, 1859, he received orders to report to the adjutant-general at Washington and was ordered to Harper's Ferry in command of three companies of United States marines to suppress a threatened attack on the United States arsenal. He found the arsenal in the possession of a revolutionary party led by John Brown, numbering about forty-five men. Col. Lee called upon him through Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, under a flag of truce, to surrender, which Brown refused to do unless guaranteed safe conduct with his prisoners and men across the river into Maryland and not to be pursued until his party had gained a point half a mile from the arsenal. This Lee refused, and at once opened an assault on the engine house on the arsenal grounds, in which seventeen whites and three negroes were taken prisoners at the point of the bayonet. Col. Lee had Brown and his wounded cared for in the arsenal by a surgeon of the marine corps and afterward delivered them over to Judge Robert J. Ould, the United States district attorney. The prisoners were given over to the state courts, and tried and convicted on a charge of treason, murder and inciting insurrection among slaves, and the state militia supplanted the United States troops as guard.

Col. Lee left Harper's Ferry, December 3, 1859, and soon after rejoined his regiment at San Antonio, Texas, where he remained till ordered to Washington, where, March 1, 1861, he reported to Lieut-Gen. Scott. Seven states had passed the ordinance of secession, and on February 4, 1861, formed "The Confederate States of America." Lincoln would be inaugurated president, March 4, 1861, and Gen. Winfield Scott desired the advice of the officers of the United States army. Col. Lee assured Gen. Scott that if Virginia seceded and the government decided to coerce the states by military force, his sense of duty would oblige him to go with his state. On March 10, 1861, Col. Lee was made a member of the board to revise the "Regulations for the government of the United States army," and he filed the report of the board, April 18, 1861.

On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers and Virginia was called upon for her quota. This demand left Virginia no alternative, and the convention passed the ordinance of secession by a very large vote. President Lincoln offered Col. Lee the command of the United States army, which Gen. Scott wished to transfer to a younger man than himself. This offer was made at army headquarters, through Francis Preston Blair, Sr., April 18, 1861. Col. Lee replied that he was opposed to secession and deprecated war, but that he

could take no part in the invasion of the southern states, considering such an act a breach of his oath to "support and defend the constitution of the United States" as interpreted by Attorney-General Black. He reported his decision to Gen. Scott, and on April 20, 1861, he tendered his resignation, at the same time addressing a letter to Gen. Scott, asking him to recommend its acceptance.

On April 23, 1861, upon the invitation of a committee of the Virginia convention, he visited Richmond, where he accepted the commission of commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of Virginia with the rank of major-general. On April 24, 1861, in his address before the convention, assembled in Richmond, accepting the trust, he closed with these words: "Trusting in Almighty God, an approving conscience and the aid of my fellow-citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native state, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword." On May 23, 1861, the people of Virginia by a vote of 125,000 to 20,000 ratified the ordinance of secession, and the same day the United States navy yard at Norfolk was evacuated by the United States authorities and taken possession of by the Virginia state troops; 10,000 Federal soldiers crossed the Potomac and took possession of Alexandria, Virginia. On May 29, President Davis with his cabinet arrived in Richmond, which became the capital of the Confederate States of America. On June 8, 1861, Virginia transferred her military forces to the new government and Gen. Lee became military adviser to Gov. Letcher, commander-in-chief.

In selecting defensive lines for the state, he designated Manassas Junction, where, on July 21, 1861, the first great battle was fought and won by the Confederacy. After the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett, Lee was ordered to command the troops in western Virginia comprising about 6,500 men commanded by Generals Johnson, Loring, Wise and Floyd. He had been commissioned a general in the Confederate army, but was outranked by both Generals Cooper and Albert Sidney Johnston. He found the Federal forces commanded by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, with an army double the number under Lee, and both commanders acted on the defensive, chiefly on account of incessant rains and the state of the roads. After the season for active operations in the mountains was over, Lee was put in charge of the defenses of South Carolina and Georgia. In the spring of 1862 he was made military adviser of President Davis. On June 1, 1862, after Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been wounded and the command of the Confederate army had devolved on Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, President Davis appointed Gen. Lee to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, and he drove the army of McClellan to the protection of the Federal gunboats at Harrison's Landing, on the James river. Lee had inflicted on his adversary a loss of one hundred and fifty ordnance and commissary wagons and 12,000 stands of arms, burned to prevent change of ownership, and 15,900 killed and wounded, 10,800 prisoners, 50 pieces of artillery, and 36,000 stands of arms captured by the Confederate army. On July 13 he detached Gen. Jackson with 22,000 men to operate against Pope, who was advancing upon Richmond by way of Manassas Junction, and in August he advanced with the main body of his army, about 35,000 strong,

to give battle. The issue was joined at Manassas, August 29-30, and Pope's army made a hasty retreat to Washington.

Gen. Lee then moved into Maryland, crossing the Potomac, September 8, 1862, at Leesburg Ford. He issued a proclamation to the citizens of Maryland to rally to the flag of the Confederacy, closing his appeal with these words: "While the people of the Confederate States will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will." Gen. Lee's army at this time amounted to 35,255 men, and had taken position near Sharpsburg, Maryland, between the Potomac river and Antietam creek. On September 17, McClellan opened the battle, and the conflict continued during the day. Lee showed splendid generalship, and with an army, much inferior to McClellan's, held the field at the close of the battle and withdrew across the Potomac, without disorder, on September 19, 1862. On October 8 Lee ordered Stuart with 5,000 horse to recross into Maryland and harass McClellan's army, and he accomplished his purpose and entered the state of Pennsylvania almost unopposed. On October 26. 1862, McClellan crossed the Potomac and encamped in Loudoun county, Virginia, and on November 2, 1862, he was succeeded by Gen. Burnside. Then followed the battle of Fredericksburg, where Burnside mustered 116,683 men and was opposed by Lee with 78,513 men. The battle was fought and won by Gen. Lee, December 13, 1862.

In 1862 Gen. Lee executed a paper emancipating all the slaves held by his estate, 196 in number, in accordance with the will of his father-in-law, G. W. P. Custis, by which, five years after Mr. Custis's death, which occurred October 10, 1857, all his slaves were to be freed. This was Lee's second act as an emancipator, he having freed the slaves owned by himself in 1854, while an officer in the United States army. On May 2-5, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, recruited to the strength of 138,378 men, fought Gen. Lee's army of 53,000 men, 170 pieces of artillery and 2,700 cavalry at Chancellorsville. Hooker was out-generaled and driven back to the Rappahannock. On June 2, 1863, Lee moved toward the Potomac, and on June 13, Hooker followed. The Army of Northern Virginia invaded Pennsylvania late in June. Lee reached Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, where he found the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Meade, who had succeeded Gen. Hooker. Meade brought into action an army of 89,000 men with over 15,000 in reserve and Lee faced him with 62,500 men and no reserve. Each army lost over 20,000 men and no decisive victory was won by either side. Lee failed in his effort to drive the Federal army before him, and Meade's army was too shattered to do anything more. Lee retired across the Potomac into Virginia and Meade did not attack, and was soon relieved from his command.

On August 8, 1863, Gen. Lee tendered his resignation to President Davis, but Davis refused to receive it and wrote: "To ask me to substitute you by some one in my judgment more fit to command, or who would possess more of the confidence of the army or of the reflecting men of the country, is to demand an impossibility." Gen. Lee confronted Gen. Grant at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and the battles that followed up to June 3, 1864, ended with that of Cold

Harbor, in which Grant's army lost 16,000 men killed and wounded in a succession of assaults. In forcing Lee's army of 63,000 men seventy-five miles, Gen. Grant with 149,000 men lost 61,000. Then followed the investment of the Army of Northern Virginia within the lines of Richmond and Petersburg, where the armies of the Potomac and James slowly crushed out its life after a ten months' siege, ending with the evacuation of Richmond, April 2, and the surrender of its remnant of an army comprising 10,000 officers and men at Appomattox, April 12, 1865.

Gen. Lee's last words to his army were: "Men, we have fought together for four years. I have tried to do the best I could for you."

On August 24, 1865, Gen. Lee accepted the presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, declining several offers with much larger salaries. He was formally inaugurated, September 18, 1865, and under his administration the college greatly prospered. He received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Mercer University, Georgia, in 1866. In 1871 the general assembly of Virginia changed the name of the institution to Washington and Lee University, and as a further memorial a recumbent statue of Gen. Lee by Valentine was presented to the university by the Lee Memorial Association and his remains placed in a vault under the statue. This statue was unveiled by the association with appropriate ceremony in June, 1873. An equestrian statue by Mercié, surmounting a massive pedestal erected in Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia, was unveiled and dedicated May 29, 1890. On June 19, 1901, bronze busts of Washington and Lee were unveiled at the university; the former being the gift of Oscar Straus, of New York, and the latter of Frank T. Howard, class of 1874, of New Orleans. The busts were placed on either side of the archway leading to the rotunda. In 1869 Gen. Lee prepared a new edition of, and added a memoir to, his father's work, "War in the Southern Department of the United States" (2 vols.). See also biographies of John Esten Cooke (1871), Edward A. Pollard (1871), John W Jones (1874), and E. Lee Childe (London, 1875); "Four Years with General Lee," by Walter H. Taylor (1877); "Memoirs" by Gen. A. L. Long (1886), and "Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy," by Henry A. White (1899).

On June 30, 1831, he was married at "Arlington House," Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Keith, to Mary Anne Randolph, only daughter of George Washington Parke and Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis, and a descendant of John Custis, who came to Virginia from England in the seventeenth century. This alliance subsequently made Lee master of Arlington estate, and of the White House estate on the Pamunky river. Gen. Lee died at Lexington, Virginia, October 12, 1870. The estimate of his character and abilities has been continually rising. Lord Wolseley referred to him as "the greatest soldier of his age," and "the most perfect man I ever met."

Lee, Robert Edward, Jr., youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee (q. v.), and Mary Anne Randolph Custis, his wife, was born at "Arlington," Fairfax county, Virginia, October 27, 1843. His early education was under the superintendence of his father, and

his further studies were continued at the school of Mr. Ambler, and at the University of Virginia, where he matriculated in the autumn of 1860. After the passage by the Virginia convention of the ordinance of secession, Lee went with one of the companies organized among the students at the university to seize the arms and ammunition in the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. In February, 1862, he entered the "Rockbridge Artillery" and as a private in that battery took part in Jackson's celebrated valley campaign, and was with it during the "Seven Days Battles" in front of Richmond, at "Cedar Mountain," at "Second Manassas," and notably at "Antietam" (Sharpsburg) where his father failed to recognize him owing to his changed appearance, blackened and grimy with the dust and sweat of battle. Six weeks after Antietam he was appointed, October 30, 1862, aide-de-camp, with the rank of first lieutenant, on the staff of his brother, Gen. William H. F. Lee, and served till the end. After the war he pursued the simple life of a farmer, refusing to enter public life. He lived at "Romancoke," in King William county, formerly the estate of Col. William Claiborne after he was driven from Kent Island by Lord Baltimore, and died at "Nordley," his summer home, in Fauquier county, October 19, 1914. His remains were taken to Lexington, and a great concourse of people witnessed their interment by the side of his illustrious father. He married (first) in 1871, Charlotte Haxall, daughter of Barton Haxall, of Richmond. He married (second) his cousin, Juliet, daughter of Col. Thomas Hill Carter. He was the author of "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee," Doubleday, Page & Co, New York, 1904.

Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh, born in the "Lee mansion," Arlington (now National Cemetery), Virginia, May 31, 1837; in 1857 entered Harvard College, but left in 1857; appointed second lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and accompanied his regiment in 1858 in the expedition to Utah; resigned in 1859; returned to Virginia and took charge of his estates in the county of New Kent; in 1861 raised a company of cavalry and joined the Confederate service, and was promoted successively from captain to major-general of cavalry; wounded at Brandy Station in June, 1863; captured in Hanover county by a raiding party, and taken to Fortress Monroe; transferred to United States prison at Fort Lafayette in 1863, where he was confined until March, 1864, when he was transferred to Fortress Monroe and exchanged; returned to his command, and served throughout the campaign of 1864, until the surrender at Appomattox; returned to his plantation; member of the state senate for one term; removed to Burke's Station, Fairfax county, Virginia; president of the state agricultural society; engaged in agricultural pursuits; elected as a Democrat to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1891); died at "Ravensworth," Loudoun county, Virginia, October 15, 1891.

Lilley, R. D., in 1861 entered the Confederate service as captain of the Augusta Lee Rifles, and took part in the operations in western Virginia; subsequently his regiment was attached to Early's brigade of Ewell's division, with which he was iden-

tified throughout 1862. He was promoted major in 1863, and in the following spring was with Imboden in western Virginia, later being assigned to Jones' brigade of the Stonewall division. He was promoted to brigadier-general and given command of Early's old brigade, which he led in the expedition through Maryland against Washington. He was severely wounded, and captured near Winchester, July 20, 1864, but four days later was retaken by his own men. Until the close of the war he commanded the reserve forces in the valley district. He died November 12, 1886.

Logan, Thomas Muldrup, born at Charleston, South Carolina, November 3, 1840, son of Judge George William Logan and Anna D'Oyley Glover, his wife, and a representative of a family of Scotch ancestry, located at Restalrig, Scotland, and among the more noted members are the following: Col. George Logan, of the British army, the pioneer ancestor of this line, who settled in Charleston, South Carolina; Robert Daniel Logan, governor of South Carolina, 1716; William Logan, prominent in the affairs of the colony during revolutionary period; Dr. George Logan, for forty years physician of the Charleston City Orphan Asylum, author of medical books, and who served a long period as United States naval surgeon in charge of the naval station of Charleston. Judge Logan, aforementioned, devoted his attention to the practice of law, served as judge of the city court of Charleston, and was the author of a "Record of the Logan Family." Thomas M. Logan attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and later entered South Carolina College at Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1860, taking highest honor. Shortly afterwards he enlisted as a private in the famous Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, served during the operations which culminated in the capture of Fort Sumter, and later assisted in organizing the company that became Company A of the Hampton Legion, and was elected second lieutenant, later promoted to captain, and bore his full part in the campaign of the summer and autumn of 1862; was wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mills, but rejoined his command in time to lead his men on the field of Second Manassas. In the battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam he was promoted major of his regiment for gallant conduct, and on December 13, 1862, the regiment bore its part in the great Confederate victory at Fredericksburg. Major Logan was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served creditably in the Suffolk and Black Water campaign of Longstreet, and later was made colonel and put in command of his regiment. In December, 1864, General M. C. Butler was made major-general, and he recommanded that Col. Logan be promoted and assigned to the command of his old brigade, which was accordingly done, and Col. Logan, though one of the junior colonels of his state, was commissioned brigadier-general, and was at that time the youngest brigadier in the army. He assisted Gen. Wade Hampton in resisting Gen. Sherman's march through the Carolinas, and while in command of the rear guard of Johnston's army, Gen. Logan, at the head of Keith's battalion of his brigade, made the last cavalry charge of the war, and was present when the terms of surrender of Gen. Johnston's army were arranged. After the war, Gen. Logan located in Richmond, Virginia,

and for twelve years was engaged in his chosen profession—law, which he relinquished in order to organize the system of railroads now represented by the Southern railway system. He was also an active factor in the organization of various railroads and other enterprises, and subsequently the Gray National Telautograph Company, of which he became president. He was a staunch adherent of the policy of the Democratic party, but never sought or held public office; he served as chairman of the executive committee of his party in 1879, was active in the organization of the Gold Democratic party of Virginia in the first McKinley campaign of 1896, and was elected chairman of its executive committee. He held membership in the Westmoreland Club, of Richmond; the Commonwealth Club, of Richmond; the Manhattan Club, of New York, and the Southern Society, of New York. His greatest pleasure was derived from reading and out-door life in the country. Gen. Logan married, May 25, 1865, Kate Virginia, daughter of Judge James H. Cox, of Chesterfield county, Virginia. They were the parents of eleven children.

Lomax, Lunsford Lindsay, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, son of Maj. Mann Page Lomax, U. S. A., of Virginia. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1856, and served on frontier duty until April 25, 1861, when he resigned, holding the rank of first lieutenant. Appointed to a captaincy in the Virginia state forces, he was made assistant adjutant-general to Gen. J. E. Johnston; later he was transferred to the west, as inspector-general to Gen. McCulloch; in October, 1862, he was made inspector-general of the Army of East Tennessee, and bore a part in the operations and battles in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. In 1863, as colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, he served in West Virginia, and in the Pennsylvania campaign. On July 23 he was promoted to brigadier-general, and served gallantly with his brigade under Fitzhugh Lee, and August 10, 1864, was promoted to major-general, and rendered distinguished service in the valley under Early. At Woodstock, October 9, he was captured, but escaped a few hours later. On October 31 he was given command of Early's cavalry wing, and March 29, 1865, was given command of the ninth valley district. After the fall of Richmond, he reached Lynchburg, and after Lee's surrender he joined Gen. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, and, with him, surrendered to Gen. Sherman. Returning home, he accepted the presidency of Blacksburg College, resigning after five years' service. He was later engaged in the war records office in Washington City.

Long, Armistead Lindsay, born in Campbell county, Virginia, September 13, 1827. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1850; was at Fort Moultrie until 1852, and on frontier duty as first lieutenant until 1854. In 1855 he was again sent west. In 1860 he was at the Augusta (Georgia) arsenal, whence he was sent to Washington City as aide to Gen. Sumner. He resigned, and was commissioned major of artillery, C. S. A., and was sent to West Virginia as chief of artillery to Gen. Loring. In the fall of 1861 he was attached to Gen. R. E. Lee as military secretary, with the rank of colonel. His efficiency was particularly shown in his disposition of artillery

at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In September, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier-general, made chief of artillery of the Second Corps, and conducted artillery operations with masterly skill in the movement on Washington, the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and to the surrender. After the war he was chief engineer of the James River & Kanawha Canal. He soon afterward lost his eyesight, and at Charlottesville passed the last twenty years of his life in total darkness, during which time he wrote his "Memoirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee," a model of biographical history and military operations. He died April 29, 1891.

Magruder, John Bankhead, born in Winchester, Virginia, August 15, 1810; entered the University of Virginia in 1825, where he remained two years; then entered the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1830; entered the Mexican war and served with distinction as a captain of artillery; for gallantry at Cerro Gordo he was brevetted major, and at Chapultepec, where he was wounded, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; after the war he was stationed at Newport; at the outbreak of the civil war he came south and offered his services to his native state; he was in command of the Confederate forces in the Peninsula, and made a great reputation for efficiency there, with a small command, having greatly deceived his opponent, and having won the battle of Big Bethel; for services there rendered he was made major-general, and took part in the fights around Richmond, having been in the terrible fight at Malvern Hill; in the fall of 1862 he was given command of the department of Texas, and in 1863 recovered Galveston, capturing the United States ship, *Harriet Lane,* with land forces alone; after the close of the war he went to Mexico and took service as major-general under the ill-fated Maximilian, upon whose downfall he returned to Houston, Texas, where he died February 19, 1871.

Mahone, William, born near Monroe, Southampton county, Virginia, December 1, 1826, son of Col. Fielding J. Mahone, who commanded a regiment of militia during the "Nat Turner Insurrection." He began his education under his father, attended school two years, and then entered the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1847. He taught for two years at the Rappahannock Military Academy, studied engineering, and became chief engineer and instructor on the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and soon became colonel of the Sixth Virginia Infantry Regiment. He was present at the capture of the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861, participated in most of the battles of the Peninsula campaign, on the Rappahannock, and at Petersburg, where he won the sobriquet of "the hero of the crater," for his bravery at the time of its explosion under Grant's mining operations, July 30, 1864. He was commissioned brigadier-general in March, 1864, and major-general in August, for distinguished services at Petersburg. Gen. Lee held him as inferior only to "Stonewall" Jackson. Later he commanded a division in A. P. Hill's corps, and was at Bermuda Hundred when Lee surrendered. After the war he devoted himself to railroad matters, and became

president of the Norfolk & Tennessee Railroad Company. He was defeated in 1878 for the nomination for governor, but became the leader of the Readjuster party, and in 1880 was elected United States senator, serving until 1887, when he was defeated for a re-election. He died in Washington City, October 8, 1895.

Marshall, Charles, born in Warrenton, Virginia, October 3, 1830, son of Alexander John Marshall, and a descendant of John Marshall, of Westmoreland county, and Elizabeth Markham, his wife; was a student at the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1846, and Master of Arts in 1849; was professor of mathematics at the University of Indiana from 1849 to 1852; then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Maryland; in 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he returned to his native state, joined the Confederate army the following year, and served on the personal staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee as assistant adjutant and inspector-general with the rank of first lieutenant; from 1862 to 1865 he served as major and aide-de-camp to Gen. Lee and served with him in the Army of Northern Virginia; attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and with Gen. Horace Porter he arranged the terms of the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox, and he prepared a general order containing Gen. Lee's address to his army; Mr. Marshall wrote a book entitled "Life of General Robert E. Lee"; he practiced his profession in Baltimore, Maryland, from 1865 to 1902, a period of almost four decades; his death occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, April 19, 1902.

Maury, Matthew Fontaine, an eminent scientist, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, January 14, 1806, son of Richard and Diana Minor Maury. When he was five years old, his father emigrated to Tennessee and settled near Franklin. He attended an old field school and studied at Harpeth Academy, of which he was an instructor. At nineteen he obtained a midshipman's warrant and went on a cruise around the world. In 1831 though only a passed midshipman, he was given command of several vessels. He returned home in 1834 and published a popular text book on navigation. In 1837 he was promoted lieutenant, and in 1839 met with a painful accident, which disabled him, and caused lameness for life. He began the publication of a series of articles in the "Southern Literary Messenger" on the navy, which he called "Scraps from a Lucky Bag" and which he signed "Henry Bluff." They made a great impression, and the "National Intelligencer" advocated his appointment as secretary of the navy. In these papers he urged inland fortification and a few big guns on ships of war instead of many small guns. When it became known that Maury was the author, he was placed, in 1843, in charge of the depot of charts and instruments at Washington, which was soon converted into the National Observatory. He studied the winds and currents of the ocean and issued a series of charts, which obtained for him the name of "the Pathfinder of the Seas." The ship masters by following his "sailing directions" saved much valuable time. It was while tabulating the data for this work that he wrote his "Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology." Orders of knighthood were offered him by many for-

eign countries and medals were struck in his honor. He was elected in 1856, president of the National Institute, and suggested all the principles of the modern weather bureau. He instituted a system of deep sea soundings, and showed that the bottom of the sea between Newfoundland and Ireland was a plateau admirably adapted for a telegraphic cable. He suggested the character of the cable to be employed and pointed out to Cyrus W. Field how it should be laid. He was promoted commander in 1855. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his commission, and returned to Virginia. Immediately he received flattering calls to the service of Russia and France which he declined. He was commissioned by Mr. Davis chief of the "seacoasts, harbor and river defences" of the south, and invented an electric torpedo and protected Richmond by mining the James river. He was sent by the Confederate government to England, where he continued his experiments in torpedo defense and purchased and outfitted cruisers for the Confederacy. After the war he removed to Mexico, and, as a member of Maximilian's cabinet, visited Europe on a special mission. Soon after, Maximilian went to his death, but Maury succeeded in conferring a permanent blessing on Mexico—the cultivation of the cinchona tree, whose bark is so useful in fevers. While in England, he taught the use of torpedoes and torpedo boats, and prepared a series of geographical books for the schools, and wrote a book on astronomy. In 1868 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge. In this year he returned to Virginia to accept the position of professor of metereology in Washington and Lee University, having declined the superintendency of the National Observatory at Paris. He was made a member of all the principal scientific societies of Europe. He died at Lexington, Virginia, February 1, 1873, and his remains were carried through Goshen Pass to their interment place in Richmond.

Maury, Dabney Herndon, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 21, 1822, a descendant of the French Huguenot settlers of early Virginia, connected with some of the best families of that state; he was a nephew of Matthew Fontaine Maury, the great scientist, to whom he was indebted for his early education; he entered the University of Virginia, in 1839, remained for one year; he used to tell with great interest of the way in which he came to leave the profession of the law and devote himself to military affairs; he was asked by the professor whether ignorance of the law was an excuse for crime, to which he promptly replied, "Of course," and upon being advised of the error of his answer determined that he would have nothing to do with any profession where such an iniquity prevailed; he graduated from the West Point Military Academy, in 1846, and, immediately was sent to Mexico; was wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and made first lieutenant; upon his return to Fredericksburg he was presented with a sword by admiring friends; from 1847 to 1850 he was assistant professor of history and ethics at West Point, and was assistant professor of infantry tactics for the following two years; he was on the frontier at Texas at the outbreak of the civil war, and resigned to cast in his lot with the Confederacy; he was made adjutant-general of the Confederacy

and chief of staff to Gen. Earle Van Dorn; after the battle of Pea Ridge he was promoted brigadier-general, and led a division at Corinth, where he was made major-general; he was given command of the department of the Gulf, and was in charge of the defenses at Mobile; after the war he returned to Richmond and took part in organizing the Southern Historical Society and the Westmoreland Club; in 1859 he published "Skirmished Drill for Mounted Troops"; he subsequently published "Recollections of a Virginian," and a school history of Virginia; General Maury was a vigorous and chaste writer, a charming companion, and chivalrous gentleman, and at the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son in Peoria, Illinois, he counted among his friends all who had ever known him; his remains were brought to Fredericksburg, where they were laid in the soil of his native state, which he loved with a passionate devotion. He died in 1900.

Moore, Patrick T., born in Galway, Ireland, September 22, 1821. Prior to the war he was a merchant, and captain of militia in Richmond, Virginia. In the spring of 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the First Regiment Virginia Infantry, and assigned to Longstreet's brigade; in the battle of Manassas was severely wounded in the head while leading his regiment. During the seven days' campaign before Richmond, he served upon the staff of Gen. Longstreet. In May, 1864, he organized the reserve forces of Virginia; later in the year was promoted to brigadier-general, and given command of First Brigade, Virginia Reserves, under Gen. Ewell. He died February 20, 1883.

Mosby, John Singleton, was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, December 6, 1833, son of Alfred D. and Virginia I. (McLaurine) Mosby, and grandson of Catharine (Steger) Mosby and of Jane (Ware) McLaurine. He prepared for college in Charlottesville and graduated at the University of Virginia with honors in Greek, June 29, 1852. He studied law and practiced in Bristol, Washington county. He was married, December 30, 1856, to Pauline Clarke, of Kentucky, and they had six children. In 1861 he enlisted in a company recruited by William E. Jones, for the First Virginia Cavalry, of which he became adjutant. Later, he was a scout at Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's headquarters, and guided Stuart's command to the rear of McClellan's army on the Chickahominy, June 14, 1862. In January, 1863, he recruited a force of cavalry in northern Virginia with which, aided by friendly citizens of Fauquier and Loudoun counties, he harassed the Federals, cut communications and destroyed supply trains. When not on active duty his men scattered for safety, with the understanding that they were to assemble at a given time and place. This system of warfare exasperated the Federal commanders who tried to capture the partisan leader, and this failing, the searching party destroyed the crops and farmhouses belonging to the citizens thought to have harbored or abetted Mosby or his men. At Chantilly, March 16, 1863, he routed a superior Federal cavalry force, and at Dranesville, April 1, 1863, defeated a detachment of cavalry sent to capture him. During the battle of Chancellorsville he surprised a body of Federal cavalry at Warrenton Junction, but was obliged to retreat before overpowering numbers, which

he did without loss to his command. He then procured a howitzer and passed in the rear of Gen. Hooker's army; wrecked a railroad train laden with supplies; inflicted severe damage on the troop guarding the train, and finally cut his way through and escaped. He captured a transport near Aquia creek in May, 1864, while Grant was engaged in the Wilderness and the Federal commander was obliged to detach a cavalry force to protect his communications. With twenty-nine men he marched into Fairfax Court House on the night of March 7, 1863, captured Gen. E. H. Stoughton at his headquarters with a number of his staff, and delivered them as prisoners to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. His command was known as the Forty-third Batallion, Virginia Cavalry, and he was commissioned successively captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, C. S. A. After the close of the war he engaged in the practice of law at Warrenton, Virginia. In 1876 he made public through a letter to the "New York Herald" his intention to support the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and in this letter first applied the phrase the "Solid South." President Hayes appointed him United States consul to Hong Kong, China, in 1878, and he retained the office until 1885. Returning to the United States he began the practice of law in San Francisco, California, and became counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. On September 23, 1899, a granite monument, twenty-five feet high, was unveiled at Front Royal, Virginia, by "Mosby's men," in memory of the seven comrades executed near the spot, September 23, 1864, while prisoners of war in the hands of the Federal army. In July, 1901, he was appointed special agent of the general land office, with headquarters at Sterling, Colorado. He is the author of "A Bit of Partisan Service" and "The Confederate Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign" in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. III, pages 148 and 251), and of "Mosby's War Reminiscences and Stuart's Cavalry Campaign" (1887). See "Partisan Life with Mosby" by John Scott, (1867); "Mosby and His Men" by J. M. Crawford, (1867), and "Mosby's Rangers," by J. J. Williamson (1895).

Munford, Thomas Taylor, born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1831, son of Col. George Wythe Munford, for twenty-five years secretary of the commonwealth. He graduated in 1852 from the Virginia Military Institute, and was mainly engaged as a planter. On May 8, 1861, he entered service as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Virginia Mounted Infantry, subsequently known as the Second Cavalry Regiment. At Manassas he commanded what was practically a brigade. In the spring of 1862 he was attached to Ewell's command, and then joined Jackson in the valley. He succeeded Ashby, when that officer fell, being personally named by Gen. R. E. Lee. He led Jackson's advance in the Chickahominy campaign, and joined Stuart in the Manassas campaign, receiving two sabre wounds. He was brigade commander in the Maryland campaign, and later commanded a division. After Chancellorsville he commanded Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, under whom he took part in the Gettysburg campaign; was with Early in the valley; and in November, 1864, was promoted to brigadier-general, and given command of Fitzhugh Lee's division. He made a gallant

fight at Five Forks, and on the retreat from Richmond. At Appomattox he commanded the cavalry on the Confederate right, and, driving the enemy, moved toward Lynchburg. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, he endeavored to rally the scattered Confederate bands to make a junction with Gen. Johnston, but failing, disbanded his men late in April. He retired to his home at Lynchburg and lately has been residing at Uniontown, Alabama. He has taken much interest in getting the governor and legislature to adopt a correct conception of the Virginia state seal.

Page, Richard L., was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1807, son of William Byrd Page and Ann (Lee) Page, his wife. He became a midshipman in the United States navy in 1824, and cruised with Commodore Porter. In 1825 he was ordered to the *Brandywine*, to convey Lafayette to France. He later was on duty on the *Constitution*, the *Constellation*, and other famous vessels. In 1834 he was commissioned lieutenant, and after cruising in various ships until 1837, was given two years' leave of absence to visit Europe. Returning, he performed ship and shore duty until 1845, when he was made executive officer and for two years lieutenant commanding Commodore Shubrick's flagship, *Independence*. After duty at the Norfolk navy yard, in 1852-54 he was in command of the brig *Perry*, and on returning, became executive officer at the Norfolk navy yard. When Virginia seceded, he resigned, and was made aide on the staff of Gov. Letcher, and superintended the fortifying of the James and Nansemond rivers. On June 10, 1861, he was commissioned commander, C. S. N., was ordnance officer at Norfolk, and as a volunteer fired the eleven-inch gun at Sewell's Point. Promoted to captain, he sat up at Charlotte, North Carolina, the machinery removed from the Norfolk navy yard, and operated it for two years, meantime commanding the naval forces at Savannah for a time. On March 1, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded the outer works in Mobile Bay, opposing Farragut's fleet, and making a heroic defense of Fort Morgan until the building took fire, necessitating capitulation. Gen. Page was held as a prisoner of war until September, 1865, after which time he resided in Norfolk, where he was for several years superintendent of the public schools.

Paxton, Elisha Franklin, born in Rockbridge county, in 1828, son of Elisha Paxton, who served in the war of 1812, and grandson of William Paxton, who commanded a Rockbridge company at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781. He graduated from Washington (Virginia) College, from Yale College, and in law from the University of Virginia, and practiced his profession at Lexington. He was an original secessionist. In April, 1861, as first lieutenant, he accompanied his company to Harper's Ferry, and it was a part of the Fourth Virginia Regiment at Manassas. In October, 1861, he was made major of the Twenty-seventh Infantry. In the following spring he was attached to Gen. Jackson's staff, and shortly afterward was made adjutant-general and chief-of-staff. In September, 1872, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and given command of the "Stonewall" brigade, which he commanded at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Near Germanna Junction, on

May 3, 1863, while on foot leading his command, he was killed by a shot in the breast. His remains rest within a few feet of his chief, in Lexington Cemetery.

Payne, William Henry Fitzhugh, was born at Clifton, Fauquier county, Virginia, January 27, 1830, eldest son of Arthur Alexander Mason and Mary Conway Mason (Fitzhugh) Payne; grandson of Capt. William and Marion (Morson) Payne, and of the Hon. Nicholas and Sarah Washington (Ashton) Fitzhugh, and a descendant in the seventh generation from John Payne, who with his brother William came to Virginia in 1620. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Augustine Washington. He was educated at the University of Missouri, the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute, and was married, September 29, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth Winston, daughter of Col. William Winter Payne (q. v.); practiced law, and served as commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county until 1869, save during the suspension of civil duties, 1861-65. He entered the Confederate service as captain of the Black Horse Cavalry, and in September, 1861, was promoted major of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and took part in the Peninsular campaign. He was wounded, left on the field and reported dead in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1861, was taken prisoner, and after his release promoted lieutenant-colonel, and placed in temporary command of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, with which regiment he held Warrenton, Virginia, against a Federal attack, thus preventing the capture of 3,000 wounded Confederates in hospital there. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Hanover, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1863, and on his exchange was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Thirty-sixth Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, which made up Payne's Brigade, Fitzhugh Lee's Division, Early's army, operating in the valley against Sheridan in the fall of 1864, and south of the James river in the spring of 1865 in Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry Corps. He was conspicuous in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, where he was wounded, Col. R. B. Boston succeeding to the command of the brigade. He was captured, April 13, 1865, brought to Washington April 16, was mistaken for the Payne implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, and by the firmness of the officer having him in charge was rescued from a mob intent on killing him. He practiced law at Washington, D. C., and in 1902 was the counsel for the Southern Railway. He died in Washington, D. C., March 29, 1904.

Pegram, John, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, January 24, 1832, son of James West (1803-1844) and Virginia (Johnson) Pegram, and grandson of John and Martha Ward (Gregory) Pegram and of William R. and Mary (Evans) Johnson. John Pegram was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1854 and was assigned to the dragoons. He served in California, 1854-57; was promoted second lieutenant of Second Dragoons, March 3, 1855, and served in Kansas and Dakota, 1855-57. He was promoted first lieutenant February 28, 1857; served as adjutant of Second Dragoons in the Utah expedition, 1857-58; was on leave or absence in Europe, 1858-60, and served on the Navajo expedition of 1860. He was stationed in New Mexico, 1860-61,

and resigned his commission May 10, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the provisional army of Virginia; commanded a detachment of about 1,300 men and four cannon at Rich Mountain, Virginia, in July, 1861, and sent a force of 350 men and one cannon, with orders to guard the rock at the mountain summit. The force was attacked by Gen. Rosecrans and after a gallant defense defeated, and Col. Pegram was forced to abandon his position, July 12, 1861. He retreated to Beverley and on account of scarcity of food and on learning of Gen. Garrett's retreat, surrendered his force of thirty officers and 525 men to Gen. McClellan, July 13, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, November 7, 1862; was assigned to the command of a brigade made up of the First Georgia and First Louisiana Cavalry regiments in Wheeler's cavalry corps, in the Army of the Tennessee, and engaged in the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, where he was posted on the Lebanon Pike in the advance of Breckenridge's right. He was promoted major-general and took part in the battle of Chickamauga in command of the second division of Forrest's cavalry corps, and his division was held in reserve by Gen. Breckenridge. He commanded a brigade in Early's division, Ewell's corps, in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor, and when Early assumed command of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley he succeeded to the command of Early's division and took a conspicuous part in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He commanded his division in Gordon's corps at Petersburg and Richmond, December, 1864, to February, 1865. He was married in January, 1865, to Hetty Cary, of Baltimore Maryland. He was fatally wounded at Hatcher's Run, near Petersburg, and died on the battlefield, February 6, 1865.

Pegram, Robert Baker, was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, December 10, 1811, son of Gen. John (q. v.) and Martha Ward (Gregory) Pegram. He was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, February 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted lieutenant, September 8, 1841, and during the war with Mexico, served under Capt. David G. Farragut on the *Saratoga.* In 1852 he took part in the Japan expedition.. He was engaged in the expedition organized by the combined forces of the British ship *Rattler* and the United States vessel *Powhatan* against a piratical fleet of thirty-one junks, of which he captured sixteen, and also one hundred cannon with a loss to the pirates of 600 men. For this service he was personally thanked by Admiral Sir James Stirling, flag officer of the British East India squadron and by the government of Hong Kong and Great Britain, and presented with a sword from the state of Virginia. He was on duty in the Norfolk navy yard, 1856-60; served in the Paraguay expedition nine months of 1858, and as a commissioner to define the limits of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1859. He resigned his commission in the United States navy, April 17, 1861, and was appointed captain in the Confederate navy. He was given command of the Norfolk navy yard after its evacuation by the Federal troops, April 21, 1861; fortified Pig Point on the Nansemond river, Virginia, and with its batteries disabled the United States steamer *Harriet Lane,* which was surveying

and buoying the river. He commanded the steamer *Nashville*, October, 1861, to February, 1862. It was the intention of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, to take passage on the *Nashville*, and for this purpose Pegram was to run the blockade from Charleston; but they feared to take the chances, and while he ran the blockade successfully in October, 1861, they were captured on board the British mail steamer *Trent*. Pegram after capturing the *Harvey Birch* in the English Channel, landed his prisoners in Southampton and was held in port by the United States steamer *Tuscarora* until February, when he effected his escape and made harbor at Beaufort, North Carolina. He was detailed to superintend the armament of the iron-clad steamer *Richmond*, which he took to Drewry's Bluff, when he was transferred to the new iron-clad *Virginia*, the best vessel in the Confederate fleet. In 1864 funds were raised by Virginia to purchase and equip in England, a naval force to be called the Virginia Volunteer Navy, to be commanded by Capt. Pegram. He went to England for the purpose, and had one vessel in readiness when Lee surrendered. He was married (first) to Lucy Binns Cargill, of Sussex county, who was the mother of his seven children; and (secondly) to Sarah Leigh, of Norfolk. His eldest son, John Cargill Pegram, was killed in battle before Petersburg, June 16, 1864, while a member of the staff of Gen. Matthew W. Ransom, of North Carolina, who commanded the Fourth brigade in Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division, Gen. R. H. Anderson's corps. Capt. Pegram died in Norfolk, Virginia, October 24, 1894.

Pendleton, Alexander Swift, who had attained the rank of adjutant-general in the Confederate army, serving as such at the time of his death in the Second Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, September 28, 1840, at what is now the Episcopal High School, of which his father, the Rev. Dr. William N. Pendleton, was then the rector; his father was afterwards chief of artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia; his mother was Anzolette Elizabeth (Page) Pendleton, daughter of Francis Page, Esq., of Hanover county, Virginia. Alexander S. Pendleton received his early education under his father's tuition, at thirteen years of age entered Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and in his senior year, before he was sixteen years old, was tutor in mathematics, and in 1857, before he was seventeen, was graduated at the head of his class, receiving the first honor of the college, and being appointed to deliver the "Cincinnati Oration"; entered the University of Virginia, in 1859, and in one year was graduated in half of the academic classes, intending to apply for the master's degree the following year; this was prevented by his entering the Confederate army, in which he was offered a second lieutenantcy; he was on the staff of Col. Thomas J. Jackson, and his successors; was promoted for conspicuous gallantry at Falling Waters and at Manassas, and was again and again recommended for promotion; after the seven days' fight around Richmond, he was made a captain and was also promoted major in the same year; he was with Gen. Jackson at Chancellorsville when the latter was shot; when Gen. Ewell succeeded Gen. Jackson, he was promoted

lieutenant-colonel and occupied the same position upon the staff; he was offered a brigade, but declined it to hold the position which he preferred; he was Gen. Early's chief-of-staff in the famous march that he made from the Chickahominy to the gates of Washington, and was known by all acquainted with the history of that movement as among the most efficient officers in that command; after the battle of Winchester, in trying to stay the retreat at Fisher's Hill, he was truck by a piece of shell, which proved to be his death wound; thus he died September 23, 1864, before he was twenty-four years old; of him Col. Allen said: "In the long catalogue of useful sons who sprang to arms at her bidding and fell in her defense, Virginia mourns no one more worthy of her grand renown and whose open life gave promise of a more useful and distinguished future;" his wife, Kate (Corbin) Pendleton, of Moss Neck, survived him.

Pendleton, William Nelson, born at Lexington, Virginia, December 23, 1809, son of Edmund Pendleton and Lucy (Nelson) Pendleton, his wife. He was graduated in 1830 from the United States Military Academy, where he formed a close friendship with Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. He was for a year an instructor at West Point, then as second lieutenant served with the artillery at Fort Hamilton, New York, until 1833, when he resigned. He was a professor at Bristol (Pennsylvania) College, and then at Delaware College. In 1837 he took orders in the Episcopal church, and received the degree of D. D. In 1861 he became captain of a Lexington company, and soon was commissioned captain of artillery, C. S. A. He commanded the Rockbridge artillery until shortly before the battle of Manassas, when he was promoted to colonel and made chief of artillery to Gen. J. E. Johnston. It is told that in the battle, when he brought his artillery into action, he said, with solemn reverence, "Lord, have mercy on their souls!" He continued under Johnston, was promoted to brigadier-general, and after Lee came into command of the army, served under him in the same capacity to the end of the war. Under him the artillery rendered excellent service at Gettysburg. With Gens. Longstreet and Gordon he arranged the details of the surrender. After the war he resumed his clerical duties at Lexington. His only son, Col. "Sandie" Pendleton, was a member of Gen. Jackson's staff, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Winchester. Gen. Pendleton died January 15, 1883.

Pickett, George Edward, born in Richmond, Virginia, son of Robert Pickett, who took an active interest in affairs of church and state, of Henrico county, and of Mary Johnston, his wife. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846, and commissioned brevet second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry. In the Mexican war he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo, capture of San Antonio, battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and capture of City of Mexico, winning several brevets for conspicuous gallantry. He was on frontier duty in Texas, 1849-55; promoted to captain, Ninth Infantry, serving against the Indians in the far west. On June 25, 1861, he resigned and enterd the Confederate service as colonel of Virginia troops, and went into service on

the Rappahannock river; promoted to brigadier-general and commanded a brigade in Longstreet's division at the opening of the Seven Days fighting, and at Gaines' Mills was severely wounded and had to leave the field. In 1862, promoted to major-general, he commanded a division under Longstreet. He held Lee's center at Fredericksburg. His famous charge at Gettysburg became a glowing theme for the poet, and an inspiring scene for the painter. He was given command of the department of North Carolina, September 23, 1863. On May 18, 1864, he saved Petersburg from capture, personally leading the troops that took the Federal works, and turning its guns on the retreating foe. His division received the full force of the Federal attack at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Appointed to West Point by Lincoln, then a congressman, Gen. Pickett declined the United States marshalship tendered him by President Grant, and engaged in the life insurance business. He died in Norfolk, July 30, 1875, and was buried at Hollywood, Richmond.

Posey, Carnot, who was one of the brilliant and gallant soldiers of the Confederate army, attaining the rank of general, was born in Wilkinson, Mississippi, August 5, 1818; attended the schools of his native place, and in 1836 entered the University of Virginia, there pursued a law course, and subsequently engaged in the active practice of his profession; shortly afterward he entered the Mexican war as lieutenant of volunteers, fought under Col. Jefferson Davis, and was wounded at Buena Vista; at the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederacy as colonel of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment, and on November 1, 1862, was made a brigadier-general, his brigade consisting of four Mississippi regiments, which formed a part of Anderson's division of A. P. Hill's famous corps of the Army of Northern Virginia; in the fight of Bristow Station he was mortally wounded, October 14, 1863, and died November 13, 1863, in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Price, Sterling, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 14, 1809, son of Pugh W. Price. He attended Hampden-Sidney College, studied law under Chancellor Creed Taylor at Prince Edward Court House; and with his father's family settled in Keysville, Charlton county, Missouri, in 1831. He was a Democratic member of the legislature in 1836, 1840 and 1842 and at each session was chosen speaker. In 1844, he was elected to congress, and when the war with Mexico broke out, he raised a regiment, and had an independent command in New Mexico and Chichuahua. He gained victories over greatly superior forces at Cancada, Lambenda and Taos. President Tyler made him a brigadier-general. Marching next against Chihuahua, he captured an army double his own. This was really the last battle of the war. At the next state election he was elected governor of Missouri. He was president of the Missouri state convention, and opposed secession, but when Capt. Lyon captured Camp Jackson, held by the state militia, Price gave his support to Gov. Jackson. His was the difficult task of organizing and disciplining the militia and attempting to win battle with half armed men against superior numbers well equipped. He gathered 7,000 men at Carthage, Missouri, and on August 10, 1861, joined by Gens. Ben. McCulloch and N. B.

Pearce commanding troops from Texas and Arkansas, defeated the Federals at Wilkins Creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. At Lexington, on September 21, 1861, he defeated Col. Mulligan and captured immense stores. The Federals under Gen. S. R. Custis advanced with large forces, and Price retired into Arkansas, February 12, 1862. On March 6, 1862, he was commissioned major-general in the regular Confederate service, and under Gen. Earl Van Dorn fought the battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn), where he was wounded and narrowly escaped death. Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, Gen. Price with his Missourians, accompanied Van Dorn to the east of the Mississippi and after Bragg had departed for Kentucky, Price was left to face the greatly superior numbers of Grant and Rosecrans. At Iuka and Corinth he and his men fought with great bravery. The year 1863 found Price again in the trans-Mississippi region. At Helena, on July 4, 1863, Price's men were the only part of the army that carried the enemy's works. He cooperated with Kirby Smith in the campaign against Banks and Steele in 1864. He made his last desperate effort to recover Missouri in the latter part of 1864. His campaign was marked by brilliant achievements, but he was confronted by overwhelming numbers and forced to retreat. At the close of the war he was included in Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender, but he preferred to leave the country and went to Mexico. He engaged in a scheme of colonization under the imperial government, but it was not successful. He returned to the United States and died at St. Louis, September 29, 1867.

Reynolds, Alexander Welch, born in Clarke county, Virginia, in August, 1817; graduated from United States Military Academy in 1838; served in the Florida war as adjutant; subsequently was on frontier duty, then on recruiting service until 1847, when he was promoted to captain, and assigned to quartermaster duty at Philadelphia in the Mexican war and in New Mexico and Texas. He left the service to enter the Confederate army, and in July, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the Fiftieth Virginia Infantry, and served in West Virginia. Later he commanded a brigade in Tennessee and Mississippi, and was captured at the surrender of Vicksburg. After being exchanged, he resumed command of his brigade with the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and subsequently served under Hardee in the Atlanta campaign, where he was painfully wounded. After the war he was appointed brigadier-general in the Egyptian army, and died at Alexandria, Egypt, May 26, 1876.

Robertson, Beverly Holcombe, a native of Virginia, graduated from United States Military Academy, 1849. After a year at the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, as second lieutenant of Second Dragoons, he served in the west against the Indians; promoted to first lieutenant, and made acting assistant adjutant-general, department of Utah; promoted to captain March 3, 1861. In August, having left the service, he was commissioned colonel of Fourth Virginia Cavalry Regiment. In June he was promoted to brigadier-general, and with his brigade joined Stuart on the Rapidan. In September, he was sent to North Carolina to recruit and instruct cavalry troops, and saw service in that state. He commanded a cavalry division in the Gettysburg campaign,

and was afterwards transferred to South Carolina; he covered Hardee's retreat from Charleston, and harassed Sherman's troops. After the war, he engaged in the insurance business in Washington City.

Rodes, Robert Emmett, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, March 29, 1829, son of David Rodes, deputy clerk of Albemarle county, and Martha, his wife, daughter of Joel Yancey, of Bedford. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, 1848, and from that time until the breaking out of the war he was a professor there. He was captain of the Mobile cadets, 1861; made colonel of Fifth Alabama Infantry, and led the advance at the first Bull Run; promoted to brigadier-general and commanded a brigade at Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862. At Seven Pines he was severely wounded, but refused to relinquish his command until the firing had ceased. He rendered exceptionally brilliant service at Gaines' Mills, leading the final advance; and at Chancellorsville, where he demolished Hooker's left, for which he was promoted on the field to major-general. At Gettysburg he displayed great courage, and lost nearly one-half his division. He also rendered efficient service in the Wilderness and in Early's march on Washington. At Winchester, he scattered the enemy, but fell while leading the attack, and died on the field, September 19, 1864.

Rosser, Thomas Lafayette, born in Campbell county, Virginia, October 15, 1836; son of John and Martha Melvina (Johnson) Rosser; grandson of Thomas and Nancy (Twedy) Rosser and of Jonathan and Mahalah (Hargrave) Johnson, and a descendant from John Rosser, a Huguenot, and on the Johnson side from English, Danish and Scandinavian ancestors. In 1849 he removed with his parents to Texas and entered the United States Military Academy in 1856. He was to graduate in 1861, but the entire class was ordered into the army on the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, before being graduated, and Rosser resigned to join the Confederate army. He was commissioned first lieutenant of artillery, was in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was promoted captain in the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. He fought in the Peninsular campaign; was wounded at Mechanicsville, Virginia, June 26, 1862, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to colonel and given command of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade under J. E. B. Stuart. During Gen. T. J. Jackson's manoeuvres on Pope's left, Col. Rosser protected one flank; was engaged at the second Bull Run, and at South Mountain, where he was sent by Gen. Stuart to seize Fox's Gap on Braddock road, and after the death of Gen. Garland, he assumed command of the brigade of infantry. He was engaged in the operations around Fredericksburg and Charlottesville; fought at Gettysburg, and on October 15, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general and given command of the Second Brigade in Wade Hampton's division. He was engaged in the cavalry operations in the Wilderness and around Richmond, fighting desperately at Trevillian Station, where he was badly wounded in the leg. He was promoted major-general, September 12, 1864; joined Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley on October 5, and took command of Fitzhugh Lee's division, that officer having been incapacitated from wounds re-

ceived at the battle of Winchester, Rosser skirmished successfully on October 8; was defeated at Tom's Brook by Sheridan the following day, and on October 17, attacked Custer in the rear of his picket line. At Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, he led the attack on the Federal right; was met by a superior force, and with difficulty held his own, but during the retreat of Early's army his command retired in good order, and was left at Fisher's Hill to act as a rear-guard. He held this position until the following day and then fell back to Stony Creek. He captured the stronghold at New Creek with eight pieces of artillery, two thousand prisoners, large quantities of military stores, horses, and commissary supplies, September, 1864, and did great damage to the B. & O. R. R., burning the round house and shops at Piedmont. In February, 1865, he crossed the Great North Mountain in a severe snow storm (still on crutches and suffering from wounds received at Trevillian station), captured Beverly with its garrison of nine hundred men, large stores and many cattle, and brought them all back to Staunton, losing only one officer (Col. Cook), and five men. He commanded a division in the Appomattox campaign; refused to surrender, and charged through the Union lines with two divisions of cavalry. He escaped and attempted to reorganize the Army of Virginia, but was captured at Hanover Court House, Virginia, May 2, 1865. After the war he studied law, and in 1870 became interested in railroading, being chief engineer of the eastern division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1871-81, and chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, 1881-83. In 1885 he retired to an estate in Virginia, where he was living, June 10, 1898, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President McKinley. He served at Chickamauga Park and Knoxville, commanding the Fourteenth Minnesota, Second Ohio, and First Pennsylvania regiments of volunteer infantry, and was engaged in drilling troops and equipping them for battle when the war ended. He was honorably mustered out, November 31, 1898, and returned to his home in Charlottesville, Virginia. He was married May 28, 1863, to Elizabeth Barbara, daughter of William Overton and Sarah Ann (Gregory) Winston, of Hanover county, Virginia.

Ruggles, Daniel, a native of Massachusetts, gave his services to Virginia at the beginning of the civil war. He was born January 31, 1810, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1833. He served with the Fifth United States Infantry in the northwest and in Florida. He took part in the Mexican war, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco, and lieutenant-colonel for Chapultepec. He was in the Utah expedition, and in 1861 resigned. In April he was commissioned colonel, and put in command at Fredericksburg. In August he was made brigadier-general and served at Pensacola and New Orleans. At Shiloh and at Corinth he commanded a division in Bragg's corps. In June he was sent to the Mississippi, and commanded Breckenridge's left wing in the battle of Baton Rouge. Later he commanded at Port Hudson, and at Columbus. His age unfitting him for field service, he was made commissary-general of prisoners of war. After the war he lived in Fredericksburg, where he died, in 1897.

Slaughter, James E., a native of Virginia, was made second lieutenant of Voltigeurs; in 1847, transferred to First United States Artillery in 1848, promoted to first lieutenant in 1852, and served until 1861. He was commissioned first lieutenant of artillery, C. S. A., and became inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Beauregard in the department of Alabama and West Florida. Early in 1862 he was promoted to brigadier-general, and in May was made chief of the inspector-general's department of the Army of the Mississippi under Gen. Bragg. After the Kentucky campaign he was transferred to Mobile, and then to Texas as chief of artillery to Gen. Magruder. The remainder of his service was in similar relations in the same region.

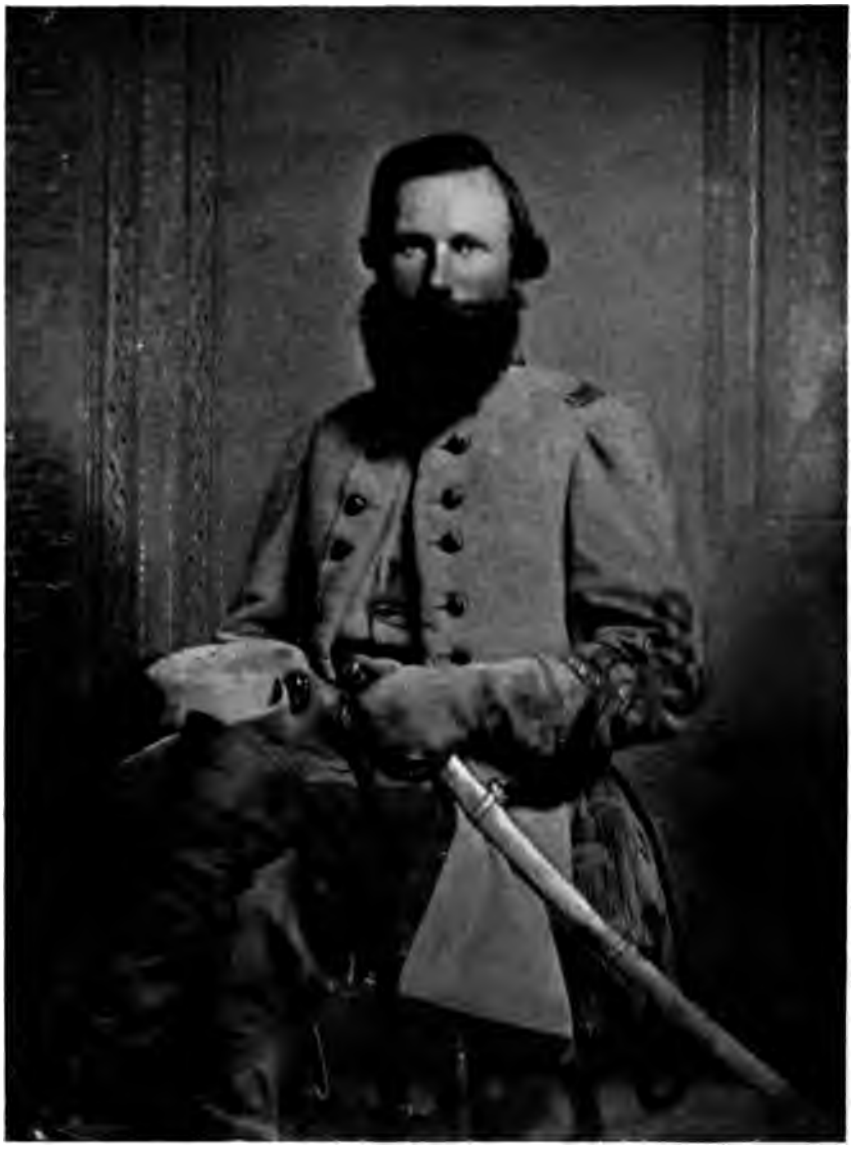
Starke, William E., served as aide-de-camp to Gen. R. S. Garnett, on the Cheat river. Later he commanded the Sixtieth Virginia Regiment, in Kentucky. After the Seven Days battle in Virginia, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded a Louisiana brigade at Manassas, and later the "Stonewall" division. He was with Jackson at the capture of Harper's Ferry. At Sharpsburg, he succeeded Gen. J. R. Jones (wounded), and soon afterwards fell mortally wounded, pierced by three minie balls, September 17, 1862.

Stevens, Walter Husted, born at Penn Yan, New York, August 24, 1827. He was appointed from New York to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1848, fourth in his class, and was commissioned brevet second lieutenant, corps of engineers. He was on duty at Newport, Rhode Island, and then given charge of fortification repairs in the neighborhood of New Orleans, until 1853, when he was placed in charge of harbor and river work in Texas. He was lighthouse inspector on the Texas coast from 1853 to 1857, meantime being promoted to first lieutenant. Then, until 1860, as superintending engineer, he had charge of the construction of the New Orleans custom house, and the fortifications below the city. In May, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate States, and accompanied Gen. Beauregard to Virginia, as a member of his staff, and ranking as captain of engineers. Previous to the battle of Manassas, he was with the advance at Fairfax Court House, and laid out the fortifications with great skill, and was commended by his chief as "an officer of energy and ability;" was promoted to major, and made chief engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia. When Gen. Lee came to the command, Major Stevens was given charge of the defensive works at Richmond, and promoted to colonel, and was in command of the works and troops when Kilpatrick and Dahlgren made their raids, and again when the city was threatened by Butler. In August, 1864, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and reassigned to duty as chief engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia. After the war he went to Mexico, and became superintendent and constructing engineer of the railroad between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. He died in the latter named city, November 12, 1867.

Stevenson, Carter Littlepage, son of Carter Littlepage Stevenson, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and Jane Herndon, his wife, and grandson of Rev. James Stevenson and Frances Arnet Littlepage, his wife, half-sister of Gen. Lewis Littlepage (q. v.). He

graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1838, and as second lieutenant was assigned to the Fifth Infantry. His first service was in the Florida war, and the occupation of Texas. In the Mexican war he won distinction in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and in 1847 was promoted to captain. After the war, he was an duty as aide-de-camp to Gen. Brady, in Mississippi, and on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory and Fort Belknap, Texas, and was engaged against the Apache Indians, with the Pacific railroad exploration. He took part in the Seminole war of 1856-57, and was with the Utah expedition. In 1861 he tendered his services to his native state, and became colonel of the Fifty-third Virginia Infantry Regiment, and later was promoted to brigadier-general, on the recommendation of Gen. Beauregard. In March, 1862, he was placed under Gen. Huger, on the Weldon railroad, but was soon after transferred to the west and given command of a division in East Tennessee, and served in conjunction with Kirby Smith, in the movements culminating in the return to Murfreesboro. In December, 1862, he was sent by Gen. Bragg with ten thousand troops to reinforce Gen. Pemberton, at Vicksburg. He subsequently commanded a division under that officer, and with which he withstood the fiercest attack of the enemy at Champion Hills. During the siege of Vicksburg, he commanded the Confederate right. He was paroled, with the surrendered garrison, and joined the army at Chattanooga, where he was given command of a division in Hardee's corps. He had occupation of Lookout Mountain, from which he withdrew to Missionary Ridge, and bore a part in the great battle there. He was thenceforward with the Army of Tennessee until the end of the war, in command of a division. In the Atlanta campaign he served under Gen. Hood, in the battles of Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, and after Gen. Hood superseded Gen. Johnston, Gen. Stevenson temporarily commanded Hood's corps. In the Nashville campaign he commanded a division in Gen. Stephen D. Lee's corps, and held the centre of the Confederate line in front of Nashville, and, after Lee was wounded, his division covered the retreat. His division, now reduced to about twenty-five hundred men, took part in the operations against Sherman, in the Carolinas, and, under Johnston, surrendered in April, 1865. After the war, Gen. Stevenson was occupied as a civil and mining engineer, until his death, in Caroline county, Virginia, August 15, 1888.

Stuart, James Ewell Brown, soldier, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, February 6, 1833; son of Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher (Parmill) Stuart, and a descendant of Archibald Stuart, who emigrated from Ireland in 1726, and settled in Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestor, Giles Letcher, emigrated from Ireland prior to the revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia. James Stuart attended school at Wytheville, Virginia; Emory and Henry College, Virginia, 1848-50; was graduated from the United States Military Academy, and brevetted second lieutenant of mounted riflemen, July 1, 1854, and served on the western frontier, 1854-59, being severely wounded at the combat on Solomon's Fork, Kansas. He was promoted second lieutenant, October 31, 1854; was transferred to the First Cavalry, March 3, 1855; was married, Novem-



J. E. B. Stuart

ber 14, 1855, to Flora, daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, and was promoted first lieutenant, December 20, 1855. He served as volunteer aide-de-camp to Col. Robert E. Lee, on the Harper's Ferry expedition to suppress John Brown's raid in 1859; was on frontier duty in Kansas, 1859-60; took part in the Keowa and Comanche expedition of 1860 ,and was promoted captain, April 22, 1861, but upon the secession of Virginia, he resigned his commission and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of Virginia infantry, May 10, 1861. He reported to Col. Thomas J. Jackson at Harper's Ferry; was promoted colonel of cavalry, July 16, 1861, and was given command of the First Virginia Cavalry, which he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, driving back the Union attack. He was promoted brigadier-general, September 24, 1861; guarded the rear of the Confederate retreat from Yorktown to Richmond; commanded four regiments of infantry at the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, but was defeated by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and commanded the Confederate cavalry during the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862. He was promoted major-general, July 25, 1862; made a raid on Gen. John Pope's camp at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862, and captured his official correspondence, and on August 23, made a similar attack on Manassas Junction. He commanded the cavalry division, Army of Northern Virginia, at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29-30, 1862; commanded the cavalry in the Maryland campaign; took part in the battle of Antietam, where he led the movement that resulted in the defeat of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's corps. On October 10, 1872, he started on his famous "ride around McClellan," crossing the Potomac near Williamsport, and riding as far north as Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; returned on the other side of McClellan's army, eluding Pleasanton's vigorous pursuit, and recrossed the river near the mouth of the Monocacy. He commanded the cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Fredericksburg, guarding the extreme Confederate right. His cavalry took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and when Gen. T. J. Jackson was mortally wounded, and Gen. Ambrose Hill disabled, he succeeded to the command of the Second Army Corps; retook the position at Hazel Grove, from which Jackson had been repulsed, and forced the Federal army to fall back from Chancellorsville and Fairview. He commanded the cavalry division at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; was detailed to guard the flanks of the advance guard of Gen. Lee's army, but was checked by Fleetwood and Stevensburg by the Federal cavalry. He made a raid in the rear of the Federal army, rejoining the Army of Northern Virginia, July 3, 1863, and guarded the mountain gaps during the retreat from Gettysburg. During the remainder of the summer of 1863, he engaged in skirmishes with the cavalry under Gens. Kilpatrick and Buford, and defeated the cavalry under Gen. Pleasonton at Brandy Station, and the brigade under Gen. Henry E. Danes near Buckland. He commanded the cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia, during Grant's campaign against Richmond, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. On hearing of Sheridan's advance to Richmond, he concentrated his forces at Yellow Tavern, where, on May 11, 1864, he was mortally wounded while urging on his

men. His last words on the field of battle were: "Go back! I would rather die than be whipped!" He died, May 12, 1864, and a monument marks the place where he fell.

Taliaferro, Alexander Galt, born at "Churchill," Gloucester county, Virginia, in September, 1808. He graduated Bachelor of Arts at William and Mary College, and in 1832 graduated in law. In 1861 he was lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, in the state militia. He applied to Governor Letcher for orders, but was told that all militia offices were out of commission. He at once went to Harper's Ferry and took his place in the ranks in a company of minute-men from Culpeper county. A few days later he was given command of a squad of men from Baltimore, and with them he was assigned to Col. Ambrose P. Hill's regiment, but in a few days received from Governor Letcher a commission as lieutenant-colonel of infantry, and was assigned to the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, of the "Stonewall" division. In the operations which followed, he was wounded in the battle of Kernstown, and soon afterwards he was chosen colonel of his regiment. At the battle of McDowell, a second horse was killed under him; at the first battle of Winchester his sword was torn away by a grapeshot, and at Port Republic he was wounded in the shoulder, rendering him incapable of taking part in the battles about Richmond, and while invalided at his home in Culpeper county, only escaped capture through the sagacity of his wife, who put the Federals upon a wrong scent. After the death of Gen. Winder, Col. Taliaferro was promoted to brigadier-general, and succeeded to the command of the brigade, and he temporarily commanded the "Stonewall" division. At the time of the surrender, he was post commander at Charlottesville. He now retired to his estate, "Ninondale," Culpeper county, where he died, June 29, 1884. He married, in 1836, Agnes Harwood, daughter of Thomas Marshall, of "Oakhill," Fauquier county, Virginia.

Taliaferro, William Booth, son of Warner T. Taliaferro and Frances Booth, his wife, born at Belleville, Gloucester county, Virginia, December 28, 1822. He attended Harvard College, and was graduated from William and Mary College in 1841. During the Mexican war he was captain in the Eleventh United States Infantry, was promoted to major, and in 1848 his regiment was disbanded. He commanded the Virginia state forces at the time of the John Brown raid, and was later at Norfolk and Gloucester Point. As colonel of the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, he served in West Virginia, and in 1862 was made brigadier-general. In December he joined Jackson in the valley, commanding a brigade. He succeeded to the command of Jackson's division, and took part in the operations against Pope, and was wounded. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was subsequently given command of the district of Savannah. In July, 1863, he commanded at Morris Island, and then on James Island. He subsequently commanded in East Florida, and afterwards in South Carolina. When Sherman came before Savannah, he guarded the route for Hardee's escape. In December he was given a division, and January 1, 1865, was promoted to major-general. After the war, he returned home, and rendered good service to the cause of education, as president

of the board of visitors to William and Mary College and other institutions. He died at home, February 27, 1898.

Terrill, James B., born at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia, February 20, 1838. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, studied law, and practiced in his native town. In 1861 he was elected major of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, Col. A P. Hill. He served under Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley and at Manassas, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and commended in general orders for his conduct at Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain and the Second Manassas. He was conspicuous at Fredericksburg, in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and was killed near Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864.

Terry, William, born in Amherst county, Virginia, August 14, 1824; was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1848; taught school; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and began practice in Wytheville, Virginia; engaged in newspaper work; served in the Confederate army as a lieutenant in the Fourth Virginia Infantry; promoted to major in 1862; colonel in February, 1864, and was commissioned brigadier-general, May 20, 1864; resumed the practice of law in Wytheville; elected as a Conservative to the forty-second congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); re-elected to the forty-fourth congress (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1877); after leaving congress resumed the practice of law; drowned while trying to ford Reed Creek, near Wytheville, Virginia, September 5, 1888.

Terry, William Richard, was born at Liberty, Virginia, March 12, 1827. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1850, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when he was commissioned captain of Virginia cavalry, Confederate States army. He was promoted colonel and assumed command of the Twenty-fourth Virginia regiment. On May 16, 1864, he led Kemper's brigade, General Ransom's division, Army of Northern Virginia, in the advance of Drewry's Bluff, serving with acknowledged gallantry in carrying the enemy's breastworks; was promoted brigadier-general, May 20, 1864, and continued in command of Kemper's brigade, Gen. George E. Pickett's division, and at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, was posted on the extreme right in the intrenched line, with Corse, Steuart, Ransom and Wallace following to the left. Gen. Terry was a state senator for several years; superintendent of the Richmond penitentiary, and of the Lee camp soldiers' home. He died in Chesterfield county, March 28, 1897.

Tucker, John Randolph, born in Alexandria, Virginia, January 31, 1812; not a kinsman of him of same name (1823-97). He received the warrant of midshipman in the navy, June 1, 1826, and was made lieutenant, December 20, 1837. As executive officer of the *Stromboli* he took part in the Mexican war, being commander toward the last. He was promoted to commodore in 1855, and stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, on the receiving ship and as ordnance officer. Upon the secession of Virginia, he resigned and was placed in command of the Virginia vessels on the James river. In March, 1862, he commanded the *Yorktown,* and ran the batteries at Newport News under a heavy fire. When Virginia came into the Confederacy, he entered the Confederate navy,

and as commander of the *Patrick Henry* was engaged in the Merrimac-Monitor conflict, and other engagements in Hampton Roads. He was given command of the wooden fleet, and was engaged in the attack on Drewry's Bluff. Promoted to captain, May 13, 1863, he commanded the flagship *Chicora* at Charleston, until the downfall of that city, when he organized a naval brigade, which he commanded in the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and which, with other troops, was forced to surrender. In 1866, as rear-admiral in the Peruvian navy, he had charge of the naval operations of that country and Chile in their war with Spain. Later, as president of the Peruvian Hydrographic Commission, he surveyed the upper Amazon and its tributaries. He died in Richmond, June 12, 1883.

Walker, Henry H., a native Virginia, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1853. Until 1855 he was on duty in New Mexico; became first lieutenant, Sixth United States Infantry, in 1857, and became aide-de-camp to Governor Walker, of Kansas, and afterward served on the staff of Gen. Clarke, at San Francisco. When Virginia seceded, he came home, and was commissioned captain, C. S. A. Later he became lieutenant-colonel of the Fortieth Virginia Regiment. He was twice wounded at Gaines' Mill. In July, 1863, after being in charge of a convalescent camp, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade at Bristoe Station and Mine Run. In December he was ordered to the Shenendoah Valley to reinforce Gen. Early; in March, 1864, was recalled east, and served in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court House, until severely wounded, May 10, 1864. In November following his brigade was consolidated with Archer's, and he was placed on general court martial duty.

Walker, James Alexander, born in Augusta county, Virginia, August 27, 1832; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1852; studied law in the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1854 and 1855; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Pulaski county, Virginia, in 1856; attorney for the commonwealth in 1860; entered the Confederate army in April, 1861, as captain of the Pulaski guards, afterwards Company C, Fourth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry in July, 1861; colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry in March, 1862, and brigadier-general and assigned to command of the "Stonewall brigade" in May, 1863; commanded Early's old division at the surrender of Appomattox; severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; member of the house of delegates of Virginia, 1871-1872; elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1877; elected as a Republican to the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1899); died in Wytheville, Virginia, October 21, 1901.

Walker, Reuben Lindsay, was born at Logan, Albemarle county, Virginia, May 29, 1827, son of Captain Lewis Walker. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, and became a civil engineer. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Virginia convention of 1861, and when secession was accomplished, asked of Governor Letcher permission to organize an expedition for the cap-

ture of Fortess Monroe, and which was denied him. He was captain of the Purcell battery, the first to leave Richmond, and was engaged at Manassas. On March 31, 1862, he was promoted to major, and was made chief of artillery to Gen. A. P. Hill. He was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and made chief of artillery of the Third Corps. At Gettysburg he commanded sixty-three guns. In 1864 he served in all the principal battles, from the Wilderness to Ream's Station. In January, 1865, he was promoted to brigadier-general. He was active in the final days at Petersburg, and thence to the end. After the surrender Gen. Walker gave himself to railroad and public building construction. He died upon his farm, at the confluence of the James and Rivanna rivers, June 7, 1890.

Weisiger, Daniel Adams, a resident of Petersburg, Virginia, served as lieutenant and adjutant in a Virginia regiment in the Mexican war. In May, 1853, he was elected colonel of a Virginia militia regiment which he commanded until 1860, when he formed a battalion which marched to Norfolk and witnessed the evacuation of the navy yard. This command became the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, of which he was colonel, and became a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. At the second battle of Manasses, he was dangerously wounded and invalided. In May, 1864, in the Wilderness, he was given the Virginia brigade, which he commanded from thence on to the surrender, he having been promoted to brigadier-general.

Wharton, G. C., became major of the Forty-fifth Regiment Virginia Infantry, in July, 1861; in August he became colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment, and campaigned under Gen. Floyd in West Virginia. At Fort Donelson he commanded a brigade, and when surrender was determined upon, he escaped with a part of his command, and aided in preserving the government stores at Nashville. He subsequently served in the Kanawha Valley; later was promoted to brigadier-general, and was transferred to Gen. Longstreet's command in East Tennessee. Returning to Virginia, he aided in defeating Sigel and Hunter. He commanded a division in the Shenandoah campaign. After the war he resided in Radford, Virginia.

Whittle, William Conway, born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1805, son of Fortescue Whittle, of county Antrim, Ireland, and Mary Anne Davies, his wife, daughter of Col. William Davies, of Petersburg. He was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, May 10, 1820, and rose to the rank of commander, serving on a number of vessels, including the *Brandywine* and *Ohio*. He was in Florida during the Seminole difficulties. In the Mexican war he was wounded at the battle of Tuspan, and later commanded the dispatch boat *Colonel Harney*. In 1853 he commanded the United States sloop *Decatur*, on the banks of Newfoundland, and the United States sloop *Dale*, on the coast of Africa, 1854-55. When Virginia seceded, he resigned his commission, and entered the naval service of his state. On June 11, 1861, he entered upon duty in the Confederate States navy. He commanded the naval defenses on the York river, later commanded the Confederate flotilla on the upper Mississippi, and then

the naval station at New Orleans, Louisiana. He was promoted to captain, October 23, 1862. He died in Virginia, in 1878.

Wilkinson, John, born at Norfolk, Virginia, November 6, 1821. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1837, attended the Philadelphia naval school, and was made a passed midshipman in 1843. For three years he served on the *Oregon* and the *Portsmouth*. In 1846 he was attached to the *Saratoga*, on duty in the Gulf of Mexico. Was commissioned master in June, 1850, and lieutenant in November of the same year. In 1858-59 he served on the *Southern Star*, on the Paraguay expedition, and was on coast survey duty from the latter year until the breaking out of the civil war in April, 1861, when he resigned and entered the Confederate navy as a lieutenant. He was assigned to duty at Fort Powhatan, on James river, and was thence transferred to the command of a battery on Acquia Creek. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed executive officer of the Confederate States ram *Louisiana*. at New Orleans, and was taken prisoner when Farragut captured the city. In August, 1862, he was exchanged, and on the 12th left Richmond for England with funds to purchase a vessel, war munitions and machinery for making Confederate paper money. He there bought the steamer *Giraffe* (afterward the *R. E. Lee*), with which he ran the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina. With the same vessel he afterwards made repeated voyages between Wilmington and Bermuda, taking out cotton and bringing in arms and munitions of war. In October, 1863, he was instructed to organize and command an expedition to release the Confederate prisoners held at Johnson's Island, his operations to be based from some convenient point in Canada. In this he was defeated, the Canadian governor-general learning of the plot, and so guarding the lake ports that no force could be assembled, nor a vessel procured. In 1864 Captain Wilkinson commanded the ironclad *Albemarle*, and later the same year was transferred to the *Chickamauga*, with which he captured and destroyed a considerable number of Federal merchant vessels, from which he took large quantities of valuable stores. In 1865 he commanded the blockade-runner *Chameleon*, which he took to Liverpool, where she was seized just after the cessation of hostilities, and delivered to United States authorities. Captain Wilkinson published "The Narrative of a Blockade-Runner" (New York, 1877).

NOTE.—A number of military and naval officers of the period of the Confederacy appear elsewhere under the title "Members of Congress" and "Prominent Persons."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Woodrow Wilson

IV—PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Wilson, Woodrow, the present President of the United States, was born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1855, son of Rev. Joseph R. Wilson and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson, his wife, the former a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church of the South. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Scotland, and his ancestry, on both sides, is Scotch-Irish. At the call of the church, the father of President Wilson moved South, and during the war between the states resided at Augusta, Georgia. President Wilson's boyhood days were spent at the latter place and at Columbia, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina, where he prepared for college with private tutors and at the schools of those places. His real educator, however, was his father, who, besides being an orator of considerable power, was also a scholar, and for some years professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, and closed his career as professor in the Southwestern Theological Seminary at Clarksville, Tennessee.

President Wilson was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and many were the privations he and his people were called upon to endure during the civil war, part of which raged around their home.

In 1874 he entered the freshman class at Davidson College, North Carolina, remained one year, and in the fall of 1875 he entered the freshman class at Princeton College, graduating in 1879. In college he was a hard-working student, and an omnivorous reader, and especially distinguished for his command of language and literary ability. His outdoor life was that of the average college boy. Athletics interested him and he was fond of baseball and football.

Upon his graduation from Princeton University, in 1879, he entered the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, as a law student, and graduated in 1881. For the two years that followed he practiced law at Atlanta, Georgia, and in that time found that while the principles of the law and its study interested him, the practical business side of it did not.

Briefly his career as an educator by years is as follows: From 1883 to 1885 he did graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in political economy and history; from 1885 to 1888 he was professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, a famous school for the higher education of young ladies; from 1888 to 1890 he was professor in the same branches of science at Wesleyan University; in June, 1890, he was elected professor of jurisprudence and political economy, and entered upon his duties in the September following; in 1895 the department was divided and he was assigned to the chair of jurisprudence; in 1897, as the result of a large gift by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, of the class of 1879, he was promoted to the McCormick professorship of jurisprudence and politics; in 1902 he was elected president of the university, and continued as such till 1910, during

which time Mr. Wilson gave much attention to the study of government and history, though his official duties, as his writings show, doubtless prevented any great investigation of original records and sources. His published works show the trend of his mind and culture, and are as follows: "Congressional Government," 1885; "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," 1889; "Division and Reunion," 1893; "An Old Master, and Other Political Essays," 1893; "Life of George Washington," 1896; "History of the American People," 1902; "Constitutional Government in the United States," 1908.

But probably it was his happy turn at public speaking which directed public attention to him more than anything else. He is not only a good thinker, but a master of words and phrase-making. His speech at the "Dollar Dinner" at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the last week of March, 1910, so well declared the purposes of the modern Democracy that his nomination for governor of New Jersey was the direct result. In this speech he declared that these principles consisted in a profound and abiding faith in the people themselves, in the belief that the welfare of the nation consists in the welfare of the individuals of whom the nation is composed. Not the corporation, but the individual, not the artificial group of persons existing by permission of law but the single living person, is the only rightful possessor of rights and privileges. The corporation is simply a legal instrumentality created for the convenience of the individual and must be used only for his convenience. Soon after this speech Dr. Wilson was nominated for governor of New Jersey, and resigned the presidency of Princeton. His election was a triumph over the political machine, and the platform on which he was nominated called for the control of corporations, for a thorough-going and honest election law, for the publicity of campaign contributions, and for the enactment of an employer's liability bill. In the campaign which followed, Dr. Wilson proved to be an effective campaign speaker, without being an orator of the old style, his appeal being to the reasoning powers rather than to the emotions. His administration as governor made good the promises of the platform. A new election bill was passed, as well as several measures tending to suppress graft in public places and limiting the power of the machine. His success put him to the front as a possible presidential candidate. In 1912 he was the choice of the progressive democracy, and his name was offered in the Democratic convention at Baltimore. Here again there was the struggle with the machine. His nomination was made possible only by the superb powers of William Jennings Bryan as a master manager and orator. The campaign which followed was one of the most exciting in recent times, and resulted in the election of Dr. Wilson by a division in the ranks of the Republican party. As President, Dr. Wilson has infused his personality into the government administration far beyond anything any of his predecessors ever deemed proper or even constitutional. He discarded the example of Jefferson, the founder of his party, and revived the rule of the old Federalist presidents of reading his messages to congress. All important bills have been prepared by him in conference with the leaders, in advance of their submission to congress, and he has in large measure been his own Secretary of State. Thus far the

fruits of this legislation have been a new tariff bill and a new banking bill, and it is only justice to say that both have given general satisfaction. Hating force, Dr. Wilson has made it his cardinal policy to keep the country out of war. Mexico has been, during his administration, a constant thorn in the side, and the violations by England, and especially by Germany, of our neutrality have been frequent and flagrant. But Dr. Wilson has presented to each strong representations, which have undoubtedly had their effect, though it is also true that his devotion to the primary object of peace has subjected him to the charge of weakness and indifference to American rights, and there are some who in matter of the European war would have had him take his stand upon the broad grounds of humanity and promptly registered a protest when Belgium was invaded and ruthlessly trodden under foot. It is probably too early to pronounce judgment, with accuracy, upon those matters, and in the meantime the American people, having the highest faith in the honesty and integrity of the President, have irrespective of party, let it be known that they will stand by him to the end, under the unquestionably difficult conditions which surround him.

Mr. Wilson married, June 24, 1885, Ellen Louise Axsen, a charming Southern lady, from Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Wilson had a distinct claim on New Jersey, when her husband was so highly honored, in that she was the direct descendant of the southern branch of the Fitz-Randolph family of that state, a family which donated a portion of the land upon which Princeton University now stands. She was an artist of merit, and her death not many months ago was greatly regretted.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

V—UNITED STATES SENATORS

Barbour, John Strode, Jr., son of John S. Barbour (q. v.) and Eliza A. Byrne, his wife, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1819; was educated in private schools, and at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1842. He began law practice in his native county, and became greatly interested in railroad development, and was president of the Virginia Midland Railroad Company. He was elected to the house of delegates in 1847, and was reëlected four times. He was remarkable for his power of organization, and the great work for which he is remembered in his native state is, when as chairman of the Democratic organization he accomplished the overthrow of the Mahone regime. He was elected as a Democrat to the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1887). He was a delegate at large in the Democratic national conventions of 1884 and 1888, and member of the Democratic national committee, 1884-1892. He was elected to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1889, until his death in Washington City, May 14, 1892.

Bowden, Lemuel Jackson, born in Williamsburg, Virginia, January 16, 1815; was graduated from William and Mary College, Williamsburg; studied law, and engaged in practice. He was a member of the state legislature for three terms; was member of the Virginia constitutional conventions of 1849 and 1851; in 1861 was a presidential elector. He was elected to the United States senate by the so-called Virginia legislature at Alexandria, and served from March 3, 1863, until his death, in Washington City, January 2, 1864.

Carlile, John Snyder, (q. v.).

Daniel, John Warwick, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, September 5, 1842, son of William Daniel (q. v.), judge of the supreme court of appeals, and grandson of William Daniel, judge of the general court of Virginia. He was educated at private schools, and at the old Lynchburg College, where he was an industrious student, and gave evidence of fine oratorical powers. When the civil war opened, he, in his nineteenth year, entered the Confederate provisional army as second lieutenant and drillmaster in the Stonewall brigade, and he was soon given the same rank in the famous Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and was made adjutant. Later he was promoted to major, and served as chief-of-staff to Gen. Jubal A. Early. His three years of active service were marked by devotion to duty and gallant conduct. He was four times wounded, and he received an almost fatal injury on May 6, 1864, during the battle of the Wilderness. He was unhorsed by a volley from the enemy, a large femoral vein was opened, and his thigh bone shattered. Timely assistance saved him from bleeding to death, but he was crippled for life, and he used crutches ever after. He now entered the University of Virginia, where for a year he studied law, carrying

off the highest honors for oratory. Returning to Lynchburg, he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law with his father, the partnership continuing until the death of the latter, seven years later. In 1869 he was elected to the state legislature as a member of the house of delegates, and served for two years. In 1875 he was elected to the state senate, and was re-elected four years later. In the meantime he had twice been an unsuccessful candidate for nomination to congress on the Democratic ticket, against older men. In 1877 he was a candidate for governor, before the Democratic state convention; a deadlock between himself and his leading competitor, gave the nomination to a compromise candidate. In 1881, when he was the candidate for governor, the chief issue was the funding of the state debt. The Readjusters were successful, and Mr. Daniel was defeated. In 1884 he was elected to the national house of representatives, and in that body acquitted himself most creditably. In 1886 he was elected to the United States senate, to succeed Senator Mahone, and was four times re-elected without opposition, serving until his death, having served longer than any other senator from Virginia, in all the history of the state. He was a pioneer in the establishment of the free school system of Virginia, and the patron of the act that aided school restoration when the school funds were contracted by the funding act of 1870. In the fifty-ninth congress, on his initiative, southern representation in the South American Congress at Rio de Janeiro was provided for. He also procured the adoption of a motion for the establishment of a national powder factory, with the purpose of breaking the power of the powder-trust. He took a leading part in the debates on the railroad rate bill, and his speech on that measure was one of his most notable efforts. In the senate, he was second to none as a leader, and his words in debate attracted the attention and admiration of the whole country. As a member of the committee on foreign relations, on finance, on appropriations, and on the industrial commission, the powers of his well-trained mind, his broad information, and his lofty patriotic purpose, commanded the utmost respect of his opponents. A Democrat from conviction and principles, he was in the very forefront of party leadership. In 1876 he was a Democratic presidential elector; and he was a delegate-at-large in every Democratic national convention from 1888 to 1900. In 1896 he could have been the party nominee for vice-president by simply yielding assent, and the same was true in the convention of 1900. In the state constitutional convention, he made a minority report on suffrage, which, after a long struggle, and with slight amendment, was finally adopted, and its presence in the present state constitution has practically solved the suffrage question in Virginia. As an orator, Senator Daniel was very distinguished. His appearance was impressive, his voice sonorous and musical, and his gestures graceful, without being theatrical. He delivered addresses covering a great variety of subjects, and several are of permanent historic value. His address on Washington, in the hall of representatives, Washington City, and that on General Lee at the unveiling of his recumbent statue at Lexington, are fine examples of dignified eulogium. He was the author of two law works which have been accepted as standard—"Daniel on Negotiable Instru-

ments," and "Daniel on Attachments." In recognition of his scholarly attainments, he received the degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee University, and from the University of Michigan. Senator Daniel died at Lynchburg, Virginia, June 29, 1910.

Hunton, Eppa, (q. v.).

Johnston, John Warfield, born near Abingdon, Virginia, September 9, 1818, son of John Warfield Johnston (elder brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston) and Letitia Floyd, his wife; attended Abingdon Academy, and the South Carolina College at Columbia, South Carolina; studied law at the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and was commonwealth attorney for Tazewell county, 1844-46. He was a state senator, 1846-48; judge of the circuit court, 1866-70. He was elected as a Conservative to the United States senate to fill vacancy, serving from October 20, 1869, to March 3, 1871; re-elected to fill vacancy, and was again re-elected, serving from March 15, 1871, to March 3, 1873. He died at Richmond, Virginia, February 27, 1889.

Lewis, John Francis, born near Port Republic, Virginia, March 1, 1818. He was a delegate in the state convention of 1861, and refused to sign the ordinance of secession. In 1869 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the Conservative ticket; and was later elected to the United States senate, serving from October 20, 1869, to March 3, 1875. He was appointed by President Hayes United States marshal for the western district of Virginia, April 11, 1878, and served until March 1, 1882, when he resigned. He was again elected lieutenant-governor on the Readjuster ticket in 1881. He died September 2, 1895, in Lynnwood, Virginia.

Mahone, William, (q. v.).

Martin, Thomas Staples, born at Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, January 29, 1847, son of John Samuel Martin and Martha Ann Staples, his wife. He received his primary education in the public schools, and March 1, 1864, attended the Virginia Military Institute. At the time of the battle of New Market, he and six others were ill in hospital, and were unable to march with their cadet battalion. Later the cadets were enrolled as a reserve force of the Confederate army, and young Martin, with his companions, stood ready for such military duty as might be required of them. In 1865 he entered the University of Virginia, but at the end of his second year he was obliged to abandon his studies and return home, on account of the death of his father. The mercantile business in which the father had been engaged did not appeal to him, and he applied himself diligently to a course of self-prescribed law reading. In 1869, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the bar of Albemarle county, and in due time was busied with caring for the interests of various corporations and firms, as well as of private individuals. His deep interest in the financial condition of the state led him to become a member of the Democratic general committee, of which Mr. John S. Barbour was chairman, who reposed great confidence in him, and found in him perhaps his most efficient aide. It was due in large measure to Mr. Martin that the party was rehabilitated and brought into control, resulting in the restoration of the financial integrity of the commonwealth. In 1893

conditions pointed to him as the logical candidate for United States senator, to succeed Gen. Eppa Hunton, who had been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Senator John S. Barbour, deceased. That he was nominated over such a strong opponent as Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and was elected to the high office when he had never sat in the state legislature, attests the estimation in which he was held. In the senate he was from the outset industrious and sagacious, and performed highly useful labors on the committees on claims, commerce, naval affairs, and the District of Columbia. He was reëlected in 1899, 1905 and 1911, being the present incumbent of the office. In 1904 the Democrats adopted the primary system of nomination, and the appeal was to be made directly to the people. Mr. Martin had as his opponent Governor A. J. Montague, a man of excellent character and attainments, and an accomplished orator. Except at the bar, Mr. Martin was not much known as a speaker, but in this canvass he displayed fine oratorical qualities and won for himself new honors. In the senate, while at the forefront on questions of national importance, he has not been neglectful of local interests, and the liberal appropriations for the custom houses at Newport News and Petersburg, and for other public works, have been procured largely if not chiefly as the result of his effort. To him is also due the final settlement of the debt due by the Federal government to the state of Virginia from the time of the war with Great Britain in 1812. Such confidence did his fellow senators have in him that they made him floor leader of his party in the senate. He is a member of the board of visitors to the University of Virginia, and to the Miller Manual and Labor School of Albemarle. He married, in 1894, Lucy Chambliss, daughter of Col. C. Fenton Day, of Smithfield, Virginia.

Riddleberger, Harrison Holt, born in Edinburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 4, 1844; was educated in the common schools. He served three years in the Confederate army, as second and first lieutenant of infantry and captain of cavalry. After the war he returned home and became editor of the "Tenth Legion Banner." He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and served as commonwealth attorney, 1876-80. For two terms he was a member of the house of delegates, and state senator one term. He was editor of the "Shenandoah Democrat," and later of the "Virginian." He was a member of the state committee of the Conservative party until 1875, and a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of 1876, and the Readjuster ticket of 1880. He was elected as a Readjuster to the United States senate in 1881. He died in Woodstock, Virginia, January 24, 1890.

Swanson, Claude Augustus, (q. v.).

Withers, Robert Enoch, born in Campbell county, Virginia, September 18, 1821, son of Robert Walter Withers. He attended private schools at his home until he was old enough to enter the University of Virginia, where he took up medical studies, and in 1841, graduated with the M. D. degree. He engaged in the practice of his profession in his native county, and later in Danville, Virginia. At the outbreak of the civil war, in April, 1861, he entered the Confederate provisional service, as major of infantry, and under the regular

army establishment became colonel of the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry Regiment, which he commanded from the battle of Bull Run to the second Cold Harbor, in 1864. In the last named engagement, he was severely wounded and incapacitated for further service in the field. On recovering sufficiently he was placed in charge of the extensive prisons and hospitals at Danville, Virginia, where he rendered services of great value until the close of the war. He located in Lynchburg in January, 1866, and became editor of the Lynchburg "News," a daily newspaper devoted to the interests of the Conservative party; later he occupied a similar position on the Richmond "Enquirer." In 1868 he was the Conservative candidate for governor, and was defeated. In 1873 he was a presidential elector on the Greeley ticket, and was elected lieutenant-governor. He was elected in 1874 to the United States senate, as a Conservative, to succeed John F. Lewis, and served from March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881. In 1885 he was then appointed consul at Hong Kong, China, by President Cleveland, served as such for a term of four years, when he resigned, and took up his residence in Wytheville, Virginia. He took an active part in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church, and represented his diocese in general conventions for many years. He died in Wytheville, Virginia, September 21, 1907.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VI—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ayer, Richard Small, born at Montville, Waldo county, Maine, October 9, 1829; educated in the common schools; enlisted in the Union army as a private in Fourth Maine Volunteers in 1861, and was mustered out as a captain; settled in Virginia in 1865; elected a delegate to Virginia constitutional convention in 1867; elected as a Republican to the forty-first congress, and took his seat January 31, 1870, and served until March 2, 1871; died at Liberty, Maine, December 14, 1896.

Barbour, John S., Jr. (q. v.).

Beale, R. L. T., (q. v.).

Blair, Jacob Beeson, born at Parkersburg, Wood county, Virginia, April 11, 1821; he was educated in the public schools, studied law, engaged in practice; was for several years prosecuting attorney for Ritchie county; was elected from Ritchie county as a Unionist, to the thirty-seventh congress, serving from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863; was elected to the succeeding congress from the new state of West Virginia, took his seat December 7, 1863, and served until March 3, 1865; was surveyor-general of Utah; from 1868 to 1873 was minister to Costa Rica; for twelve years was a member of the supreme court of Wyoming, and for a number of years occupied the same position in Utah; died at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 12, 1901.

Booker, George William, born in Patrick county, Virginia, December 5, 1821. He received a common school education, taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He served some years as a justice of the peace, and was subsequently presiding justice of the county court for ten years. He sympathized with the North during the war between the states. He was elected to the state legislature in 1865. In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for attorney general, was elected, but resigned the following year, being elected to congress as a Conservative, and was re-elected. In 1873 he was elected to the state legislature, after two years retiring from public life and resuming the practice of his profession. He died at Martinsville, Virginia, June 4, 1883.

Bowden, George Edwin, born in Williamsburg, Virginia, July 6, 1852; attended a private school; studied law; admitted to the bar, but never practiced; elected bank president in 1874; collector of customs for port of Norfolk from September, 1879, until May, 1885; elected as a Republican to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1891); again collector of customs for port of Norfolk; clerk of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia; died at Norfolk, Virginia, January 22, 1908.

Bowen, Henry, born at Maiden Springs, Tazewell county, Virginia, December 26, 1841; attended private school and college; entered the Confederate army in 1861 as a captain of cavalry and served until 1865; member of state legislature 1869-71; elected

as a Readjuster and Independent Democrat to the forty-eight and fiftieth congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885) and (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889); resumed farming and stock raising in Tazewell county, Virginia.

Bowen, Rees T., born at Maiden Springs, Tazewell county, Virginia, January 10, 1809; attended Abingdon Academy, Virginia; member of the state legislature of Virginia in 1860 and 1864; magistrate for several years and presiding justice of the county; elected as a Conservative to the forty-third congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); died in Tazewell county, Virginia, August 29, 1879.

Brady, James Dennis, born at Portsmouth, Virginia, April 3, 1843; engaged in business; resided in New York at the commencement of the civil war; enlisted as a private in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, in which regiment served as acting adjutant, when he was transferred and commissioned adjutant of the Sixty-third New York Volunteers; subsequently held the rank of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of that regiment; served in the judge advocate's, adjutant general's, and inspector general's departments of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and commanded the Sixty-third Regiment when honorably mustered out of service in July, 1865; appointed collector of internal revenue in June, 1877; delegate from Virginia in the Republican national convention of 1880, and delegate at large in the Republican national convention of 1884; elected as a Republican to the forty-ninth congress (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1887); died at Petersburg, Virginia, November 30, 1890.

Braxton, Elliott Muse, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, October 8, 1823; attended the common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Richmond, Virginia; subsequently removed to Richmond county, and was elected a state senator in 1851, and was re-elected in 1853; removed to Fredericksburg in 1860, where he raised a company for the Confederate army, and was its captain; commissioned major, and served on the staff of Gen. John R. Cooke; member of the common council of Fredericksburg in 1866; elected as a Democrat to the forty-second congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, October 2 1891.

Brown, John Robert, born in Franklin county, Virginia, January 14, 1842; attended common school and academy; entered the Confederate army in 1861 as a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth Virginia Volunteers; in 1870 formed a co-partnership with his father as manufacturers of tobacco at Shady Grove, and in 1882 moved to Martinsville; elected mayor in 1884; elected as an Independent Republican to the fiftieth congress (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889).

Brown, William Guy, born at Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 25, 1800; attended the public schools, studied law, and in 1823 began practice in his native town. He was a member of the house of delegates in 1832, and again, 1840-43. He was elected as a Democrat to the twenty-ninth and thirtieth congresses (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849); member of the state constitutional convention of 1850; delegate to Democratic National Conventions of 1860 at Charleston and

Baltimore; member of the Virginia State Convention of 1861. He was elected to the thirty-seventh congress from Virginia as a Unionist (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863), and elected to the thirty-eighth congress from West Virginia; took his seat December 7, 1863, and served until March 3, 1865. He died at Kingwood, West Virginia, April 19, 1884.

Browne, Thomas Henry Bayly, born at Accomac, Virginia, February 8, 1844; attended Hanover and Bloomfield academies in Virginia, leaving the latter in May, 1861; volunteered as a private in Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Virginia Infantry; afterwards served as a private in Chew's battery of the Stuart horse artillery; was surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia in April, 1865; was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1867; in 1873 elected attorney for Accomac county, presidential elector on the Blaine ticket in 1884, and elected as a Republican to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1891); died at Accomac, Virginia, August 27, 1892. He was a son of Peter F. Browne and Sally Cropper Bayly, and was descended from William Browne, of James City county, who died in 1773-1776.

Buchanan, John Alexander, (q. v.).

Cabell, George Craighead, born in Danville, Virginia, January 25, 1836, son of Joseph Cabell and his second wife, Anne Everard Bolling attended the Danville Academy, and the law school of the University of Virginia in 1857; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Danville in 1858; edited the Republican, and later the Democratic "Appeal" in Danville; elected, in September, 1858, commonwealth attorney for Danville, and served until April 23, 1861, when he volunteered as a private soldier in the Confederate army; commissioned major in June, 1861, and assigned to the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry; at the close of the war held the rank of colonel; after the war resumed the practice of law; elected as a Democrat to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1887); resumed the practice of law in Danville, Virginia. His father was the son of Col. Joseph Cabell and Mary Hopkins, his wife, and grandson of the immigrant Dr. William Cabell and Elizabeth Burks, his wife.

Carlile, John S., (q. v.).

Carlin, Charles Creighton, born in Alexandria, Virginia, April 8, 1866; attended the public schools and was graduated from the National Law University; served for years as postmaster; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1904; elected as a Democrat to the sixtieth congress, November 5, 1907, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John F. Rixey; was re-elected to the sixty-first congress, and served from December 2, 1907, to March 3, 1911; re-elected to the sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fourth congresses.

Critcher, John, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, March 11, 1820; was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1839; studied at the University of France for three years; studied law and practiced; elected to the state senate and to the state convention of 1861; lieutenant-colonel of

cavalry in the Confederate army; appointed judge of the eighth judicial circuit of Virginia, but removed by the thirty day resolution of congress; elected as a Conservative to the forty-second congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); died at Alexandria, Virginia, September 27, 1901.

Croxton, Thomas, born at Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, March 15, 1822; attended the primary schools, the Tappahannock and Fleetwood academies, and the University of Virginia; graduated in law in June, 1842, and practiced; attorney for the commonwealth from July, 1852, to July, 1865, when he resigned; served on the staff of Gen. George E. Pickett in the civil war; elector from the first district of Virginia on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; elected as a Democrat to the forty-ninth congress (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1887); elected judge of Essex county, Virginia; died at Tappahannock, Virginia, July 3, 1903.

Daniel, John W., (q. v.).

Davis, Alexander M., a resident of Independence, Virginia; presented credentials as a member-elect to the forty-third congress, and served from March 4, 1873, to March 5, 1874, when he was unseated in a contest with Christopher Y. Thomas.

Dezendorf, John Frederick, born at Lansingburg, New York, August 10, 1834; pursued an academic course; learned the carpenter's trade; studied architecture, surveying and civil engineering; engaged on railroad and other buildings at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, 1850-1860; mercantile pursuits 1860-1862; moved to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1863, and engaged in the shipping business until 1866; city and county surveyor of Norfolk city and county 1866-69; assistant assessor of the United States internal revenue 1869-71; appraiser of merchandise at the Norfolk custom house 1872-1877; delegate to the national Republican convention in Cincinnati in 1876; defeated as the Republican candidate for congress in 1878; elected as a Republican to the forty-seventh congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); died in Norfolk, Virginia, June 22, 1894.

Douglas, Beverly Browne, born at Providence Forge, New Kent county, Virginia, December 21, 1822, son of William Douglas, of Providence Forge, New Kent county and Elizabeth Christian, his wife. He attended William and Mary College and the University of Edinburgh. He studied law in the celebrated school of Judge Beverly Tucker, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in his native county and Norfolk. In 1846 he removed to King William county, and rapidly rose in his profession, taking a front rank as an able practitioner and eloquent advocate, being specially gifted before a jury. When the convention to remodel the constitution of the state was called in 1850, he was chosen a member from four counties. He sat in the state senate continuously from 1852 until 1865, and for five years of this period was chairman of the committee on finance and during the war between the states was chairman of the committee on military affairs. He served in the Confederate army, entering as first lieutenant of "Lee's Rangers," was promoted to captain, and afterward to major of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, in which he served until 1863, when he resigned. Al-

ways a Democrat, in 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Breckenridge and Lane ticket, and in 1868 a delegate to the convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. He was elected to the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses, but took no active part in the house proceedings, his most important service being as chairman of the select committee to investigate the conduct of the Freedmen's Savings Bank. He married a daughter of Robin Pollard, of King William county. He died December 22, 1878.

Duke, Richard Thomas Walker, born at Mill Brook, Albemarle county, Virginia, June 6, 1822, son of Richard Duke and Maria Walker, his wife, daughter of Capt. Thomas Walker. Richard T. W. Duke attended private schools until 1842, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1845, second in a class of twenty. During his last two years he was cadet professor of mathematics, and in conjunction with the late Gen. Francis Smith, prepared an arithmetic which is still used in that institution. After graduating he taught in the Richmond Academy with Col. Claude Crozet, during the sessions of 1845-46, and then taught two years in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, now West Virginia. In 1849, being recalled to Albemarle county by the death of his father, he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated in the law school with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in one session. He then located in Charlottesville, Virginia, and commenced the practice of law, and practiced there until his death. He was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. In 1858 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Albemarle county, and held that office until elected to the forty-first congress in 1870. In 1859, just after the John Brown raid, he organized the "Albemarle Rifles," a volunteer company of riflemen, which in 1861 was mustered in as Company B, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, C. S. A., he being captain of that company up to the re-organization of the army in 1862. At the reorganization he was elected colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Wise's brigade, and from May, 1862, to March, 1864, was colonel of that regiment, spending the winter of 1863-64 in South Carolina with the brigade. In March, 1864, Col. Duke resigned his commission as colonel of the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, but remained out of service only thirty days, in the meantime organizing the reserve forces, taking command of a battalion of reserves at Richmond in 1864. At first the reserves were employed in guarding prisoners at Belle Isle, but the fall of 1864, and winter of 1864-65 they were under Col. Duke in the trenches at Fort Harrison. At the evacuation Col. Duke was placed in command of the brigade of reserves. He was with Gen. Custis Lee's division, captured at Sailor's Creek. He was taken to Washington, and was in the old capitol prison the night President Lincoln was assassinated. He and five hundred other prisoners were threatened with burning by the Washington roughs, but the mob was dispersed, and Col. Duke taken to Johnson's Island Prison, where about 2,500 Confederate officers were imprisoned. Col. Duke remained a prisoner of war until July 25, 1865, when he was released. Col. Duke was in the engagement at First Manassas, and was complimented in Gen. Beauregard's report of

the battle. He was at Malvern Hill, and many other important engagements. While in the army and at the front he was elected attorney for the commonwealth, but the duties of the office were performed by Judge E. R. Watson, who kindly volunteered his services, Col. Duke remaining in the army. In 1870 Col. Duke was nominated again for commonwealth attorney, but, before the election, was nominated for congress, his Republican opponent being the late Judge Alexander Rives. While the canvass was in progress, the Hon. Robert Ridgeway, the sitting member, died, and Col. Duke and Judge Rives were nominated for the vacancy. Col. Duke was elected and served out Ridgeway's term in the forty-first congress and the full term of the forty-second congress. He was not a candidate for re-election, but returned to Charlottesville and continued the practice of law. In 1877, during the struggle between the debt paying and readjusting element of the Democratic party, Col. Duke was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the Virginia legislature, and was elected to the house as a debt-paying Democrat. On July 26, 1846, Col. Duke was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott Eskridge, daughter of William S. Eskridge. Col. Duke died in Charlottesville in July, 1898, after a lingering illness of some seven months.

Edmunds, Paul Carrington, born in Halifax county, Virginia, November 1, 1836; trained by a private tutor; attended the University of Virginia and was graduated in law from William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia; was admitted to the bar; practiced in Jefferson City, Missouri; returned to Virginia in 1858; engaged in agriculture on his farm in Halifax county; elected to the senate of Virginia in 1881, and served four terms; re-elected in 1884; delegate, to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1884; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1895); died at Houston, Halifax county, Virginia, March 12, 1899.

Ellett, Tazewell, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 1, 1856; attended the private school of John M. Strother until sixteen years old; cadet in the Virginia Military Institute, and was graduated from that institution in 1876; studied law in the University of Virginia, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1878; practiced law in Richmond; several years a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute; presidential elector in 1888 on the Democratic ticket; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-fourth congress (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1897); resumed the practice of law in Richmond, Virginia, and New York City.

Epes, James Fletcher, born in Nottoway county, Virginia, May 23, 1842; attended the primary and private schools and the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate army 1861-1865; was graduated from the law department of Washington and Lee University in 1867; was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Blackstone, Virginia; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses (March 4, 1891-March 3, 1895); retired to his plantation, "The Old Place," in Nottoway county, Virginia.

Epes, Sydney Parham, born in Nottoway county, Virginia, August 20, 1865; moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he

pursued an academic course; returned to Virginia in 1884 and edited and published a Democratic newspaper for a number of years; member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and chairman of the fourth congressional district committee; elected in 1891 a member of the general assembly; register of the land office 1895-97; presented credentials as a member-elect in the fifty-fifth congress and served from March 4, 1897, until March 3, 1898, when he was succeeded by Robert T. Thorp, who contested his election; elected to the fifty-sixth congress and served from March 4, 1899, until his death in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1900.

Flood, Henry Delaware, born at Appomattox county, Virginia, September 2, 1865, son of Joel W. Flood, a prominent farmer of the county, who served as major four years under Lee; attended the schools of Appomattox and Richmond, Washington and Lee University, and the University of Virginia; began the practice of law on September 15, 1886; elected to the house of delegates of the general assembly of Virginia in 1887 and re-elected in 1889; elected to the state senate in 1891, and re-elected in 1895 and in 1899. In the senate he introduced a bill placing the state department of agriculture upon a stronger basis; and the bill authorizing the attorney-general to bring suit against the state of West Virginia for her pro rata share of the old state debt; and he was made one of the commissioners elected by the legislature to carry out the provisions of the bill, and whose labors resulted in the consequent litigation, just recently ended. Elected attorney for the commonwealth of Appomattox county in 1891, 1895 and 1899; presidential elector on the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket in 1892; nominated for congress by the Democratic party in 1896 and defeated; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth and sixty-first congresses and re-elected to the sixty-second congress (March 4, 1901-March 3, 1911); he is still a member (1915); was author of resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1901. His address is Appomattox, Virginia.

Fulkerson, Abram, born in Washington county, Virginia, May 13, 1834; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; entered the Confederate service in March, 1861, as a captain; promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; elected to the house of delegates of Virginia in 1871-1873, and to the senate of Virginia in 1877-1879; elected as a Readjuster to the forty-seventh congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); resumed the practice of law after leaving congress: died at Bristol, Virginia, December 17, 1902.

Gaines, William Embre, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, August 30, 1844; attended the common schools; when the civil war broke out in 1861; enlisted as a private in Company K, Eighteenth Virginia Regiment (Pickett's Division); re-enlisted in the Army of the Cape Fear and surrendered with Johnson, near Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865, having attained the rank of adjutant of Manly's Artillery Battalion; engaged in business in banking in Burkeville, Virginia; elected as a Republican to the Virginia state senate in 1883, and served three

years, when he resigned; delegate in the national convention which nominated Blaine for the presidency in 1884; mayor of Burkeville several years, and delegate to several state conventions; elected as a Republican to the fiftieth congress (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889).

Garrison, George Tankard, born in Accomac county, Virginia, January 14, 1835; was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and from the law school of the University of Virginia in 1857; was admitted to the bar and practiced law until the civil war; entered the Confederate service as a private; soon thereafter elected to the state legislature, and served in that body, first in the house and then in the senate, until the close of the war; practiced law and engaged in agriculture; elected judge of the eighth Virginia circuit in 1870, and subsequently judge of the seventeenth circuit; elected as a Democrat to the forty-seventh congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); successfully contested the election of Robert M. Mayo to the forty-seventh congress; died at Accomac Court House, Virginia, November 14, 1889.

Gibson, James King, born at Abingdon, Virginia, February 18, 1812; attended the common schools; went to Limestone county, Alabama, in 1833, and engaged in business; returned to Virginia, and was deputy sheriff of Washington county, 1834-1835; postmaster of Abingdon, 1838-1849; engaged in farming; elected as a Democrat to the forty-first congress (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1871); died at Abingdon, Virginia, March 30, 1879.

Glass, Carter, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, January 4, 1858, son of Maj. Robert H. Glass, a prominent journalist, and Augusta Christian, his wife, of an old and well-known Virginia family. He attended private and public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he began learning the printer's trade in the Lynchburg "Republican" office, and was afterwards employed on the Petersburg "Post," his father being editor of both these papers. From 1877 he was for three years a clerk in the auditor's office of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. In 1880 he took a position on the staff of the Lynchburg "News," under its owner, Albert Waddill, laboring as a local reporter and editorial writer. In 1888 he purchased the "News," valued at $13,000, his sole capital then being sixty dollars, but he was backed by friends who had confidence in his abilities. He soon brought his paper to a higher plane of influence, and prospered accordingly, and by 1895 he had added to his newspaper property the plants of the Lynchburg "Virginian," and the "Evening News." His abilities as a writer are of a very superior order. In addition to his journalistic work, his public activities have been notable. He was clerk of the Lynchburg city council for twenty years, from 1881. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1892 and 1896, and in 1897 to the Democratic State Convention in which body he made a notable speech in presenting J. Hoge Tyler as a candidate for the nomination for governor. In 1899 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1902, before his term had expired, he was elected to the fifty-seventh congress, as a Democrat, to succeed Peter J. Otey (deceased), and has been returned to his seat

James Hay

each succeeding term, to the present time. His success in his canvass for the sixty-third congress was notable, in his defeating the Progressive and Socialist nominees by some six thousand plurality. Probably the most notable achievement of his congressional career has been his securing the passage through congress of the present government banking measure. Mr. Glass is a formidable debater, a master of caustic retort. He married, in 1886, Aurelia Campbell, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the family reside in that city.

Goode, John Jr., (q. v.).

Harris, John Thomas, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, May 8, 1823; completed academic studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Harrisonburg, in 1847. He was United States district attorney, 1852-59; presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket, 1856; elected as a Democrat to the thirty-sixth congress (March 4, 1859-March 3, 1861); member of the state legislature, 1863-65; judge of the twelfth judicial district, 1866-69; elected as a Democrat to the forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1881); declined a unanimous renomination. He was chairman of the Virginia Democratic Convention in 1884; was delegate to several Democratic National conventions; presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1888; commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago. He died at Harrisonburg, Virginia, October 14, 1899.

Hay, James, born in Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia, January 9, 1856, son of Dr. William Hay, who served in the war between the states, and Emily Lewis, his wife; attended private schools and the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in law, in June, 1877; moved to Harrisonburg, Virginia, in 1877, where he practiced until June, 1879; moved to Madison, Virginia, and devoted himself exclusively to his profession; elected attorney for the commonwealth in 1883, and re-elected in 1887-1891, and 1895; elected to the house of delegates in 1885, and re-elected in 1887 and 1889; to the state senate in 1893; member of the Democratic state committee for four years, and member of the Democratic National Convention of 1888; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-fifth, and to the six succeeding congresses (March 4, 1897-March 3, 1911); chairman of the Democratic caucus of the house of representatives in the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, and fifty-eighth congresses; re-elected to the sixty-second and sixty-third congresses, and is still a member (1915). Mr. Hay's grandfather was James Hay, who married Elizabeth Burwell, daughter of Nathaniel Burwell, of Clarke county, formerly of James City county, and his great-grandfather was William Hay, who was born in Kilsyth, Sterlingshire, Scotland, November 10, 1748, and came to Virginia in 1768. William Hay, the lawyer, whose named is found in "Randolph's reports," was a son of the emigrant.

Holland, Edward Everett, born in Nansemond county, Virginia, February 26, 1861; educated in private schools in the county, at Richmond (Virginia) College, and University of Virginia; studied law, and admitted to practice; since 1892 president of the Farmer's Bank of Nansemond; mayor of

Suffolk, 1885-1887; commonwealth attorney for Nansemond county, 1887-1907; state senator, 1907-1911; was elected to the sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fourth congresses. He is still a member (1915).

Hooper, Benjamin Stephen, born in Buckingham county, Virginia, March 6, 1835; attended the common schools, engaged in mercantile business and the manufacture of tobacco. He was elected as readjuster to the forty-eighth congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885). He died at Farmville, Virginia, January 17, 1898.

Hopkins, Samuel Isaac, born in Prince George county, Maryland, December 12, 1843; moved in infancy to Anne Arundel county, where he attended the common schools; while a minor enlisted in Company A, Second Maryland Confederate Infantry, and served during the war; wounded several times; after the war he located in Lynchburg; elected as a Knight of Labor to the fiftieth congress (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889); a resident of Lynchburg, Virginia.

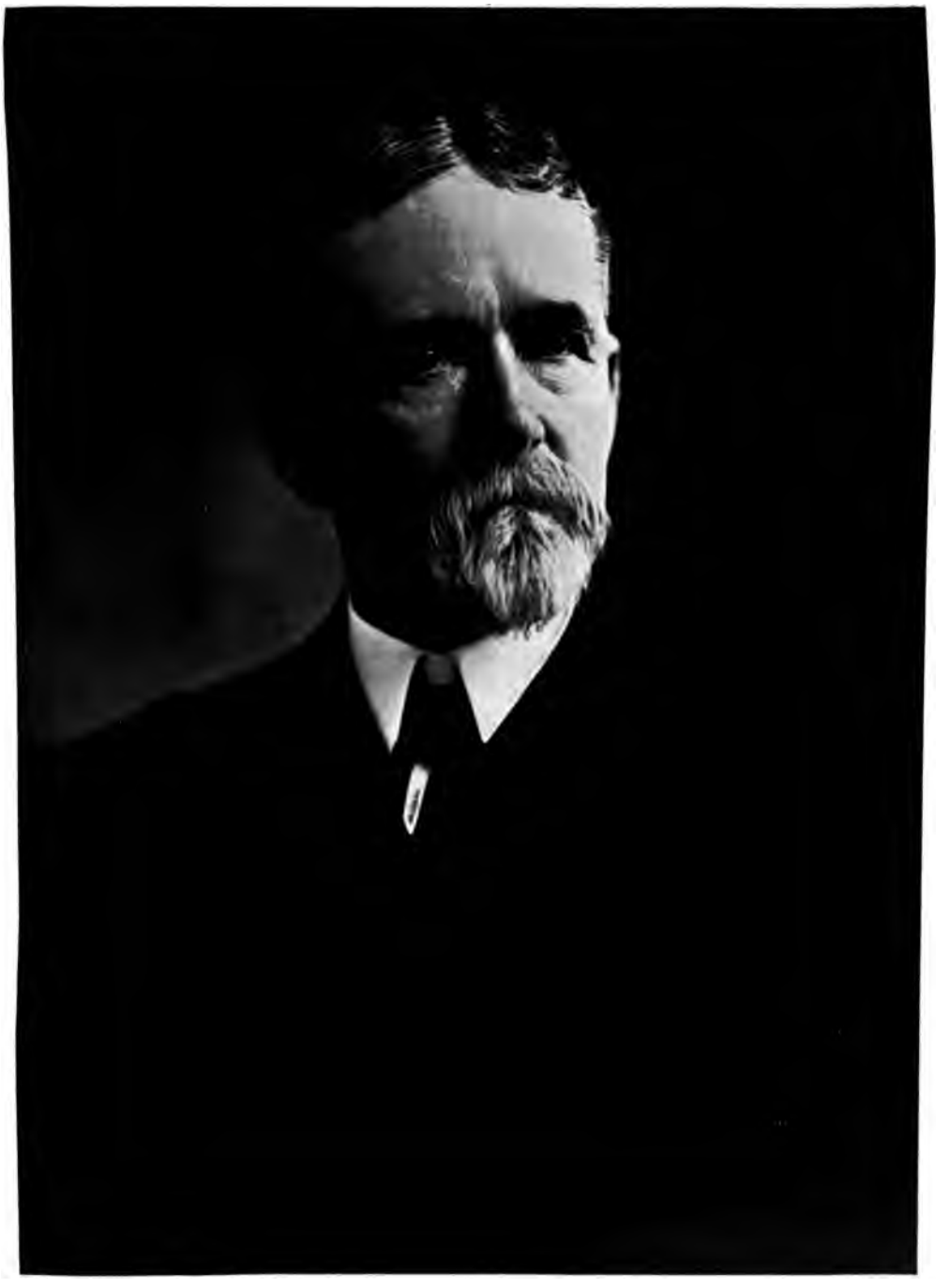
Hunton, Eppa, (q. v.).

Johnston, Joseph E., (q. v.).

Jones, William Atkinson, born at Warsaw, Virginia, March 21, 1849, son of Thomas Jones, of Richmond county, and Anna Seymour Trowbridge, his wife, she a descendant of Gen. Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie county (q. v.). He entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1864, and served with its corps of cadets in defense of Richmond, until its evacuation after the war; he attended Coleman's School in Fredericksburg, and graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1870; admitted to the bar in July, 1870, and commenced practice in Warsaw, Virginia; commonwealth attorney for several years; delegate in the Democratic National Conventions of 1880, 1896 and 1900; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-second and to the nine succeeding congresses (March 4, 1891-March 3, 1911); re-elected to the sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fourth congresses, and is still serving. In 1880 he was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Gen. Hancock for the presidency, and chairman of the Virginia delegation in that body. He was also a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1900, in Kansas City.

Jorgensen, Joseph. born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1844; was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; cadet surgeon United States army, March 17, 1864-March 23, 1865; acting assistant surgeon, April 10, 1865-September 10, 1865, and June 5, 1867-February 21, 1870; elected to the house of representatives of Virginia, 1871; appointed postmaster of Petersburg; elected as a Republican to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1883); appointed register of the land office at Walla Walla, Washington, by President Arthur, February 27, 1883; and served until removed by President Cleveland in 1886; delegate in the Republican National Convention of 1880; died at Portland, Oregon, January 21, 1888.

Lamb, John, born in Sussex county, Virginia, June 12, 1840, son of Lycurgus A. Lamb and Ann E. Christian, his wife, she a lineal descendant of Col. Joseph Christian, of the revolutionary army. When he was



John Lamb

Francis Blanchard

five years old his family removed to Charles City county. When he was fifteen, his father died, and the care of his mother and her younger children devolved upon him. He had been well taught by his father, and he now gave his nights to studying civil engineering. He was thus occupied when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in Company D, Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and as captain commanded it for three years, receiving one severe wound, and two of minor importance. After the war, he engaged in business, and at various times was elected sheriff, treasurer, and surveyor of Henrico county. He was elected as a Democrat to the fifty-fifth congress, in 1897, and has been re-elected to each succeeding congress until the year 1911. He married, November 20, 1869, Mattie R. Wade, of Charles City county. His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Langston, John Mercer, born in Louisa county, Virginia (born a slave but emancipated when six years old), of mixed descent, December 14, 1829; attended common schools in Ohio; was graduated from Oberlin College in 1849, and from the theological department in 1852; studied law in Elyria, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practiced in Ohio 1855-1867; appointed inspector general of the bureau of freedmen, refugees and abandoned lands in 1868; moved to Washington, D. C., and practiced law; dean of the law department of Howard University; appointed and commissioned by President Grant a member of the board of health of the District of Columbia in 1871; appointed by President Hayes minister resident and consul general to Haiti, and charge d'affaires to Santo Domingo; elected vice-president and acting president of Howard University in 1872; elected president of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute in 1885; took active part in recruiting colored troops during the civil war; especially the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth Massachusetts and Fifth Ohio (colored) regiments; filled several township offices in Ohio; twice elected a member of the council of Oberlin, and member of the board of education for twelve years; presented credentials as a member-elect from Virginia to the fifty-first congress, and was seated after contesting the election of Edward C. Venable, September 23, 1890; served until March 3, 1891; declined to make a contest in the fifty-second congress, for which he was the Republican candidate, and declined a renomination to the fifty-third congress; died in Washington, D. C., November 15, 1897. He wrote a book entitled "From the Plantation to the National Capitol," which is reviewed in William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine III. p. 282. From this it appears that Langston was probably descended from Gideon Langston, an Indian who attended the Indian School at the college in 1754.

Lassiter, Francis Rives, born in Petersburg, Virginia, February 18, 1866; son of Dr. Daniel W. Lassiter, of Huguenot descent, and Anna Rives Heath, his wife. He graduated from several academic schools, and attended the University of Virginia, 1883-84, graduating from various of its schools, including the law, receiving the B. L. degree; was admitted to the bar in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, in 1887, and to the Virginia bar in 1888. He engaged in practice in Petersburg, Virginia; member of

the Virginia Democratic state central committee; elected city attorney of Petersburg in 1888, 1890 and 1892; presidential elector 1892; appointed United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia in 1893, and resigned in 1896; appointed supervisor for the twelfth census of the fourth district of Virginia in 1899; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-sixth congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Sydney P. Eppes; re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress, and served from April 28, 1900, to March 3, 1903; again elected to the sixtieth and sixty-first congresses, and served from March 4, 1907, until his death at Petersburg, Virginia, October 31, 1909.

Lawson, John William, born in James City county, Virginia, September 13, 1837; attended the schools of Williamsburg, William and Mary College, and the University of Virginia; studied medicine and was graduated from the University of the City of New York, March 4, 1861; returned to Virginia and enlisted in the Thirty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry; served on the Peninsula; participated in the battle of Williamsburg and in the series of battles beginning with Seven Pines; entered the medical department; assistant surgeon in charge of artillery battalion; promoted to full surgeon March 10, 1864, and served until the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865; settled in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, December, 1865; practiced medicine for ten years; elected to the house of delegates and re-elected; elected to the state senate; engaged in farming; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-second congress (March 4, 1891-March 3, 1893); died in Smithfield, Virginia, February 21, 1905. He was president of the board of visitors of William and Mary College at the time of his death.

Lee, William H. F., (q. v.).

Lester, Posey Green, born in Floyd county, Virginia, March 12, 1850; attended the common schools; engaged in teaching, and studied theology; ordained a minister in the primitive or old school Baptist church in 1876; traveled and preached in eighteen states; associate editor of "Zion's Landmark" in 1883; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1901); resumed ministerial relations in Floyd, Virginia.

Libbey, Harry, born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, November 22, 1843; attended the common schools; moved to Hampton, Virginia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits; appointed one of the presiding justices of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1869; elected as a Republican to the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1887); engaged in the oyster industry; postmaster of Hampton, Virginia.

McKenney, William Robertson, born in Petersburg, Virginia, December 2, 1851, son of Robert Anderson McKenney and Virginia Bland Robertson, his wife. He attended McCabe's University School, Petersburg, and the University of Virginia, and was graduated from a number of the departments of the latter institution; taught school for two years, and in the fall of 1875 entered the law school of said university; was graduated in June, 1876, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Petersburg, Virginia; elected president of the city council of Petersburg in the spring of 1888 and served six years; presidential elec-

tor on the Democratic ticket in 1888 and in 1892 a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago; served as a member of the Democratic state executive committee; presented credentials as a Democratic member-elect to the fifty-fourth congress and served from March 4, 1895, until May 2, 1896, when he was succeeded by Robert T. Thorp, who successfully contested his election; resumed the practice of law in Petersburg, Virginia, where he still resides.

McKenzie, Lewis, born at Alexandria, Virginia, October 7, 1810; pursued an academic course; prominently engaged in shipping and mercantile pursuits; city councilman for a number of years; elected as a Unionist to the thirty-seventh congress to fill vacancy caused by the unseating of Charles H. Upton, and served from February 16, 1863, to March 3, 1863, and as a Union Conservative to the forty-first congress, and served from January 31, 1870, to March 3, 1871; president of the Washington & Ohio Railroad Company; appointed postmaster of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1878; died at Alexandria, Virginia, June 28, 1895.

McMullen, Fayette, (q. v.).

Marshall, James William, born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 31, 1844, son of Mansfield Marshall and Sarah A. Parsons, his wife. He attended the common schools, and was at Mossy Creek Academy when war broke out in 1861. On July 16th he joined the army at Staunton, Virginia, and served faithfully until the surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was wounded in the leg at the "Bloody Angle," May 12, 1864. After the war he attended Roanoke College, in 1870 receiving the medal for oratory. He then read law, both at home and in a lawyer's office, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and began practice. He was commonwealth attorney for Craig county, 1870-1875; in the latter year he was elected to the state senate, and served four years; was a member of the house of delegates, 1882-83; again elected commonwealth attorney for Craig county, and served four years. He was a presidential elector on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket in 1888. He again served in the state senate, 1891-92, and was elected to the fifty-third congress (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1895). In 1902 he was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1893 he became local counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and in 1901 an attorney for the Low Moore Iron Company. He married, February 29, 1872, Virginia, daughter of Dr. H. M. Grant. His address is New Castle, Craig county, Virginia.

Maynard, Harry Lee, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 8, 1861; attended the common schools of Norfolk county; was graduated from the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1880; member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1890; elected to the Virginia state senate in 1894 and 1898; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-seventh, and to the four succeeding congresses (March 4, 1901-March 3, 1911); interested in irrigated lands in Yakima, Washington; a resident of Portsmouth, Virginia.

Mayo, Robert M., presented credentials as a member-elect to the forty-eighth congress, and served from March 4, 1884, to March 20, 1884, when he was succeeded by George T. Garrison, who contested his election.

Meredith, Elisha Edward, born in Sumter county, Alabama, December 26, 1848; attended Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1869; prosecuting attorney for Prince William county seventeen years; a member of the senate of Virginia from 1883 to 1887; presidential elector in 1888; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-second congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William H. F. Lee; re-elected to the fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses, and served from December 7, 1891, to March 3, 1895; resumed the practice of law; died at Manassas, Virginia, July 29, 1900.

Milnes, William, Jr., born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1827; came with parents to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1829; completed preparatory studies; learned the machinist's trade; engaged in mining and shipping coal; moved to Virginia in 1865; engaged in the iron business; elected as a Conservative to the forty-first congress, and served from January 27, 1870, to March 3, 1871; died at Shenandoah, Virginia, August 14, 1889.

Montague, Andrew Jackson, (q. v.).

O'Ferrall, Charles T., (q. v.).

Otey, Peter Johnson, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, December 22, 1840; attended the Virginia Military Institute and was graduated July 1, 1860; while a cadet he participated in the defense of Virginia in the John Brown raid; entered the profession of engineering on the Virginia & Kentucky Railroad; in April, 1861, he joined the Confederate army and remained in the infantry until the close of the war; organized and built the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, and fifty-seventh congresses, and served from March 4, 1895, until his death at Lynchburg, Virginia, May 4, 1902.

Paul, John, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 30, 1839. On his father's side he was of French extraction, and on his mother's, German. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and entered Roanoke College in 1860. In his twenty-second year, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the Salem Artillery, and was subsequently transferred to the Fifth Virginia Regiment of Cavalry as a lieutenant. In the charge at Catlett Station, in 1862, he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to join his regiment later on. In the fall of 1865, he entered the University of Virginia as a law student, and was graduated therefrom in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1869 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of his county, a position which he resigned in 1877 to become a member of the state senate, 1877-81. He sided with Gen. Mahone in the readjuster movement in the state, and voted for him for the United States senate. He was defeated for congress by Judge John T. Harris, and in 1880 was elected over Judge Henry C. Allen, who contested his election, and was re-elected but was unseated, May 5, 1884. Upon the death of Judge Alexander Rives, he was appointed United States district judge for the western district of Virginia, by President Arthur, which position he held from 1883 until the date of his death. His career upon the bench continued till death. In 1874, he married Kate Seymour Green, daughter of Charles H. Green, Esq., of Warren county, Virginia. He died November 1, 1901.

Platt, James H., Jr., born of American parents at St. Johns, Canada, July 13, 1837; completed preparatory studies and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859; entered the Union army in 1861 as first sergeant of the Third Vermont Volunteers; served as captain and lieutenant-colonel and assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Sixth Corps, but declined; settled in Petersburg, Virginia, April 6, 1865; elected a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia in 1867; moved to Norfolk, Virginia; elected as a Republican to the forty-first, forty-second, and forty-third congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1875); defeated as the Republican candidate for the forty-fourth congress.

Porter, Charles Howell, born at Cairo, New York, June 21, 1833; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Greene county, New York; entered the Union army in 1861 as a member of the First New York Mounted Rifles; moved to Norfolk, Virginia; held various local offices; member of the constitutional convention of Virginia in 1867 and 1868; elected as a Republican to the forty-first and forty-second congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1873); died at Cairo, New York, July 9, 1897.

Pridemore, Auburn L., born in Scott county, Virginia, January 27, 1837. He was brought up on a farm, and by alternate school attendance and teaching, obtained a substantial education. In August, 1861, he recruited a company for the Twenty-first Battalion, Virginia Infantry, of which he was captain; in 1862 he was promoted to major, and later to lieutenant-colonel. In October, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, which he commanded until the end of the war. In 1865 he was elected to the house of delegates, but was unable to take his seat on account of the reconstruction regime The same year he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice at Jonesville, Virginia. He was a state senator from 1871 to 1875. He was elected as a Democrat to the forty-fifth congress (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1879). He died at Jonesville, May 17, 1900.

Quarles, Julian Minor, born in Caroline county, Virginia, September 25, 1848, son of Peter Quarles, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Mary E. Waddy, his wife; six sons of these parents served in the Confederate army—three in the Army of Northern Virginia, and three in the western army; one of these, N. F. Quarles, in the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, was the sole captor of nineteen prisoners and three flags, for which feat Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson presented him an officer's sword, now in possession of the family. The gallant young soldier was killed in the second battle of Manassas. Julian Minor Quarles attended the Pine Hill Academy and Aspen Hill Academy. For a few years he taught school, and in 1872 entered the academic department of the University of Virginia, in 1874 began the law course, graduated, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Staunton, where he afterwards continued. He has served as a master commissioner in chancery and as county judge of Augusta county; and as a member of the board of directors of the Western State Hospital, and of the board of trustees of the

Mary Baldwin Seminary. He was elected as a Democrat to the fifty-sixth congress (March 4, 1899-March 3, 1901), and distinguished himself in his advocacy of the rural free mail delivery, and by his speeches on the bill to regulate trade with Porto Rico; and his resolution of sympathy with the Boers in South Africa. He was a delegate in the state constitutional convention of 1901-02, in which he was a leading figure. He married, October 19, 1876, Cornelia Stout, of Augusta county. He resided in Staunton, Virginia.

Rhea, William Francis, born in Washington county, Virginia, April 20, 1858; attended Oldfield school and a college for three years; studied law, was admitted to the bar; soon afterwards elected judge of the county court of Washington county, and served four years; elected to the state senate and served four years; elected judge of the city court of Bristol; resigned in 1895 and resumed the practice of law; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses (March 4, 1899-March 3, 1903); member of the state corporation commission and a resident of Richmond, Virginia, 1915.

Richmond, James Buchanan, born at Turkey Cove, Lee county, Virginia, February 27, 1842, son of Jonathan Richmond, state senator and general of militia, and Mary Dickinson, his wife. He attended the local schools and was for eight months a student at Emory and Henry College. At the age of nineteen he entered the Confederate army, in June, 1861, as orderly sergeant, and became captain of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment, Virginia Infantry; was promoted to major, and later was given the colonelcy of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, mounted infantry, and served till the end of the war. For eight years after the war he was a merchant at Jonesville, Virginia. Meantime he studied law, and took a sixty days' course in the summer law school of Professor John B. Minor, was admitted to the bar, and took up the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was elected as a Democrat to the legislature. In 1878 he was elected to the forty-sixth congress (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1881). In 1885 he was elected judge of the county court of Scott county, and he was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1901-1902. In 1896 he opposed Bryan on the silver question, voting for Palmer and Buckner, and in 1900 he voted for McKinley on the money issue. He married (first) Lizzie Duncan, and (second) Kate Morison.

Ridgway, Robert, born in Virginia; pursued classical studies; claimed to have been elected to the fortieth congress, but not admitted to his seat; elected as a Conservative to the forty-first congress; died in Cool Well, Virginia, October 17, 1869.

Rixey, John Franklin, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, August 1, 1854, son of Presley M. Rixey and Mary H. Jones, his wife. He attended the public schools and Bethel Academy, then entering the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in law. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he engaged in practice at Culpeper, and from 1879 to 1891 served as commonwealth's attorney. In 1896 he was elected as a Democrat to the fifty-fifth congress, and was re-elected for five succeeding terms, embracing a period of twelve years. In his third congressional term he strongly advocated placing Con-

federate and Union soldiers in the same class with reference to admission to national soldiers' homes, and also giving national aid alike to Confederate and national state homes. He was during one session a leading member of the committee on naval affairs. He delivered several able speeches, mainly in favor of financial economy, and questions arising out of the acquisition of far-distant territory as the result of the Spanish-American war. He died, in Washington City, February 8, 1907, while still a member of congress. He married, November 30, 1881, Ellis, daughter of Hon. James Barbour, of Culpeper, Virginia.

Saunders, Edward Watts, is descended from John Saunders, a wealthy resident of York county, Virginia, who died about 1700. His grandfather was Judge Fleming Saunders, of Franklin county, and his father was Hon. Peter Saunders, who was a well-known member of the Virginia legislature. He is also descended from Robert Hyde, an early lawyer of York county, a descendant or connection of the famous Chancellor Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, in evidence of which the name Chancellor has descended in the family. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, October 25, 1860, and has always resided in that county; educated at home, at the Bellevue High School of Bedford county, and University of Virginia, where he graduated in a number of academic schools, and in 1882 received the degree of B. L.; was associated with Prof. F. P. Brent in the conduct of a high school in Onancock, Accomac county; began the practice of law in Rocky Mount in 1882; in 1887 elected to legislature and re-elected for seven terms; served as chairman of committee on privileges and elections and courts of justice; in 1899 elected speaker, and was such until 1901, when he was elected judge of the fourth circuit court; under the operation of the new constitution he became judge of the seventh circuit, and while so serving was elected to fill vacancy in fifty-ninth congress, caused by the resignation of Hon. C. A. Swanson; re-elected to sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fourth congresses. Mr. Saunders is a man of fine talent and as a debater has few superiors.

Segar, Joseph E., born in King William county, Virginia, June 1, 1804; attended the common schools; held several local offices; member of the state house of representatives; elected as a Unionist to the Thirty-seventh congress (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863); presented credentials on February 17, 1865, as United States senator-elect, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Lemuel J. Bowden; he was not permitted to take his seat; unsuccessful Republican candidate for election to the forty-fifth congress; died in 1885.

Sener, James B., born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 18, 1837; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; held several local offices; army correspondent of the southern associated press with Gen. Lee's army; delegate in the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872; elected as a Republican to the forty-third congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); died at Washington, D. C., November 18, 1903.

Slemp, Campbell, born in Lee county, Virginia, December 2, 1839, son of Sebastian Slemp and Margaret Reasor, his wife, both

of German ancestry. He was a student at Emory and Henry College and was within a few months of graduation, when he was obliged to leave, on account of the death of his father. He engaged in school teaching, and was so employed when the civil war broke out. He at once entered the Confederate service as captain of Company A, Twenty-first Virginia Battalion, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and later was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment, a combined infantry and cavalry command, with which he served with ability to the close of the war. Returning home, he engaged in farming, and operating in mining and timber lands. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the house of delegates; in 1888 was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket, and in 1889 was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gen. William Mahone. In 1890 he was superintendent of the state census. In 1896 he was a presidential elector on the McKinley ticket. He was elected as a Republican to the fifty-eighth congress, and re-elected to the fifty-ninth, sixtieth and sixty-first congresses, serving until his death, at Big Stone Gap, Virginia, October 13, 1907. He was regarded as a strong type of the business man in politics, as evidenced by his leaving the Democratic party in 1884, to ally himself with the Republicans, by reason of his deep conviction as to the benefits of a protective tariff. He married, in 1864, Nannie B. Cawood, of Owsley county, Kentucky.

Slemp, Campbell Bascom, born at Turkey Cove, Lee county, Virginia, September 4, 1870; a page in house of delegates of Virginia, 1881-1882; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute; commandant of cadets in the Marion Military Institute for one year; adjunct professor of mathematics, Virginia Military Institute; resigned in 1901, to enter professional and business life; chairman of the Republican state committee in 1905; elected as a Republican to the sixtieth congress, December 17, 1907, to fill vacancy caused by the death of his father, Campbell Slemp; re-elected to the sixty-first congress, and served from January 6, 1908, to March 3, 1911; re-elected to the sixty-second and to the sixty-third by increasing majority, also to the sixty-fourth congress.

Smith, John Ambler, born at Village View, Virginia, September 23, 1847; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Richmond, Virginia, in 1867; held several local offices; member of the state senate in 1869; elected as a Republican to the forty-first congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C., and died there January 6, 1892.

Southall, Robert Goode, born in Amelia county, Virginia, December 26, 1852, son of Dr. Philip Francis Southall and a descendant of D'Arcy Southall, who settled in Henrico county, Virginia, about 1720; attended the Washington Academy and high school of Amelia county; deputy clerk of Nottoway county for fourteen years; was graduated from the law school of the University of Virginia in June, 1876, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in January, 1877; delegate to the Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1888 and at Chicago in 1896; member of the state house of dele-

gates, 1899-1903; commonwealth's attorney of Amelia county, Virginia; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth congresses (March 4, 1903-March 3, 1907); judge of the judicial circuit court of Virginia; a resident of Amelia county, Virginia.

Stowell, William H. H., born at Windsor, Vermont, July 26, 1840; attended the high schools in Boston, Massachusetts; merchant; moved to Virginia in 1865; collector of internal revenue for the fourth district in 1869; elected as a Republican to the forty-second, forty-third, and forty-fourth congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1877.

Swanson, Claude A., (q. v.).

Terry, William, (q. v.).

Thomas, Christopher Yancy, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, March 24, 1818; attended the common schools and was graduated from a private academy in 1838; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and began practice in Martinsville, Virginia; member of the state senate 1860-1864; member of commission to settle the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina; prosecuting attorney for Henry county; member of the state constitutional convention in 1868; elected in 1869 to the state house of representatives; elected as a Republican to the forty-third congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); unsuccessful candidate for re-election to the forty-fourth congress; resumed the practice of law; died at Martinsville, Virginia, February 11, 1879.

Thorp, Robert Taylor, born in Granville county, North Carolina, March 12, 1850; attended Horner Academy, Oxford, North Carolina; was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1870, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Boydton, Mecklenburg county, in 1871; commonwealth attorney for that county, 1877-1895; successfully contested as a Republican the election of William R. McKenney to the fifty-fourth congress and served from May 2, 1896, to March 3, 1897; successfully contested the election of Sydney P. Epes to the fifty-fifth congress and served from March 23, 1898, to March 4, 1899; resumed the practice of law at Norfolk, Virginia.

Tucker, John Randolph, was born in Winchester, Virginia, December 24, 1823, son of Henry St. George Tucker, president of the supreme court of appeals. He received his early education at a private school near his home, the Richmond Academy and the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practiced at Winchester. He was a lawyer of eminent ability, entered politics, was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852 and 1856, and was elected attorney-general of Virginia in May, 1857, to fill a vacancy, and was reëlected in 1859 and 1863. After the war he was made professor of law and equity in Washington and Lee University in 1870, and continued in this office till he was elected in 1874 to congress, where he remained until 1887. In Congress he was regarded as one of the ablest members from the South. He was chairman at different times of the ways and means committee and of the judiciary committee. His speeches on the tariff in opposition to the protective policy, on the reconstruction measures, the electoral commission bill, the use of the army at the polls,

and other leading measures, were powerful and convincing. After his congressional service he returned to his chair at Washington and Lee, where he continued till his death at Lexington, Virginia, February 12, 1897. He delivered many addresses, and in 1887 spoke before the law school at Yale University, which in that year gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a work on the constitution, which was subsequently published by his son, Harry St. George Tucker (q. v.). Mr. Tucker married Laura Holmes Powell, a descendant of Col. Leven Powell (q. v.).

Trigg, Connally F., born at Abingdon, Virginia, September 18, 1847; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Abingdon, Virginia; elected commonwealth attorney for Washington county in 1872, which position he held until he resigned in 1884; elected as a Democrat to the forty-ninth congress (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1887); died at Abingdon, Virginia, April 23, 1907. He was descended from Abram Trigg (q. v., Vol. II., p. 130).

Tucker, Harry St. George, born at Winchester, Virginia, April 5, 1853, son of Hon. John Randolph Tucker and Laura Holmes Powell, his wife. His father was prominent in state and Federal service, and as an author; his grandfather, Henry St. George Tucker, was president of the supreme court, and his great-grandfather, St. George Tucker, was a state and Federal judge, member of the Annapolis convention and professor of law at William and Mary College. Harry St. George Tucker received his preparatory training at Middleburg, Virginia, under Virginius Dabney, and in 1871 entered Washington and Lee University, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1875 and Bachelor of Law in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practiced in Staunton, Virginia. In 1897 he removed to Lexington, Virginia. In 1889 he was elected as a Democrat to the fifty-first congress and was reëlected to the fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1897); was the author of the bill which became a law in the fifty-third congress repealing the Federal election laws, and author of the constitutional amendment to elect the senators of the United States by the people, which passed the house; in May, 1897, he was elected to and accepted the chair of constitutional and international law and equity in Washington and Lee University, made vacant by the death of his father, and was from June, 1899, until July, 1902, dean of the law school. On the death of William L. Wilson, he was acting president of the university, and subsequently was professor of law in George Washington University. In 1907 he was president of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, succeeding Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. In 1909 he was a candidate for governor in opposition to William H. Mann, and received a very large vote, but was defeated. In 1899 he edited the work of his father, "Tucker on the Constitution," and he has recently published a treatise on the treaty-making power, which has received much commendation.

Turnbull, Robert, born at Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, Virginia, January 11, 1850; attended the common schools and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1871; studied law, was admitted to the

bar, and practiced in Lawrenceville, Virginia; member of the state senate in 1894; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1901; delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1896 and 1904; elected as a Democrat to the sixty-first congress, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Francis R. Lassiter and took his seat March 16, 1910; re-elected to the sixty-second congress. Mr. Turnbull resides in Lawrenceville, Virginia.

Turner, Smith Spangler, born in Warren county, Virginia, November 21, 1842; cadet at the Virginia Military Institute when the civil war commenced, and subsequently given an honorary diploma; enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861; served with Gen. T. J. Jackson as drill officer; an officer of Pickett's division during the remainder of the war; once wounded, and, about the close of the war, badly injured and disfigured by an explosion of gunpowder; taught mathematics in a female seminary in Winchester, Virginia, 1865-1867; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced in Front Royal, Virginia; member of the Virginia legislature, 1869-1872; prosecuting attorney for Warren county, Virginia; for eight years a member of the state board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute; elected as a Democrat to the fifty-third congress, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles T. O'Ferrall; re-elected to the fifty-fourth congress, and served from February 12, 1894, to March 3, 1897. He died at Front Royal, Virginia, April 8, 1898.

Tyler, David Gardiner, was born July 12, 1846, while his mother was on a visit to her mother, at East Hampton, New York, but his life has been wholly identified with Virginia. He is the eldest son of President John Tyler by his second wife, Julia Gardiner. As a boy he attended the school of Mr. Austin H. Ferguson in Charles City county, and entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in the latter part of 1862, where he stayed for two sessions, seeing military service at intervals in the college company, commanded first by Prof. White and later by Charles Freeman, a student of the college. In 1864 he joined the Rockbridge Artillery commanded by Capt. Graham and was in the defenses around Richmond till Gen. Lee retreated to Appomattox, where the army surrendered April 9, 1865. After the war he was sent by his mother to Europe with his brother, Alexander, under the care of Rev. Robert Fulton, of New Orleans. He stayed in Europe and attended the Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe two years. He returned to Virginia, and again attended Washington College of which Gen. Lee was now president. After the first year he studied law and took the degree of Bachelor of Law and in 1869 studied about a year in Richmond under James Lyons. In 1871 he took charge of the old plantation and practiced in the courts of Charles City and New Kent, but, as the negroes had the domination, there was not much chance for political preferment for many years. He served as a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College and as a member of the board for the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg; was member of the Democratic Central Committee and presidential elector in 1888. After 1891, when negro domination ceased, his promotion was rapid. He was elected to the state senate; served as a representative in the fifty-third and fifty-

fourth congresses (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1897); again elected to the state senate in 1899; and finally elected judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit of the state for a term of eight years and re-elected in 1912 for another term. He is a man of much culture, a judge whom the supreme court has seldom reversed, is a fluent conversationalist and eloquent speaker. On June 6, 1894, he married Mary Morris Jones, daughter of James Alfred Jones, a prominent lawyer of Richmond. He resides at his father's former residence "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, Virginia. He is the author of various notable addresses—one of them especially on his old commander, Gen. Robert E. Lee, delivered at William and Mary College, has been much commended.

Upton, Charles Horace, born at Belfast, Maine, August 23, 1812; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1834; moved to Falls Church, Virginia; held several local offices; elected as a Republican to the thirty-seventh congress (March 4, 1861-March 3 1863); United States consul to Geneva, Switzerland; died in Geneva, Switzerland, June 17, 1877.

Venable, Edward Carrington, born at "Long Wood," Prince Edward county, Virginia, January 31, 1853, son of Samuel Woodson Venable, a leading tobacco manufacturer, and Elizabeth Travis Carrington, his wife. He was educated at the private school taught by John E. Christian, and at W. Gordon McCabe's university school in Petersburg, Virginia. In 1869 he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated from several of its academic schools in 1871. He then taught school for three years in Petersburg, in the school which subsequently became a part of the Tulane University of Louisiana, the presidency of which he subsequently declined. After spending the winter of 1875 in Europe, he engaged in tobacco manufacturing, and carried on an extensive business until 1901, when the establishment was sold to the Continental Tobacco Company. He presented credentials as a member-elect to the fifty-first congress, and served from March 4, 1889, to September 23, 1890, when he was succeeded by John M. Langston, who contested his election. He was for years chairman of the Democratic party for the Petersburg district; and was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg. He married Helen Skipwith Wilmer, daughter of Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana.

Waddill, Edmund, Jr., born in Charles City county, Virginia, May 22, 1855, son of Edmund Waddill, clerk of Charles City county from 1856 to 1887; deputy clerk of the courts of Charles City, New Kent, Hanover and Henrico counties, and of the circuit court of the city of Richmond; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and entered upon practice in Richmond in 1878; judge of the county court of Henrico in 1880; resigned this office in 1883 to accept the office of United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, which position he filled until 1885; a representative in the state legislature, 1885-1889; Republican nominee for congress in 1886, and defeated; elected as a Republican to the fifty-first congress (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1901); appointed United States judge for the eastern district of Virginia, March 22, 1898, which position he still holds.

Walker, Gilbert C., (q. v.).

Walker, James A., (q. v.).

Watson, Walter Allen, born November 25, 1867, son of Meredith and Josephine (Robertson) Watson, on paternal plantation in Nottoway county, Virginia, where he still resides; educated at "old field" schools, Hampden-Sidney College, and University of Virginia; taught school two years, and in intervals worked on farm; practiced law, and was circuit judge eight years, when he resigned to stand for congress; has been commonwealth attorney, state senator, and member of Virginia constitutional convention, 1901-02; elected to sixty-third congress; married Constance Tinley, of Richmond. Mr. Watson is a man of fine address and much culture.

Whaley, Killian Van Rensselaer, born in Onondaga county, New York, May 6. 1821; moved to Ohio, in youth, and attended the public schools; moved to western Virginia in 1842, located in Point Pleasant, and engaged in lumbering and mercantile business; elected as a Republican to the thirty-seventh congress (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863; serving on the committee on invalid pensions; afterwards acted as an aid to Gov. Pierpont in organizing and equipping regiments, and was in command at the battle of Guyandotte, when he was taken prisoner, in November, 1861; after traveling with his captors sixty miles toward Richmond, he made his escape, and arriving safely at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, he was soon able to resume his seat in the house of representatives; elected a representative from the new state of West Virginia in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth congresses and served from December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1867; in the thirty-ninth congress he served as chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims, and as a member of that on the death of President Lincoln; he was also a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois; delegate in the Republican national convention in Baltimore in 1864; appointed collector of customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas, in 1868; died at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, May 20, 1876.

Whitehead, Thomas, born at Clifton, Virginia, December 27, 1825; received a limited schooling; became a merchant; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Amherst, Virginia; engaged in farming; elected prosecuting attorney for Amherst county in 1866 and 1869, resigning in November, 1873; elected state senator in 1865, but did not qualify; served in the Confederate army 1861-1865; elected as a Conservative, indorsed by Republicans, to the forty-third congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); died at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1902.

Wise, George Douglas, born in Accomac county, Virginia, June 4, 1831, son of Tully R. Wise, of Accomac county; was graduated from Indiana University; studied law in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Richmond; captain in the Confederate army; commonwealth attorney of the city of Richmond from 1870 until he resigned, in 1899; elected as a Democrat to the forty-seventh and to the six succeeding congresses (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1895); died at Richmond, Virginia, February 4, 1898.

Wise, John Sergeant, son of Hon. Henry A. Wise, formerly governor of Virginia, was born December 27, 1846, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, while his father represented the

United States as minister to that country. He was a student at the Virginia Military Institute, and with the cadets from that institution participated in the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864. He entered the Confederate army, serving with the rank of lieutenant. He was a student at the university; read law, and was admitted to the bar. Inheriting the talents of his father as an orator and debater, he took an active part in politics and aspired as a Democrat to the gubernatorial office but failing in this ambition joined the Readjuster party and was made United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia. 1882-1883, and member of congress (March 4. 1883-March 3, 1885). He was defeated as the Republican candidate for governor in 1885, after which he removed to New York, where he engaged successfully in the practice of the law and was made United States district attorney for the city of New York. He died May 12, 1913. His remains were brought to Richmond and interred in Hollywood Cemetery. He was the author of several well-known books "Diomed," 1898; "The End of an Era," 1899; "The Lion's Skin," 1905; a treatise on American citizenship.

Wise, Richard Alsop, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1843, son of Gov. Henry A. Wise; attended private schools in Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Gessner Harrison's university school, and William and Mary College for two years; served in the Confederate army as a private in Stuart's cavalry and as assistant inspector-general of Wise's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia; was graduated in medicine from the Medical College of Virginia in 1867, and practiced; professor in the College of William and Mary in 1869-1880; superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, 1882-1884; member of the state legislature, 1885-1887; clerk of the circuit and county courts of the city of Williamsburg and county of James City, 1887-1893; elected as a Republican to the fifty-fifth congress and was seated after a contest with William A. Young, April 26, 1898, and served until March 3, 1899; re-elected to the fifty-sixth congress and was seated after a second contest with William A. Young, April 26, 1900, and served until March 3, 1901; died at Williamsburg, Virginia, December 21, 1901.

Yost, Jacob, born at Staunton, Virginia, April 1, 1853; received a primary schooling; learned the trade of a printer; followed civil engineering; candidate for Republican elector in 1880; Republican nominee for congress in 1884; elected mayor of the city of Staunton in May, 1886; elected as a Republican to the fiftieth congress (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889); re-elected to the fifty-fifth congress (March 4, 1897-March 3, 1899).

Young, William A., born in Virginia, May 17, 1860; attended the schools of Norfolk, and began the study of law; entered mercantile pursuits; clerk of the circuit and corporation courts of the city of Norfolk; delegate in the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1892; presented credentials as member-elect to the fifty-fifth congress, and served from March 4, 1897, to April 26, 1898, when he was succeeded by Richard A. Wise, who contested his election; again presented credentials as a member-elect to the fifty-sixth congress, and served from March 4, 1899, to March 12, 1900, when he was again succeeded by Richard A. Wise, who contested his election.

PROMINENT PERSONS

United States as minister to that country. He was a student at the Virginia Military Institute, and with the cadets from that institution participated in the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864. He entered the Confederate army, serving with the rank of lieutenant. He was a student at the university; read law, and was admitted to the bar. Inheriting the talents of his father as an orator and debater, he took an active part in politics and aspired as a Democrat to the gubernatorial office but failing in this ambition joined the Readjuster party and was made United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia. 1882-1883, and member of congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885). He was defeated as the Republican candidate for governor in 1885, after which he removed to New York, where he engaged successfully in the practice of the law and was made United States district attorney for the city of New York. He died May 12, 1913. His remains were brought to Richmond and interred in Hollywood Cemetery. He was the author of several well-known books "Diomed," 1898; "The End of an Era," 1899; "The Lion's Skin," 1905; a treatise on American citizenship.

Wise, Richard Alsop, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1843, son of Gov. Henry A. Wise; attended private schools in Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Gessner Harrison's university school, and William and Mary College for two years; served in the Confederate army as a private in Stuart's cavalry and as assistant inspector-general of Wise's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia; was graduated in medicine from the Medical College of Virginia in 1867, and practiced; professor in the College of William and Mary in 1869-1880; superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, 1882-1884; member of the state legislature, 1885-1887; clerk of the circuit and county courts of the city of Williamsburg and county of James City, 1887-1893; elected as a Republican to the fifty-fifth congress and was seated after a contest with William A. Young, April 26, 1898, and served until March 3, 1899; re-elected to the fifty-sixth congress and was seated after a second contest with William A. Young, April 26, 1900, and served until March 3, 1901; died at Williamsburg, Virginia, December 21, 1901.

Yost, Jacob, born at Staunton, Virginia, April 1, 1853; received a primary schooling; learned the trade of a printer; followed civil engineering; candidate for Republican elector in 1880; Republican nominee for congress in 1884; elected mayor of the city of Staunton in May, 1886; elected as a Republican to the fiftieth congress (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1889); re-elected to the fifty-fifth congress (March 4, 1897-March 3, 1899).

Young, William A., born in Virginia, May 17, 1860; attended the schools of Norfolk, and began the study of law; entered mercantile pursuits; clerk of the circuit and corporation courts of the city of Norfolk; delegate in the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1892; presented credentials as member-elect to the fifty-fifth congress, and served from March 4, 1897, to April 26, 1898, when he was succeeded by Richard A. Wise, who contested his election; again presented credentials as a member-elect to the fifty-sixth congress, and served from March 4, 1899, to March 12, 1900, when he was again succeeded by Richard A. Wise, who contested his election.

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Lynch, William Francis, born in Norfolk, Virginia, April, 1801; at the age of eighteen, after preparatory study, he entered the United States navy as midshipman, and nine years later, in 1828, was promoted lieutenant; in 1847 he proposed the expedition to explore the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, the government looking with favor upon the proposition, and accordingly he sailed on the United States store-ship, *Supply,* to Smyrna, from whence he went overland to Constantinople, where he obtained the necessary authority and protection from the Turkish government, and in March, 1848, landed at the Bay of Acre, and in metallic life-boats navigated and explored the Jordan from Lake Tiberius to the Dead Sea; upon his return to his native country he planned an expedition to explore Western Africa, but did not carry it through, the government failing to sanction the plan; in 1849 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and seven years later, in 1856, to that of captain, in which capacity he served for six years, then resigned his commission in the United States navy and enlisted his services in the Confederate navy; he was commissioned flag-officer, and assigned to the coast defence of North Carolina; captured the Federal supply ship, *Fanny*; commanded the mosquito fleet, composed of the Confederate vessels, *Appomattox, Seabird, Ellis, Black Warrior, Curlew* and *Fanny,* in defence of Roanoke Island; unsuccessfully resisted the attack of Flag-Officer Louis M. Goldsborough; fired one of his own steamers, the *Curlew,* to prevent her capture; blew up Fort Forrest; on February 10, 1862, he engaged the Union fleet, under Commander Rowan, with a loss of five of his six vessels, and escaped to Norfolk in the *Beaufort;* he subsequently commanded at Smithville, North Carolina, during the attack on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, January, 1865, and after the surrender dismantled the defences and returned to Wilmington, North Carolina. He was author of "Narrative of the United States Expedition up the River Jordan and the Dead Sea" (1849); "Naval Life, or Observations Afloat and Ashore" (1851); he died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 17, 1865.

Alexander, Edmund B., born in Prince William county, Virginia, October 2, 1802; graduated at West Point in 1823. He served on the frontier and on garrison duty for twenty years. In the Mexican war he won distinction at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Cherubusco, and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel. He was afterward major of the Eighth Infantry, November 10, 1857, and colonel of the Tenth Infantry, March 3, 1855. He commanded the Utah expedition of 1857-58 until relieved by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. In the civil war he was provost marshal of St. Louis, chief disbursing officer for Missouri, and superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service at St. Louis. He was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, and commanded at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, until February 22, 1869, when he was placed on the retired list after fifty years' service. He removed to Washington, D. C., where he died January 3, 1888.

Ramsay, George Douglas, was born in Dumfries, Virginia, February 21, 1802, son of Andrew and Catherine (Graham) Ramsay, grandson of Patrick and Elizabeth (Poythress) Ramsay and of Richard and Jane (Brent) Graham. Patrick Ramsay emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to Virginia, and settled in Bristol Parish. He returned to Scotland prior to the revolution, and after his death, in 1791, his widow brought her sons to Alexandria, Virginia, where they followed mercantile pursuits. George Douglas Ramsay was graduated from the United States Military Academy, and promoted second lieutenant, light artillery, July 1, 1820; was transferred to the First Artillery on the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821; and promoted first lieutenant, March 1, 1826. He served as adjutant of the First Artillery, 1833-35; as assistant ordnance officer at Washington, D. C., in 1835, and was promoted captain and transferred to the ordnance department, February 25, 1835, serving as commandant of the New York, Washington, Frankford, and Augusta arsenals. He was married, September 23, 1830, to Frances Whetcroft, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Whetcroft) Munroe, of Washington, D. C.; his wife died April 22, 1835. He was married (second) June 28, 1838, to Eliza Rae, daughter of Thomas Gales, of Louisiana. He was ordnance officer at Corpus Christi and Point Isabel in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the battle of Monterey, where he was brevetted major, for gallant conduct. He was chief of ordnance of Gen. Taylor's army, 1847-48; commandant of the Frankford, Fort Munroe, St. Louis and Washington arsenals, 1848-61; and was promoted major, April 22, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, August 3, 1861; and colonel, June 1, 1863. He commanded the arsenal at Washington, D. C., 1861-63; served as chief of ordnance of the United States army with headquarters at Washington, 1863-64; was promoted brigadier-general, and made chief of ordnance of the United States army, September 15, 1863, and retired by age limit, September 12, 1864. He was inspector of arsenals, 1864-66; commanded the Washington arsenal, 1866-70; was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for long and faithful services, and was a member of the examining board. He died in Washington, D. C., May 23, 1882.

Barron, Samuel, was born in Virginia, about 1802, son of Commodore Samuel Barron, U. S. N., entered the navy as a midshipman; lieutenant, March 3, 1827; commander, July 15, 1847; captain in 1855. When the civil war broke out he was appointed chief of the bureau of detail, but had already accepted a commission as commodore in the Confederate navy, and superintendency of the defenses of North Carolina and Virginia. He was in command at the surrender of Forts Clark and Hatteras, August 28, 1861, and was one of the prisoners sent to New York. An exchange was effected in 1862, after which he went to England, and engaged in fitting out blockade runners and privateers. At the close of the war he settled on a farm in Virginia. He died February 20, 1888.

Powell, Levin Minn, was born at Winchester, Virginia, April 21, 1803, son of Alfred Harrison and Sidney (Thruston) Powell; grandson of Col. Levin and Sarah (Harrison) Powell; great-grandson of William and Eleanor (Peyton) Powell. His grandfather, Levin (1737-1810), raised and equipped the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment;

served through the Valley Forge campaign, and was a Federalist representative in the Sixth United States congress, 1749-1801. Levin Minn Powell was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, March 1, 1817; assigned to the *Franklin,* and was engaged in suppressing piracy in the Mediterranean and China seas, the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. He was promoted lieutenant, April 28, 1826; commanded several expeditions against the Indians in the Seminole war; was wounded in a fight with them on the Jupiter river in January, 1837; received the thanks of the navy department for his services in Florida, and commanded two surveying expeditions on the eastern coasts and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted commander, June 24, 1843; was made assistant inspector of ordnance in October, 1843, and continued on ordnance duty until 1849. He commanded the sloop *John Adams* on the coast of South America and Africa, 1849-50; served as executive officer of the United States navy yard at Washington, D. C., 1851-54, and commanded the flag-ship *Potomac* on a cruise in the North Atlantic and West Indies, 1854-56. He was promoted captain, September 14, 1855; served as inspector of contract steamers in 1858, and as captain of the frigate *Potomac,* in the Gulf squadron, 1861-62, having been retired December 21, 1861, six months before he left his ship. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862; served as inspector of the third lighthouse district, 1862-66; on special service, 1867-72, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, May 13, 1869. He died in Washington, D. C., January 15, 1885.

Summers, George Washington, born in Fayette county, Virginia, March 4, 1804; completed preparatory studies and was graduated from Ohio University; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827; began practice in Kanawha, Virginia; member of the state house of delegates, 1830-40; elected as a Whig to the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth congresses (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1845); delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1850; Whig candidate for governor in 1851; judge of the eighteenth judicial circuit of Virginia, 1852-58; member of the famous peace congress of 1861; the convention was called at the recommendation of the Virginia legislature for the purpose of effecting a general and permanent pacification; it adopted what became known as the "Guthrie Plan," named from its sponsor, Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, which provided that neither the constitution nor any amendment thereof should be construed to give power to congress to interfere with the status of persons held to service in labor as it now exists in any of the territory lying south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes. As this action materially departed from the terms of Mr. Crittenden's compromise resolutions and neither defined the meaning of the word "status" nor used the word slave, many of the Southern members deemed it ambiguous, and a majority of the Virginia delegation refused to vote for Mr. Guthrie's propositions. On being reported to the senate they were rejected by a large vote, and in the house of representatives the speaker was refused permission to present them. Nevertheless, in the Virginia convention Mr. Summers afterward supported them in a strong speech, as the best means of pacifi-

cation. They were still pending when Lincoln called for troops, whereupon Mr. Summers signed the ordinance of secession and afterwards gave his best efforts to the Southern cause. He died in September, 1868.

Dabney, William C., born in Charlottesville, Virginia, July 4, 1849. He graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1868, and entered upon practice in his native county (Albemarle), eventually locating in Charlottesville. In 1886, following the resignation of Professor Harrison from the chair of medicine in the University of Virginia, Dr. Dabney was appointed to the vacancy, and served in that position with signal ability until his death, August 20, 1894. He was a distinguished authority on several subjects in the medical profession, and made many contributions to medical literature, the most important of which were: "Medical Chemistry," the Boylston Prize Essay; "Nitrite of Amyl as an Antidote to Chloroform;" "Development of Connective Tissue;" "Extirpation of Kidney for Renal Calculus;" "Physiological and Pathological Effects of Excessive Soil Moisture;" "Choleate of Soda in Biliary Lithiasis;" "Contributions to the Histology of Epithelial New Formations;" "Disturbances of Nutrition Consecutive to Nerve Lesions." Dr. Dabney married, March 16, 1869, Jane Bell Minor, daughter of William W. Minor, Sr., of Albemarle county, Virginia.

Ryland, Robert, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, March 14, 1805, son of Josiah Ryland and Catherine (Peachy) Ryland, his wife. He was licensed as a Baptist preacher in 1825, and ordained in 1827. After studying in classical schools he was graduated in 1826 from Columbian University, Washington, D. C. For five years he was pastor at Lynchburg. In 1832 he took charge of the Manual Labor School at Richmond, known as the Virginia Baptist Seminary, and in 1840, when it became Richmond College, he was made president. Meanwhile, in 1834-36, he was chaplain of the University of Virginia. In 1866 he resigned his college presidency, and for twenty-five years was pastor of the First African Baptist Church, of Richmond, during which time he baptized 3,800 persons. In 1868 he went to Kentucky, where he conducted female schools and preached in country churches. He died in Lexington, Kentucky, April 23, 1899. His son, William S. Ryland, was president of Lexington Female College, and later, of Bethel College.

Faulkner, Charles James, born in Martinsburg, Virginia, July 6, 1806; was graduated from Georgetown (D. C.) University in 1822; attended Chancellor Tucker's law lectures in Winchester; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and entered upon practice. He was a member of the state house of delegates in 1832-33; was a commissioner on the disputed Virginia-Maryland boundary; was a state senator, 1841-44, but resigned; was elected to the revising legislature in 1848; member of state constitutional convention, 1850. He was elected to the thirty-second congress, March 4, 1851, and to the two succeeding congresses. In 1859 he was appointed minister to France by President Buchanan. He returned at the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, and was taken and held as a prisoner of war, but in December of the same year was exchanged

for Congressman Ely, of New York. During the war he was a member of the staff of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. After the war he was engaged in various railroad enterprises. He was a member of the West Virginia constitutional convention in 1872, and was elected from that state, as a Democrat, to the forty-fourth congress (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1877). He died in Boydville, West Virginia, November 1, 1884.

Conrad, Charles M., born at Winchester, Virginia, about 1804. In his infancy his parents removed to Mississippi and then to Louisiana. He received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1828, and practiced in New Orleans. For several years he was a member of the state legislature; and was elected to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of Alexander Mouton, resigned, and served from April 14, 1842, to March 3, 1843. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844, was elected to congress in 1848, and served till August, 1850, when he was appointed secretary of war by President Fillmore, serving as such from August 13, 1850, to March 7, 1853. He was a leader of the secession movement in Louisiana in December, 1860, and was a delegate from Louisiana to the provisional congress held in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861. He was a member of the first and second congresses of the Confederacy, and from 1862 to 1864 served in the Confederate army as brigadier-general. He died in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 11, 1878.

Brownlow, William Gannaway, born in Wythe county, Virginia, August 29, 1805. Early orphaned, he had to make his own way in life, and by working as a carpenter paid his way in school, and acquired a fair education. He became a Methodist minister and for several years after 1826, travelled extensively through Tennessee and South Carolina, preaching, at the same time taking an active part in politics, and in South Carolina he made himself obnoxious by his opposition to nullification. In 1838 he became editor of the "Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig," in which he so unsparingly criticised his political opponents, that he gained the sobriquet of "the fighting parson." In 1843 he was a candidate for congress, and was defeated by Andrew Johnson. In 1850, under appointment by President Fillmore, he was one of the government commissioners on the improvement of western rivers. In 1858 he published a work which had a large vogue—"The Great Iron Wheel Examined and its Spokes Extracted," being an answer to "The Great Iron Wheel, or Republicanism backwards, and Christianity Reversed," published two years before by Rev. J. R. Graves, a Baptist minister, and editor. In 1858, in Philadelphia, in a public discussion with Rev. A. Prynne, of New York, he upheld slavery as divinely right, as well as expedient. In 1860, nevertheless, he took a prominent stand against secession. He refused to remove the United States flag from his house or office, or to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, and in October, 1861, his paper was suppressed, and he left the state, passing over into North Carolina. In December of the same year he returned, was arrested on a charge of treason, when he was released from jail, but held under guard in his home until March, 1862, when he was sent into the Union lines at Nashville, his

presence in the Confederacy being held as dangerous to the new government. He delivered speeches in advocacy of the Federal cause, in the principal cities of the north, until 1864, when he returned to Tennessee, and the next year, with the aid of the negro vote, was elected governor under the military state government. During his administration the people sought relief from his rule by establishing the "Ku Klux Klan," and disturbances arose, and in his endeavor for suppression, he declared martial law in several counties. In 1867 he had the aid of the United States troops to carry into effect the hated reconstruction law, disfranchising the whites in Nashville, where resistance was made by the mayor. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and he resigned as governor, sold his newspaper, and confined himself to his senatorial duties. At the end of his term, he returned to Knoxville, and again became its editor. In 1862 he published a volume, "Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession." He died at Knoxville, April 29, 1877.

Ammen, Jacob, born in Botetourt county, Virginia, January 7, 1808. He was graduated at West Point in 1831, and served there as assistant instructor in mathematics, and afterward of infantry tactics until August 31, 1832. During the threatened "nullification" of South Carolina he was on duty in Charleston harbor. From October 4, 1834, to November 5, 1837, he was again at West Point as an instructor, and he resigned from the army November 30, 1837, to accept a professorship of mathematics at Bacon College, Georgetown, Kentucky. Thence he went to Jefferson College, Washington, Mississippi, in 1839, to the University of Indiana in 1840, to Jefferson College again in 1843, and returned to Bacon College in 1848. From 1855 to 1861 he was a civil engineer at Ripley, Ohio, and on April 18 of that year became captain of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel May 2, and participated in the West Virginia campaign (June and July) under McClellan, where the first considerable Federal successes of the war were gained. After the campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, July 16, 1862, and was in command of camps of instruction in Ohio and Illinois until December 16, 1863. From April 10, 1864, to January 14, 1865, when he resigned, he was in command of the district of East Tennessee.

Cranch, Christopher Pearce, born at Alexandria, Virginia, March 8, 1813, son of Judge William Cranch, of the circuit court of Washington, a jurist of eminence, and for many years reporter for the United States supreme court. He was intended for the ministry, and studied at the Harvard Theological Seminary, but his love for art and literature induced him to leave the ministry in 1842. He went to Italy and Paris, and remained there as a student, with a single visit to America, until 1863, when he returned home and located in New York. He soon achieved reputation as a landscape painter, and was elected to the National Academy in 1864. In his later years he practically abandoned painting, and devoted himself to letters. An early collection of poems, published in 1844, was the beginning of a long line of varied literary and poetical works. In addition to a translation of the Æneid," he issued

"Satan;" a libretto; a number of books for children, and many short poems. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 20, 1892.

Joynes, Levin Smith, born in Accomac county, Virginia, May 13, 1819, son of Judge William Thomas Joynes, of the Virginia court of appeals. He was educated in the private schools of his neighborhood, and entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1835. He then entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1839 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After leaving the university, he traveled abroad and studied in Paris and Dublin, and upon his return home began the practice of his profession in his native county. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore, and in 1846 was elected professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1849 he returned to Accomac county, Virginia, and in 1855 was elected professor of medicine at the Medical College of Richmond. In 1857 he was elected dean of the faculty of that college, which position he held until 1871, when he resigned and was elected emeritus professor. In 1872 he was made secretary of the state board of health, a position in which he did much towards the putting of the board of health upon a successful basis. Dr. Joynes was a learned physician and enjoyed an extensive practice in the city of his adoption. He contributed constantly to the medical journals of his day. He died in Richmond, January 18, 1881.

Jones, Tiberius Gracchus, born in Powhatan county, Virginia, in 1819, son of Wood Jones, of Nottoway county, Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth Trent (Archer) Jones, the former named a kinsman of John Winston Jones, speaker of the house of representatives, and the latter a member of the well-known Virginia family of Archer. After completing his preparatory education, he entered Richmond College, and in 1842 matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he remained for one session, then became a student at William and Mary College, where he received the honor, which he had also received at the University of Virginia, of being the valedictory orator of the literary society. He held many positions of responsibility and was regarded as a strong preacher, a learned writer and a sound thinker. He was elected president of Wakeforest College, North Carolina, and of Mercer College, Georgia, which positions he declined, and he was also elected president of Richmond College. Among his well known works are: "The Duties of Pastors to Churches," and the "Great Misnomer, the Lord's Supper Called the Communion." At the time of his death he was a resident of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dabney, Robert Lewis, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, March 5, 1820. He studied at Hampden-Sidney College and later graduated from the University of Virginia in 1842. He taught for two years and then entered the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, was licensed to preach in 1846, ordained by the Lexington Presbytery in July, 1847, and became pastor of Tinkling Spring Church in Augusta county, Virginia, where he remained for six years. In 1853 he accepted the professorship of church history in Union Seminary, Virginia, and remained until 1883, except during the

civil war, when he was actively engaged in the Confederate service as chaplain of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, and afterward as chief-of-staff to Gen. T. J. Jackson. In 1883 he was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Texas. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hampden-Sidney College in 1853, and that of LL. D. by the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Tennessee, in 1877, and simultaneously by Hampden-Sidney College. Besides being a voluminous contributor to periodical literature Dr. Dabney published "Life of Rev. Dr. F. S. Sampson" (Richmond, 1854); "Life of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson" (London, 1864); "Sacred Rhetoric" (Richmond, 1866); "Defence of Virginia and the South" (New York, 1868); "Sensualistic Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century Considered" (1876); "A Course of Systematic and Polemic Theology" (St. Louis, 1878); and "The Christian Sabbath" (Philadelphia, 1881).

Holmes, George Frederick, born at Demarara, British Guiana, in August, 1820. He was reared and educated in England, attending Durham University, and in 1838 emigrated from that country to the United States, his first occupation being that of teacher in schools in Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. In the meantime he pursued a course of study in the law, and was admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1842, but did not practice his profession for any length of time, resuming his work of teaching. Three years later, in 1848, after serving two years in a professional position in Richmond College, and one year as professor of history, political economy and international law at the College of William and Mary, he accepted the presidency of the University of Mississippi, remaining but a short period of time, teaching history, political economy and the evidences of Christianity, after which he returned to Virginia and engaged in literary work, his writings appearing principally in encyclopedias, reviews and magazines. In 1857, Professor Holmes was called to the chair of history and general literature at the University of Virginia, which had been established the previous year, and so continued until the year of his decease. In 1882 his work was reduced to the subject of historical science, including political economy, the creation of the school of English language and literature relieving him of the literature courses, and in 1889, upon the appointment of an adjunct professor of history, he taught classes only in political economy and the science of society. He was the author of a series of text-books especially designed for the use of southern schools—readers, an English grammar, and a history of the United States. He also printed privately lectures on the science of society. He died November 4, 1897.

Allen, Henry Watkins, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, April 29, 1820. His father was a practicing physician and removed to Missouri, where the son was educated at the Marionville Collegiate Institute. He studied law, was admitted to the Mississippi bar and practiced his profession. In 1842 he responded to President Houston's call for volunteers to aid the people of Texas in their war with Mexico, and raised a company which he led. He returned to Grand Gulf, resumed practice, and was, in 1846, elected to the state

legislature. He then engaged in sugar planting in West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he was elected to the state legislature of Louisiana, in 1853. The next year he took a legal course at Harvard College, and in 1859 started for Italy, intending to enlist with Garibaldi in his struggles for independence. On his arrival, the war being over, he made the tour of Europe, and returned home, where he again served in the state legislature. When Louisiana seceded he enlisted in the Confederate army and was made lieutenant-colonel. He was soon promoted to be colonel of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment and military governor of Jackson, Mississippi. He was wounded at Shiloh and at Baton Rouge, where he commanded a brigade. At Vicksburg he did effective service. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1864, and the same year elected governor of Louisiana. In this capacity he organized a route of trade to the Mexican border and exchanged cotton for supplies needed in the state, which he sold to the people at moderate prices, besides giving to the poor. He also secured to the planters the right to pay the cotton tax imposed by the Confederate government in kind, and was largely engaged in preventing the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state. After the war he removed to the city of Mexico, and established the "Mexican Times." He died April 22, 1867.

Lewis, David Peter, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, about 1820, son of Peter C. and Mary Smith (Buster) Lewis, and of Welsh and English ancestry; during his childhood his parents removed to Madison county, Alabama, in the schools of which he received an excellent education, after which he studied law in Huntsville, Alabama, and later practiced his profession in Lawrence county, which he represented in the state constitutional convention of 1861; he voted against secession, but eventually signed the ordinance as passed; was elected to the Confederate provisional congress at Montgomery by the convention, but resigned his seat; in 1863 he was appointed judge of the circuit court of Alabama by Gov. Shorter, but after spending several months on the bench, he passed through the army lines and reached Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war; in 1865 he returned to Alabama, settled at Huntsville, and resumed the practice of his profession; was elected governor of Alabama on the Republican ticket, and served in that capacity from 1872 to 1874, inclusive; he died at Huntsville, Alabama, July 3, 1884.

Tucker, Nathaniel Beverley, (generally known as Beverley Tucker), born in Winchester, Virginia, June 8, 1820, son of Henry St. George Tucker. He was educated at the University of Virginia. In 1853 he founded the Washington "Sentinel," and in the same year was made printer to the senate. He was appointed consul to Liverpool in 1857, and served as such till 1861. During the war he was made secret agent of the Confederate States, and in 1862 was sent by the Confederate government to England and France to obtain supplies, and in 1863-64 to Canada for a like purpose. He was included by President Johnson in his proclamation on the assassination of Lincoln, and a price was set on his head. In reply Tucker wrote to Johnson that he had better look nearer home, as the person profiting most by Lincoln's death was Johnson himself. He went to Mexico, where he remained

until the downfall of Maximilian, when he returned and took up his residence in Washington City, and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. He died in Richmond, July 4, 1890.

Page, John, was born at Rug Swamp, Hanover county, Virginia, April 26, 1821, son of Francis and Susan (Nelson) Page, and grandson of Gov. John Page, and Gov. Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and commander of the Virginia forces at Yorktown. During his boyhood he attended school at the home of Bishop Meade, in Frederick county, Virginia, and then attended Bristol College, Pennsylvania, and Newark College, Delaware. The year following the completion of his studies, he was a tutor at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, and during this time he read law with Henry Winter Davis. In 1843 he entered the University of Virginia, graduating from that institution the following year with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He began the active practice of his profession in Hanover county, Virginia, and so continued, with a large degree of success for the remainder of his days. Upon the outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted in the Patrick Henry Rifles, a company formed in his neighborhood, and which became distinguished as one of the constituent companies of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, and after the Peninsula campaign he received an appointment upon the staff of his brother-in-law, Gen. William N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the Army of North Virginia. He was a Whig in politics, but the only political office he held was that of commonwealth's attorney. He was a lover of literature, and was thoroughly familiar with the Latin and Greek classics, as well as with those of his own tongue. He married, in 1846, Elizabeth Burwell Nelson, his cousin. Children: Rev. Dr. Frank Page, rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn; Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington; Rosewell Page, of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Page died at his home in Hanover county, Virginia, October 30, 1901.

Hughes, Robert William, born in Powhatan county, Virginia, June 16, 1821, and was reared by Mrs. General Carrington, daughter of General Francis Preston, of Abingdon. He was educated at Caldwell Institute, Greensboro, North Carolina, and was tutor in Bingham high school, Hillsboro, North Carolina, 1840-43. He was a practicing lawyer in Richmond, 1843-53; was editor of the "Richmond Examiner," 1850-57, in which he strongly favored secession, and joint editor of that paper from May, 1861, to April, 1865. Upon the close of the war he aligned himself with the Republican party, and edited first the "Richmond Republic," and afterwards the "Richmond Journal." In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and in January, 1874, he was by President Grant commissioned United States district judge for the eastern district of Virginia, in which position he served with marked ability and distinction till February 22, 1898, when, owing to his advanced age, he tendered his resignation. On June 4, 1850, at the governor's mansion in Richmond, he married Eliza M. Johnston, daughter of Hon. Charles C. Johnston, and Eliza Mary Preston, niece of General Joseph E. Johnston. For many years he occupied as a summer home his fine

estate, about three miles southeast of Abingdon. He was the author of biographies of General Floyd and General Joseph E. Johnston, published in "Lee and his Lieutenants," 1867; a volume entitled "The American Dollar," 1885, and of five volumes of United States circuit and district court reports, entitled "Hughes' Reports, 1879-1885." In 1866 Judge Hughes fought a duel with William E. Cameron, afterwards governor of Virginia, which resulted in Cameron's receiving a broken rib at the first fire. He died December 10, 1901. His remains were interred in Sinking Spring Cemetery, Abingdon, Virginia.

Balch, Thomas, was born at Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, July 23, 1821. He studied at Columbia College, read law in the office of Stephen Cambreleng, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he removed to Philadelphia, served in the city councils and presided over some of its most important committees. At the request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, he edited "The Shippen Papers," "Letters and Papers relating to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania," "The Maryland Papers," and "The Examination of Joseph Galloway for the Seventy-sixth Society." In 1859 he went to Europe, and remained upwards of ten years, making Paris his headquarters, collecting material for his work entitled "Les Francais en Amerique pendant la Guerre de l'Independence des Etats Unis, 1773-1783." In 1865 he proposed in a letter to Horace Greeley, published in the New York "Tribune," a court of international arbitration as a measure of averting war, which is believed to have been the first step in this direction. In it was laid down the code of rules observed by the Geneva tribunal. Returning to the United States he devoted himself to literary labor. In September, 1876, he read before the Social Science Association, at Saratoga, a paper in favor of a double standard in coinage, and a paper before a similar association in Philadelphia on "Free Coinage and a Self-adjusting Ratio." An account of many of his writings may be found in an obituary by John Austin Stevens, in the "Magazine of American History" for June, 1877. He died in Philadelphia, March 29, 1876.

Wilson, Joseph Ruggles, born in 1822, in Ohio, son of Judge James and Annie (Adams) Wilson. He attended Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1844; Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1846, and Oglethorpe University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1857. He served as professor of chemistry and natural science in Hampton-Sidney College from 1850 to 1855; was pastor at Staunton, Virginia, from 1855 to 1857; pastor at Augusta, Georgia, from 1858 to 1870; professor of pastoral and evangelistic theology in Columbia (South Carolina) Theological Seminary from 1870 to 1874; pastor at Wilmington, North Carolina, from 1874 to 1885; professor of theology in the South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tennessee, from 1885 to 1893. He resided in Columbia, South Carolina, and Princeton, New Jersey, until 1903, the year of his death. He also served as permanent clerk of the general assembly of

the Presbyterian church, south, from 1861 to 1865; as stated clerk from 1865 to 1899, and as moderator in the year 1879. Rev. Dr. Wilson married Jessie Woodrow, a native of Scotland, daughter of Thomas and Marion (Williamson) Woodrow, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, the ecclesiastical historian of Scotland, in whose honor the Woodrow Historical Society of Scotland was named. The Woodrow family has always been a distinguished one and stands high in the literary and church life of Scotland. He was the father of President Woodrow Wilson.

Thompson, John Reuben, a noted literary man of his time, was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 23, 1823; attended the private schools of his native city, and the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1840, pursued the academic and law courses, graduated in 1844 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; settled in Richmond; in 1847 became the editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger;" in 1854 went to Europe, during which time he wrote for the "Messenger;" upon his return went to Augusta, Georgia, while there edited the "Southern Field and Fireside;" upon the outbreak of the civil war he was much interested in the welfare of the Confederacy; in 1863 went abroad, combining some diplomatic mission with his literary work; lived in London and constantly contributed to the English reviews; after the war returned home and became one of the literary editors of the New York "Evening Post;" his writings were characterized by a tenderness and purity of style which made them charming, and he was among the most popular writers of his time; among the notable poems which he wrote were: "The Burial of Latané" and "The Death of Stuart;" he died in the city of New York, April 30, 1873.

Corcoran, William Wilson, born in Georgetown, D. C., December 27, 1798, son of Thomas Corcoran and Hannah Lemmon, his wife. His father was a native of Limerick, Ireland, who came to America in 1783, and settled in Georgetown, where he was magistrate and postmaster, and was a trustee of the Georgetown College. Mr. Corcoran was educated in private schools and at Georgetown College. At the age of seventeen he commenced his commercial career in association with his two older brothers, who were engaged in an extensive dry goods and wholesale auction and commission business. In a time of great financial distress, 1823, the firm failed and made a compromise on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar. At a later date Mr. Corcoran discharged the debts of this concern at the full figure. From 1822 to 1836 he managed the large real estate interests in the District of Columbia held by the United States Bank and the Bank of Columbia, and in 1837 he opened a general banking and brokerage business in Washington. After three years, George W. Riggs was admitted to partnership, and the firm of Corcoran & Riggs rapidly acquired a business of enormous proportions, accepting during times of war, a large proportion of the government loans. At one period in the Mexican war when the concern had negotiated government loans to the extent of twelve million dollars, a falling market reduced the value below the original rate at which the loan had been taken. As Riggs had withdrawn from the partnership, Mr. Corcoran sailed for

London, and there enlisted the support of the most influential of the English banking houses. This transaction augmented the success of the already wealthy house, and in 1854, when he retired, Mr. Corcoran's property was estimated in millions. Of his memorable benefactions to the public welfare, the most notable is the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. He was also the founder of the Oak Hill Cemetery, of Georgetown and the Louise Home for Needy Gentlewomen; while his gifts to various colleges and universities, churches and theological seminaries, and to various charitable institutions abundantly testify to his spirit of genuine philanthropy. He is said to have spent in this way over $5,000,000. To the University of Virginia he gave, between the years 1870 and 1876, sums of money amounting to $6,000, of which $1,000 was devoted to the needs of the chemical department, and $5,000 to the uses of the university library. He died in Washington City, February 24, 1888.

Lay, Henry Champlin, a native of Virginia, born December 6, 1823; attended private schools of Richmond, and the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1843 with the degree of Master of Arts; then entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Meade in 1846; went to Huntsville, Alabama, in 1848, and was ordained priest by Bishop Cobbs, and became rector of the Church of the Nativity of that city; was elected missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, in October, 1859, at the time that the general convention met in that city; in 1868 the diocese of Maryland was divided, and in 1869 Bishop Lay was translated from his missionary diocese to the diocese of Easton, which consisted of the eastern shore of Maryland; he was a learned churchman and an eloquent preacher; the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Hobart College and by William and Mary College, and upon his visit to the Lambeth conference held in England after the civil war, he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Cambridge; he wrote considerable on theological subjects, among the most notable of his writings being "Studies in the Church;" he died in Easton, Maryland, September 17, 1885.

Waddell, Joseph Addison, was born at Staunton, Virginia, March 19, 1823, son of Dr. Addison Waddell and Catherine Ann Boys, his wife, grandson of Rev. James Waddell, D. D., known as the "Blind Preacher," and great-grandson of Thomas and Janet Waddell, who in 1739 emigrated to Pennsylvania from county Down, Ireland. His father, Dr. Addison Waddell, was born at "Hopewell," April 19, 1785, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, located in Staunton in 1809, and died there in 1855. His mother, Catherine Ann (Boys) Waddell, was a descendant of Capt. Nathan Boys, of the Pennsylvania navy in 1775, city commissioner of Philadelphia from 1793 to 1797, also represented Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania legislature. His only son, John Boys, a native of Chester, Pennsylvania, came to Staunton, Virginia, in 1789, died in Philadelphia, November 20, 1798. He married Anna St. Clair, and their daughter, Catherine Ann, married Dr. Waddell. Joseph A. Waddell obtained

his preliminary education at the Staunton Academy, then entered Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, and afterwards was a student in the University of Virginia, and subsequently pursued a course of study in law in the law school of Judge Lucas P. Thompson, in Staunton, and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in a general practice of his profession in his native city, but this not being entirely to his liking, he turned his attention to journalistic work and became interested in "The Staunton Spectator," of which he was the co-editor and co-proprietor for almost twelve years, up to 1860, when he was appointed to the office of commissioner in chancery of the circuit court presided over by Judge Thompson, and he has also served for many years as the commissioner of accounts of Augusta county, and clerk of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, at Staunton. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Virginia house of delegates; represented Augusta county in the constitutional convention of 1867 which framed the constitution of Virginia, known in Virginia history as "the Black and Tan convention;" represented Augusta county in the state senate in 1869, serving as president *pro tem.* of that body. He also served as president of the board of visitors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Staunton, now known as the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, and as president of the board of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, now known as the Western State Hospital. He was the author of the "Annals of Augusta County," and of several historical addresses, the most notable being that read before the seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish in America at Lexington, in June, 1895, on the "Scotch-Irish of the Valley of Virginia." In recognition of his historical work, Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Waddell is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was a Whig before 1861 and a Democrat after 1865. He married (first) Virginia McClung; (second) Laleah Dunwody.

Ruffner, William Henry, born at Lexington, Virginia, February 11, 1824, son of Henry Ruffner and Sarah M. (Lyle) Ruffner, his wife. He was graduated from Washington College, whn his father was president of the institution. He took special scientific courses at the college and at the University of Virginia, and prepared for the ministry at Union (Virginia) Theological Seminary, and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was chaplain of the University of Virginia, 1849-51; and held a pastorate in Philadelphia, 1851-53. His health failed in the latter year, and he abandoned the ministry. He was a strong advocate of education, and was elected superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, and immediately devised a public school system so satisfactory that he was required to prepare a school bill, which he did and which was passed in July, 1870. He devoted himself to school organization, using the "Educational Journal," of which he was editor, as the official organ of the educational department, and established graded schools and normal institutes. After the plan which he drafted for the organization of the projected Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, was developed the present Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He twice declined a college presidency, but, when superseded in office

through a political change, he accepted a reconnoisance of five hundred miles for a railroad across three states. He was employed for many years as geologist for corporations and individuals. At Farmville, in 1884, he organized a state female normal college, of which he was made president. After the school was thoroughly organized, he resigned in 1887 to give his entire time to geological examinations and reports on mineral properties. He made many contributions to scientific publications, and was the author of several volumes.

Koiner, Absalom, born at Augusta county, Virginia, August 5, 1824, son of Jacob Koiner and Elizabeth Koiner; was a descendant of a worthy German family, members of which emigrated to this country several centuries ago, the pioneer ancestor being Michael Koiner, who located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, about 1740, and shortly afterward made his home in the valley of Virginia, where his descendants are to be found at the present time (1915). His wife, Margaret (Diller) Koiner, was of French Huguenot stock. Jacob Koiner (father), served as ensign in the American army during the war of 1812. Absalom Koiner's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and he supplemented his meagre educational advantages by good reading, his favorite books being the Bible and biographies of self-made men. Later he attended local schools, and in 1846 enrolled as a student in the law school of the University of Virginia, and in his junior year received the class certificate of distinction. During his course he was a member of the Washington Literary Society, thus acquiring a knowledge of public speaking. He began the active practice of his profession in Staunton, Virginia, in August, 1847, in partnership with Mr. Baylor, under the style of Baylor & Koiner. During his leisure time he pursued a course of reading, especially in political science, jurisprudence and government. In 1853 he was sent to the house of delegates from his native county, and in 1873 was again elected to the same office, where the principal question then was how to settle the state debt; Mr. Koiner was in favor of and introduced the plan of a sliding scale of interest, beginning very low; this was satisfactory to many of the bondholders, and on this basis there was enacted a law known as the "McCulloch Bill." His next political office was state senator, and he served as a member of the finance committee of that body for twelve years, chairman of the Democratic caucus of the two houses, and also chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He was also the first chairman of the Virginia state board of agriculture after the organization of that body in 1888. Mr. Koiner retired from the practice of law in 1854, and from that time until his retirement devoted himself to farming, and journalism, occasionally, during the campaign of James Buchanan for the presidency, acting as editor and proprietor of the "Vindicator." Mr. Koiner was loyal to his native state, and prior to the war between the states was made captain of one of the first companies organized in Augusta county, and when war was imminent, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of Virginia volunteers. On April 19, 1861, his regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it became a part of Gen. Jackson's division. Col. Koiner participated in the Hancock and Romney campaign,

served in the battle of Kernstown, was put temporarily in command of the "Stonewall brigade," while Gen. Garnett was acting president of a court-martial in Winchester, and Gen. Garnett, being unwilling to bear the responsibility of commander at so great a distance from headquarters, ordered Col. Koiner to report and assume temporary command of the same. Subsequently Col. Koiner rendered valuable service in repelling Gen. Hunter. He was a lifelong member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married, April 15, 1850, Virginia M. Koiner, his cousin. They were the parents of three children.

Norton, George Hatley, was born in Winchester, Virginia, May 7, 1824; son of the Rev. George Hatley and Catherine (Bush) Norton; grandson of John Hatley and Anne (Nicholas) Norton, and of Philip and Catherine (Clough) Bush, and a descendant of John Norton, a native of London, England, who settled in Yorktown, Virginia. He matriculated at Hobart College in the class of 1843, left to study law in Virginia, but abandoned it for the ministry, and was graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1846. He was admitted to the diaconate in July, 1846, and ordained priest in May, 1848, by Bishop Meade; was rector of St. James', Warrenton, Virginia, 1846-48; of Trinity, Columbus, Ohio, 1858-59, and of St. Paul's, Alexandria, Virginia, 1859-93. He was a delegate to the general council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States; deputy to the general conventions in the United States, 1868-86; a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1865-93. He was elected professor of systematic divinity in the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1874, and president of Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1876, but declined both. He received the degree S. T. D. from William and Mary College in 1869. He was married, June 1, 1854, to Ann Burwell, daughter of James Keith and Claudia Hamilton (Burwell) Marshall, of Fauquier county, Virginia. He contributed to current religious literature and is the author of: "Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Holy Catholic Church" (1853). He died at Alexandria, Virginia, September 15, 1893.

Preston, Margaret Junkin, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1825, daughter of the Rev. George Junkin, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine and clergyman, founder of Lafayette College, and president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. She received her early education from her father, and private tutors at home, and she was so apt a pupil that at the age of three years she was learning the Hebrew alphabet, and from a mere child she thought in verse. In 1857 she married Professor John T. L. Preston, founder of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia. Her first contribution to the press was to "Sartain's Magazine," in 1849. In 1856 she published "Silverwood," a novel which she brought out anonymously, though she was offered double price for use of her name. She was a keen southern sympathizer, and in 1865 brought out her most sustained poem "Beechenbrook; or Rhyme of the War," which she wrote by firelight during the evenings of a single week. This contained "Stonewall Jackson's Way," and "Slain in Battle," and brought her wide

popularity. Her second volume of poems, "Old Songs and New," came out in 1870; this work including poems from Hebrew and Greek story. In 1887 she published "For Love's Sake," and "Colonial Ballads." In addition she wrote "Cartoons," "Monographs," and "Aunt Dorothy." For many years she gratuitously aided in editing several of the best papers of the south, in order to advance southern literature. The New York "Evening Post" characterized her poetry as "belonging to the school of Browning;" and Paul H. Hayne said that she was "one of the best writers of sonnets in America." She died March 28, 1897, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Daniel, John Moncure, son of Dr. John Moncure Daniel and Elizabeth Mitchell, his wife, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, October 24, 1825, died in Richmond, Virginia, March 30, 1865. His father was the son of Dr. John M. Daniel, an eminent surgeon in the United States army, who married Mary Eleanor Stone, a daughter of Thomas Stone, of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Moncure Daniel was educated mainly by his father, studied law with Judge Lomax in Fredericksburg, Virginia, but did not complete his studies, his father's death rendering it necessary to earn support for himself and aid his brothers. In 1845 he went to Richmond where he obtained a position as librarian, which, while not lucrative, gave opportunity for indulging his passion for reading. The first exhibition of his skill as a writer was on an agricultural monthly, "The Southern Planter," to which he attracted so much notice that he was offered a place on a new Democratic newspaper (1847), the "Richmond Examiner," which speedily became the leading paper of the south. The brilliant invective of the paper led to his fighting several duels. Mr. Daniel's "Democratic" principles were of the philosophical European school, and he was enabled to harmonize his pro-slavery radicalism with these by the adoption of Carlyle's theory (in "The Nigger Question") which he interpreted as meaning that negroes were not to be considered as men in the same sense as whites. He was an admirer of Emerson and Theodore Parker. The literary character of the "Examiner" was very high. He was a friend of Edgar Allan Poe, whom he aided in many ways, and of whom he wrote a remarkable sketch in the "Southern Literary Messenger." In 1853 he was appointed by President Buchanan minister to the court of Victor Emanuel, and while there took high ground in demanding the same immunities for an Italian naturalized in the United States and visiting Sardinia as for any other American, and was indignant that Mr. Marcy did not support him in threatening a rupture of diplomatic relations. Garibaldi requested Daniel to annex Nice to the American republic, which Daniel declined to do on the ground that it was contrary to the Monroe doctrine. After seven years abroad he returned home at the beginning of the civil war and served on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill. Being incapacitated from further service by a wound in his arm he resumed the editorship of the Richmond "Examiner." He was antagonistic toward Jefferson Davis and Mr. Elmore (Confederate treasurer), attacking them with great severity in his paper, and was challenged to a duel by the latter, in 1864. He was unable to point his pistol on

account of his wounded arm and was shot in the leg in this duel. He predicted the collapse of the Confederacy and died three days before it occurred. Frederick S. Daniel has printed privately a volume containing his brother's leading articles during the war, together with a memoir.

Aylett, Patrick Henry, was born in King William county, Virginia, May 9, 1825, son of John Philip Aylett, Esq., and his wife, Judith Page (Waller) Aylett. His grandmother, Elizabeth Henry, was the youngest daughter of Patrick Henry; he attended Rumford Academy, Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1844, and remained one session in the academic department, then entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in law in 1846; he began the practice of law in Richmond, in the fall of 1847, but the death of his father, who left him his executor with a large estate, induced him to return to Montville, the old home in King William county; there he practiced his profession until 1853, when he returned to Richmond, where he spent the remainder of his life; upon the establishment of the "Richmond Examiner," in 1847, he became a contributor to its editorial columns, and in all of his editorial work seemed influenced by the responsible position which the editor of a leading paper occupied; he was appointed by President Euchanan as a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was subsequently appointed by the same President, without his solicitation, United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia; this position he held at the outbreak of the civil war, and was immediately reappointed by President Davis as Confederate States district attorney; as a writer in the field of literature, he was as gifted as in politics and law; he married, February 23, 1853, Emily A. Rutherfoord, daughter of the Hon. John Rutherfoord, of Richmond; his death, in common with so many other distinguished citizens of Virginia, occurred in the dreadful calamity, when the floor of the supreme court room in the state capitol gave way, April 27, 1870; in all the sorrow of that affliction the death of no man was more sincerely mourned and was a greater loss to state and family than was that of Mr. Aylett; he was survived by his wife and three daughters: Mrs. William L. Royal, Mrs. John Enders, Mrs. Thomas Bolling, all of Richmond, Virginia.

Puryear, Bennett, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, July 23, 1826, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Puryear. He was graduated in 1847 from Randolph-Macon College, taught one year in Alabama, then was a student at the University of Virginia. In 1850 he was made a tutor in Richmond College, and the next year professor of natural science. The college was closed during the civil war, and was reopened in 1866, when Professor Puryear resumed his chair, later became the first chairman of the faculty, and was re-elected for seventeen consecutive years. Then, after an interval of four years, he was again chosen, and held the office continuously until July, 1895.

Morris, Charles, born at Taylor's Creek, Hanover county, Virginia, April 27, 1826. On both sides of his family he was descended from English and Welsh settlers in the colony of Virginia, several of them having

been large landed proprietors prior to the revolutionary war. His father was Richard Morris, a lawyer and public man, who represented his district in the famous convention of 1829-30, where his eloquence and abilities gave him rank with the other great men that formed that convention. His mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Watts, the daughter of Judge Watts, of Botetourt county, Virginia. Charles Morris obtained his early education from private tutors, by whom he was prepared for the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in July, 1845, with the degree of Master of Arts. Having begun the study of law, he settled in his native county, where he served for years as commonwealth's attorney. In 1850-51 he traveled abroad. In 1859 he was elected professor of law at William and Mary College, which position he held at the outbreak of the civil war. He entered the Confederate army as a member of the Hanover troop, which became distinguished as a part of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. Upon the reorganization of the Confederate army, he was attached to the command of Gen. Lafayette McLaws. At the close of the war he held the commission of major, having received his commission from Gen. John C. Breckenridge, secretary of war of the Confederate States. In January, 1869, he was elected professor of English in the University of Georgia, and in 1876 accepted the chair of Greek at Randolph-Macon College. In 1882 he was re-elected to the chair of English in the University of Georgia, which position he accepted and filled up to the time of his death, in May, 1893. Professor Morris represented to the fullest degree the best type of the southern gentleman of the old school. Among his most devoted friends he counted the late Henry W. Grady. As a compliment to Professor Morris, no less than as a tribute to their own merit, two of his sons after his death were elected professors in the University of Georgia, which he so well and faithfully served. On October 12, 1854, he married his kinswoman, Mary Minor Morris, daughter of Dr. John Morris, of Goochland county, Virginia.

Baker, Richard Henry, born December 18, 1826, at Suffolk, Nansemond county, Virginia, son of Judge Richard Henry Baker, who was for thirty-five years upon the bench of the circuit court and Lelia A. Barraud, his wife. His father's ancestors were English people who came to this country in 1632, and his mother's were French, who settled here in 1700. He was educated at the well known boys' school in Amelia county, taught by Mr. William H. Harrison; at the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, Virginia; and at the Norfolk Academy, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1847. There he studied for two sessions, being graduated in 1850 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon leaving the university, he began the practice of his profession in the city of Norfolk. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Third Virginia Battalion, and was afterwards appointed quartermaster and organized the quartermaster's department for the city of Norfolk. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature of Virginia, where he served until 1865. After the war he returned to Norfolk and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors of the University of Vir-

ginia, on which board he served for four years. Up to the time of the war he was a Whig, and after the war he voted the Democratic ticket. He was president of the Norfolk Law Library Association, and a member of the Norfolk Bar Association, the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, the Virginia Bar Association, and many social organizations. On November 12, 1850, he married Anna Maria May, of Petersburg, Virginia. He died February 1, 1913.

Broadhead, Garland Carr, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 30, 1827. The family moving to the west, he was educated at the University of Missouri and the Military Institute of Kentucky. He was a civil engineer on the Pacific railroad, 1852-57; was twice assistant geologist of Missouri, 1857-61 and 1871-73; geologist of the state, 1873-75; United States deputy collector of internal revenue, 1862-64, and assistant engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad, 1864-66. In 1866 he was United States assessor of the fifth district of his state. He was a member of the board of jurors of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, and special agent of the tenth census, investigating quarry industry in Kansas and Missouri. From 1877-97 Mr. Broadhead was professor of geology in the Missouri State University, and from 1884-1902 a member of the Missouri River Commission. He is the author of several well-known works on geology.

Broun, William Leroy, son of Edwin Conway Broun, of Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1827, and completed his own education in the university of that state. He had no pecuniary advantages to aid him, but his strong purpose, honorable determination and inherent ability enabled him to advance to a position of distinction in his chosen walk of life. Throughout his entire professional career he was connected with educational work, and as an instructor he occupied successively the chairs of mathematics and physics in a college in Mississippi, the University of Georgia, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Texas. He founded Bloomfield Academy, Virginia, in 1856, and remained at the head of that institution until the outbreak of the civil war. From 1872 until 1875 he was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Georgia. His connection with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, dated from 1852, when he was elected president. He remained only a year at that time, however, but was called again in 1884, and continued to occupy the presidency up to the time of his death, retaining the details of the administration very largely in his own hands. He was the executive officer of the experiment station from 1892 until 1897 and was president of the station council at the time of his demise, January 25, 1901. Dr. Broun's efforts were not limited entirely to the advancement of the institutions with which he was individually connected, but reached out to larger lines of development that have been of direct benefit to the south. He established the first manual training laboratory in the south, and the first well equipped electrical engineering plant. He had a high appreciation of the value of the study of the natural sciences, and encouraged the upbuilding of biological laboratories. His high conception of the aims and purposes of the land-

grant colleges was clearly set forth in his presidential address delivered before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at the New Orleans meeting in 1892. This was an earnest plea for that form of technical education which trains and develops the mind as well as the hand, and this, he urged, called for both breadth and liberality in the curriculum. He was the author of various articles upon educational subjects, setting forth advanced ideas, many of which have been adopted by different colleges and universities of the south. He died January 23, 1902.

Buford, Algernon Sidney, born in Rowan county, North Carolina, January 2, 1826 (during the temporary residence of his parents in that state), son of William Buford, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and Susan Robertson Shelton, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, his wife. On his father's side, he was descended from colonial English settlers, his great-grandfather, Henry Buford, having settled in Culpeper county, Virginia. His early education was obtained at a private school taught by his father in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. For two years he taught school. In October, 1846, he entered the University of Virginia, and in June, 1848, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Upon leaving the university he began the practice of law in Pittsylvania and adjacent counties ,and so continued until the outbreak of the civil war. For a short time before the war, having become a resident of Danville, Virginia, he owned and edited the "Danville Register." In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature, from Pittsylvania county, but declined re-election. In 1861 he was elected to the house of delegates, while he was serving as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army, which position he held until the close of the war. During his membership in the house, he was commissioned by Gov. Letcher, lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and given special service in aid of the Virginia soldiers in the field. In October, 1865, he was elected president of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, which position he held for upwards of twenty years, and during his administration he saw this railroad enlarged, under his active direction, from about two hundred miles to about two thousand miles. He removed early in 1866 to Richmond, and in 1887 he was elected and served a term in the house of delegates from that city. He has always taken an earnest and active interest in agriculture, and in the commercial and material development of the state, and was for years president of the Virginia board of agriculture. His first wife was Emily W. Townes, of Pittsylvania county, whom he married in 1854. His second wife was Kate A. Wortham, of Richmond, Virginia, whom he married in May, 1872. His third wife was Mrs. Mary Cameron Strother, *nee* Ross, whom he married in 1879, in Richmond, Virginia.

Rutherfoord, John Coles, born in Richmond, Virginia, November 20, 1825, son of Gov. John Rutherfoord (q. v.), and Emily (Coles) Rutherfoord, his wife, was educated in the private schools of Richmond, Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, and the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1841, and graduated therefrom in 1843 with the degree of Master of Arts; traveled abroad for a year, and upon

his return studied law and practiced his profession in partnership with the late John H. Guy; represented the county of Goochland in the general assembly for twelve years; married Anne Seddon, daughter of William H. Roy, Esq., of Green Plains, Matthews county, Virginia, and resided at Rock Castle, Goochland county, Virginia, one of the best known and best types of the old Virginia homes; children: Mrs. Bradley S. Johnston, Mrs. George Ben Johnston, John Rutherfoord, Esq., of the Richmond bar; Mr. Rutherfoord died August 14, 1866.

Broadus, John Albert, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, January 24, 1827, son of Edmund Broadus, who represented the county in the general assembly of Virginia for many years. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1846, and was appointed assistant professor of ancient languages in that institution in 1851, holding the position for two years. In 1851 he entered the ministry, and for the following four years preached in the Baptist church at Charlottesville, Virginia. He resigned his pastorate to accept the chaplaincy of the university, and after two years returned to his church. In 1859 he was elected to the chair of New Testament interpretation and homiletics at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and subsequently was for several years president of that institution. In 1863 he preached as missionary in Gen. Lee's army of Northern Virginia. Among his published writings are: "The Preparation and Delivery of Sermons" (1870); "Recollections of Travel" (1872-73); "Lectures on the History of Preaching" (1877); "Three Questions as to the Bible" (1884); "Commentary of Matthew" (1886); and "Sermons and Addresses" (1886). He was a member of the International Sunday-school Lesson Committee. He died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1895.

Coleman, Lewis Minor, born in Hanover county, Virginia, February 3, 1827; graduated with high honors at the University of Virginia, in 1846, and became principal of the Hanover Academy; in 1859, upon the resignation of Dr. Harrison from the chair of ancient languages in the University of Virginia, Mr. Coleman, who had been a pupil of Dr. Harrison, was elected professor of Latin, and relinquished his position in the Hanover Academy to accept the same; he served in that capacity but for two years, for in 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the ranks of the Confederate army, in which he enlisted as captain of an artillery company which he recruited; he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery in 1862; at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was severely wounded, and after three months died from his injury, March 21, 1863.

Southall, James C., who at the time of his death was regarded as having written some of the most notable scientific works of his times, was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1827; attended private schools and the University of Virginia, entering the latter in 1843, graduated in 1846 with the degree of Master of Arts; then became editor of the "Charlottesville Chronicle," and later the editorial writer of the "Richmond Enquirer" and editor of the "Central Presbyterian," and for a time occupied a position in the office of superintendent of public instruction; he was a great student, and in the list of his studies

were archaeology, geology, anthropology and Biblical history; his literary works are various, among which may be mentioned "The Recent Origin of Man," "Epoch of the Mammoth," "Man's Age in the World"; he delivered a notable address at the University of Virginia at the opening of the Brooks Museum; he married a Miss Sharp, of Norfolk; died September 13, 1897.

Hope, James Barron, son of Wilton Hope, of Hampton, Virginia, and Jane Barron, his wife, daughter of Commodore James Barron, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, March 23, 1827. He received his early education in the public schools, and entered William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1847. He then studied law, and began practice in Elizabeth City. He began writing at an early day, and achieved some literary reputation from a series of poetical sketches which were published in a Baltimore journal, under the pen-name of "The late Henry Ellen, Esq." Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army, and reached the grade of captain and quartermaster, and serving until the conflict was over. At the close of the war, when penniless and crushed, he was made superintendent of the schools of his native town, and at the same time was editor of the "Norfolk Landmark." He produced "Leoni di Monota" in 1851; "A Collection of Poems" in 1859; "Elegiac Ode, and Other Poems" in 1875; and "Under the Empire, or, the Story of Madelon," in 1878. A poem of especial merit is "The Charge at Balaklava," which the "Literary Messenger" said, "combines all the wild and incongruous elements of battle, victory, defeat, death and glory, in its triumph and rhythm." His verse is characterized by thought, dramatic elevation, and keen observation. Mr. Hope was invited by a joint committee of the United States senate and house of representatives, to deliver an address at the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and read "Arms and the Man," which was highly praised as not containing a single commonplace line. His devotion to "The Lost Cause" is shown in his memorial poems, which are noble and touching. In "Summer Studies" he has produced summer sounds and summer scenes. He never fully recovered from the exposure and hardships of the war period, and, after years of failing health, he died, September 15, 1887.

Venable, Charles S., born at Longwood, Prince Edward county, Virginia, April 19, 1827, son of Nathaniel E. Venable and Mary Embra (Scott) Venable, his wife. He attended the schools of his native county, and in 1842 was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College, where he tutored for three years in mathematics, and at the same time studied law. He was professor of mathematics, 1846-52, with the exception of one year spent in study at the University of Virginia. He also studied in the universities at Berlin and Bonn, Germany. He then resumed his chair in Hampden-Sidney College, continuing until 1856, when he was elected professor of natural history and chemistry in the University of Georgia. After one year he accepted the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the University of South Carolina, which he held until 1862, although absent on military service during the last two years, serving throughout the war, the last two years on the staff

of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia from 1865 to 1896, when he resigned. During 1870-73 and 1886-88 he was chairman of the faculty. It was due almost entirely to his efforts that Leander McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois, donated the great telescope to the university, and that $75,000 was added to the endowment fund by the alumni, and he also secured $70,000 for a natural history museum. He was the author of many valuable scientific works.

Crocker, James Francis, born in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, January 5, 1828, son of James Crocker and Frances Hill (Woodley) Crocker, his wife. He was only six months old when his father died. He attended a classical school in Smithfield, Virginia, and in 1850 was graduated from Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania) College, as valedictorian of his class. He taught school, and was professor of mathematics in Madison College. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1855 he was elected to the house of delegates from his native county. In 1856 he removed to Portsmouth, where he practiced law in partnership with Col. David J. Godwin. In 1861 he entered the Ninth Virginia Infantry Regiment as a private, and was made adjutant; was desperately wounded at Malvern Hill, and in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg was again wounded and taken prisoner, and confined in Fort Johnson. After the war he resumed law practice. On January 1, 1901, he became judge of the court of hustings in Portsmouth, and declined a reelection. He was a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College. He has written various historical narratives relating to the civil war, and genealogy. "Gettysburg—Pickett's Charge," "My Personal Experiences" etc. In all the aspects of life—as a gentleman, a scholar, a soldier—Judge Crocker is respected and admired.

Bagby, George William, born in Buckingham county, Virginia, August 13, 1828, died in Richmond, Virginia, November 29, 1883. He was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey, and at Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, leaving the latter at the end of his sophomore year. Subsequently he studied medicine and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1853 he became editor of the Lynchburg (Virginia) daily "Express," and was for some time the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans "Crescent," Charleston "Mercury," and Richmond "Dispatch." From 1859 he was, until its suspension near the end of the war, editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," and at the same time associate editor of the Richmond "Whig," and a frequent contributor to the "Southern Illustrated News." From January 1, 1870, to July 1, 1878, he was state librarian of Virginia. He lectured frequently, and met with success as a humorist in many parts of Virginia and Maryland. He was the author of many humorous articles published under the pen-name of "Mozis Addums." His sketches were collected and published by Mrs. Bagby, as "The Writings of Dr. Bagby" (3 vols., Richmond, 1884-86).

White, John Jones, who served as professor of Greek for many years in Washington and Lee University, was born in Nottoway county, Virginia, November 7, 1828; attended the private schools of his neighbor-

hood, then the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1846 and where he remained until 1850; then taught a classical school in Charlottesville, Virginia, for several years; in 1852 was elected professor of Greek in what was then Washington College, a chair which he held for forty years; after Gen. Lee's death, the college was called Washington and Lee University; Professor White was regarded by his students with the greatest affection; he was a staunch Presbyterian, inheriting his love from his Scotch-Irish ancestor, Dr. William S. White, one of the able men of the Presbyterian church in this country; Professor White died April 29, 1893, and is buried in Lexington, Virginia.

Tucker, St. George, son of Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Virginia supreme court of appeals, and Anne Evelina Hunter, his wife, daughter of Moses and Anne Stephen, his wife, daughter of Gen. Adam Stephen, was born January 5, 1828. He studied at the University of Virginia in 1843-44-45, and took law at William and Mary College under his uncle, Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker. He practiced law, and in 1851-52 was clerk of the senate of Virginia and in 1853 became clerk of the house of delegates. He inherited a taste for letters from his father and grandfather, and in 1857 recited a poem before the literary society of Washington College, and in 1859 a poem at William and Mary College on the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the foundation. In the former year appeared his most considerable effort in prose romance "Hamford, a Tale of Bacon's Rebellion." This met with much success, and after the war it was issued under a new title "The Devoted Bride," by a Philadelphia publishing firm. After the election of Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Tucker took grounds for secession, and wrote his war song "The Southern Cross." He had resigned the clerkship of the house of delegates, and opened a school in Ashland for the instruction of youths, but when the war opened he raised a company the "Ashland Grays" which was incorporated with the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment under Col. Tom August. He was made lieutenant-colonel, and saw service around Williamsburg, but his constitution was undermined from exposure and he returned to Charlottesville, where he died January 24, 1863. He married Elizabeth Gilmer, daughter of Gov. Thomas Walker Gilmer. He is credited with having been one of the wittiest and most gifted men in Virginia.

Hotchkiss, Jed, was born at Windsor, Broome county, Virginia, New York, November 30, 1828, a son of Stiles Hotchkiss and Lydia Beecher, his wife; and a direct descendant of Samuel Hotchkiss, of Scotch ancestry, who settled at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1642, and one of whose descendants migrated to the Susquehanna valley in New York state, near the borders of Pennsylvania, purchased an extensive tract of land, and laid out the village of Windsor. Mr. Hotchkiss led the healthy, happy life of the country lad. The hours which were not spent in attendance at school or academy, or in outdoor work in connection with botany and geology, of both of which studies he was especially fond, were spent in the performance of such lighter tasks of farm labor as were consistent with his growing strength. In the winter of 1846-47, in asso-

ciation with a small company of other young men, he went to the newly exploited coal region at Lyken's Valley, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. While he was studying the geological formation of this region, he was also engaged in teaching school, and when school closed he and another teacher traveled on foot through the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, the Piedmont region of Maryland, the Shenandoah and the James river of the great valley of Virginia, and some sections of Piedmont, Virginia. While crossing the Blue Ridge several times in the course of this trip he became thoroughly familiar with many features of the land which were destined to be of signal usefulness to him in his later career. In the fall of 1847 he became a teacher in the family of Daniel Forrer, of Mossy Creek, Augusta county, Virginia, and his success in this capacity was so encouraging, that it resulted in the founding of the Mossy Creek Academy, which, under his supervision, became one of the most noted schools of the state. For various reasons he sold his interest in this in 1858, and removed to Stribling Springs, same county, where he was at the head of a small school one year. He then, in association with a brother from New York, purchased an extensive, well cultivated farm at Churchville, in the same county, and in the fall opened the Loch Willow School for Boys, which he conducted with a staff of teachers, while his brother superintended all farm operations. The school was a flourishing enterprise until the outbreak of the war between the states, when one of the assistant teachers raised a company of infantry which was joined by some of the pupils, others joined the cavalry, and Mr. Hotchkiss dismissed the remainder to their homes, while he joined the army. It was at this point that his previous explorations of the country placed him in a position to render excellent service, and he was appointed topographical engineer. His first service was under Col. Heck in July, 1861, his next with Gen. Lee, at Valley Mountain. While there he almost succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, but while convalescing he already returned to his duties by making a series of maps for the officers in command of the Rich Mountain and Tygart's Valley campaigns. He became a member of the staff of "Stonewall" Jackson in March, 1862, and his maps earned high commendation from this commander. After the death of Jackson, Mr. Hotchkiss was appointed major on the staff of Gen. Ewell, was with him on the first day of Gettysburg, and during the remainder of this momentous battle was stationed at Seminary Ridge. He was with Gen. Early in 1864 in the campaign against Sheridan, furnishing over a hundred maps during this year alone. He was with Gen. Rosser at Lynchburg, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He placed his maps in security, as he thought, but their existence was reported to the Federal government, and a demand was made for them by Gen. Grant. In a personal interview with Gen. Grant at Washington, Mr. Hotchkiss protested against this order, offering to make exact copies for the government; Gen. Grant offered to pay for such copies as he could use and ordered the originals to be returned. Major Hotchkiss displayed great bravery and courage during the war; he had two horses killed under him, and his field glass intercepted a ball which would otherwise have killed him at the battle of the Wilder-

ness. At the close of the war Mr. Hotchkiss made his home in Staunton, Virginia, there opened a school for no more than fifteen boys, and conducted this two years. He then was civil and mining engineer for a time, during which he made an exhaustive study of the natural resources of Virginia. When Gen. Lee became president of what is now Washington and Lee University, Maj. Hotchkiss took charge of the topographical department at his request, but the death of Gen. Lee interfered with the publication of his maps. For the purpose of making known the riches of the section he had so thoroughly explored he made trips to England in 1872 and 1874, also traveled in the north and west of the United States, with the same idea in view, and secured millions of dollars from these sources for the development of the mines and timber resources. His contributions to literature were also valuable. His "The Summary of Virginia," 1875, contains valuable statistics and maps; he furnished the mineral statistics for Virginia for the census of 1879, and from 1880 to 1886, he published "The Virginias," a monthly magazine of facts concerning the natural resources of Virginia and West Virginia. Scientific journals in this country and Europe also had the benefit of articles from his pen. He represented Virginia at the New Orleans Exposition, was one of the judges of mines and mining at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and was frequently in the government employ as expert topographer, being especially commended for the service he rendered the Battle Fields Commission of Antietam and Fredericksburg. As a lecturer he was in great demand, both here and abroad. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Philosophical Society, Stonewall Jackson Camp of Confederate Veterans, and June 30, 1896, he was commissioned "brigadier-general and chief of the engineer corps, staff of Gen. J. B. Gordon," the commission being signed by Gen. Gordon "general commanding the United Confederate Veterans." Maj. Hotchkiss had joined the Presbyterian church while still young, and in Staunton he was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was a leading spirit in it many years, as well as serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for a long time. The Young Men's Christian Association also had his hearty co-operation. He died at his home, "The Oaks," in the suburbs of Staunton, January 17, 1899. Maj. Hotchkiss married, December 21, 1853, Sarah Comfort, of Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, and they had children: Mrs. George S. Holmes, of Charleston, South Carolina, and Mrs. Allen M. Howison, of Staunton.

Claiborne, John Herbert, born at Roslyn Castle, Brunswick county, Virginia, March 10, 1828, son of the late John Gregory Claiborne, a distinguished lawyer and clergyman of Brunswick county, Virginia, and Mary Elizabeth Weldon, his wife. On his father's side he was descended from William Claiborne, the first settler of that name who came to this country from England. His great-grandfather, Augustine Claiborne, was clerk of the county of Surry before the revolution. His grandfather, John Herbert Claiborne, served in the Surry troops under Light Horse Harry Lee in the revolutionary war. Dr. Claiborne received his early edu-

cation at the Ebenezer Academy of Brunswick county, Virginia, the Leesburg Academy of North Carolina, and Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, from which college in 1848 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1850 with that of Master of Arts. After leaving Randolph-Macon College he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently studied in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and in the Pennsylvania Hospital, from both of which institutions he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1851 he came to Petersburg, Virginia, and began the practice of his profession. On April 19, 1861, he joined the Confederate army as assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain. He was soon promoted to be surgeon and major, and attached to the Twelfth Virginia Regiment of Infantry. While in the field he was elected to the senate of Virginia, a position which he was ordered to accept by Juda P. Benjamin, the secretary of war. In accordance with this order, he entered the senate, but resigned immediately, and reported again for field duty. He was then sent to Petersburg, where he organized the general hospital, and where he remained until the city was occupied by General Lee in 1864, when he was made surgeon-in-chief of all general military hospitals, a position which he filled until the evacuation of the city of Petersburg on the 2nd of April, 1865. During the siege of Petersburg he was severely wounded, and was captured just before the surrender at Appomattox. In 1855 he had been elected to the house of delegates, and in 1857 he was elected to the senate of Virginia, where he served until the outbreak of the war. He was a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and an honorary fellow, having been also its president; a fellow of the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and a corresponding fellow of the Gynecological Association of Boston; a fellow of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, and of the International Medical Association; also fellow of the American Health Association, and an honorary alumnus of the University Medical College of Virginia. He was vice-president of the Medical Association of the Confederate Army and Navy, 1876. He wrote much upon medical subjects, was always a student of literature, and did much to preserve the history of the old régime in Virginia. Among his best known articles may be mentioned, "The Last Seven Days of Lee and His Paladins," "Seventy-Five Years in Old Virginia," "The Negro in the Environments of Slavery," and "The Old Virginia Doctor." In 1853 he married Sarah Joseph Alston. In 1860 he married (second) Anne Leslie Watson.

Thornton, John Thruston, familiarly known as "Jack Thornton," was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1829, son of Col. John Thornton, of Hanover county, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Charles Mynn Thruston. He attended the private schools of his native county, the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1844 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, one of the first men of the class; engaged in the practice of his profession for a short time, then engaged in editorial work; wrote with strength and cleverness, and early established the reputation of being one of the leaders of thought in the state; was also one

of the best speakers on the hustings at that time; enlisted in the war between the states at the beginning of that conflict, for gallantry was promoted to a colonelcy in the Confederate army, and a greater promotion seemed possible for him when, in the memorable Sharpsburg fight, September 17, 1862, he was killed; his son, William M. Thornton, Esq., is a distinguished professor in the University of Virginia.

Peters, William Elisha, born in Bedford county, Virginia, August 18, 1829, son of Elisha Peters, a successful agriculturist and planter of Bedford county, and Cynthia Turner, his wife; grandson of the Rev. William Peters, a minister of the Church of England, who came from England to this country, settling in Virginia in 1750, and his death occurred in 1773. William E. Peters was brought up on his father's farm, and his education was acquired in the New London Academy, Emory and Henry College, and the University of Virginia, from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts. From 1851 to 1856 and again from 1858 to 1861 he served as professor of Latin in Emory and Henry College, the periods of time between these dates being spent in the University of Berlin, where he studied Latin and heard lectures. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private, was later promoted to the rank of captain, then lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, and served with all the ardor of his young manhood. Upon his return from the seat of war, he was elected professor of Latin in the University of Virginia, and served for the long period of thirty-seven years, from 1866 to 1902, being made professor emeritus in the latter named year. He excelled as a teacher, his enthusiasm throwing a charm about his work. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Emory and Henry College. Professor Peters published two books of high authority, namely: "Syntax of the Latin Verb," and "Latin Case Relations," both of which were constantly used by the Latin classes of the University of Virginia. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. Professor Peters married (first) in 1858, Margaret Sheffey; married (second) in 1873, Mary Sheffey. He was the father of three children. His death occurred March 22, 1906.

Cooke, John Esten, was born in Winchester, November 3, 1830, son of John Rogers Cooke, a distinguished lawyer of Richmond. He spent the first nine years of his life near Frederick at Glengary, his father's country house, and in 1839 removed with the family to Richmond. He left school at ten years of age to study law with his father, was admitted to the bar and practiced about four years, in the course of which he wrote verses and short prose articles for the magazines. His first publication was "Leather Stocking and Silk," "followed by the "Youth of Jefferson, or a Chronicle of College Scrapes." Then he devoted himself to novel writing, and in four years produced six novels, including "The Virginia Comedians" and "The Last of the Foresters." The former was issued anonymously. The success of this work induced Mr. Cooke to avow his authorship and receive the benefit in literature of his growing reputation, though still devoted to the law. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, serving on the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and taking an active

part in almost every engagement on Virginia soil. At Lee's surrender he was inspector-general of the horse artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia. After the war he wrote a "Life of General Lee," a "Life of Stonewall Jackson," and over twenty novels. His publications not already mentioned include "Henry St. John, Gentleman," a sequel to the "Comedians;" "Surrey of Eagle's Nest," which is an autobiography depicting military incidents in the Confederate cavalry; "Hilt to Hilt," "Out of the Foam;" "Hammer and Rapier," and "Stories of the Old Dominion," from the settlement until the end of the revolution. Nearly all his writings relate to Virginia life, past and present. Besides he wrote a vast number of sketches, stories, poems, etc., for periodicals, which have never been collected in permanent form. He died at his home, The Briars, near Boyce, Clark county, Virginia, September 20, 1886.

Davis, Noah Knowles, born at Philadelphia, May 15, 1830, son of Rev. Noah Davis, of Salisbury, Maryland, and Mary Young, of Alexandria, Virginia, his wife. He is of Welsh descent, his American ancestor and great-great-grandfather being John Davis, a native of South Wales, who settled near Salisbury, Maryland. Daniel Davis, grandson of John Davis, was elder of the Salisbury Baptist church forty years, and died in 1856. His son, Rev. Noah Davis, was pastor of the Baptist church in Norfolk, later removing to Philadelphia, where he was given charge of the publication interests of the Baptists of the United States. It was due to his efforts that the American Baptist Publication Society was established, and while in its service he died at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving a widow and infant. Some years later his widow married Rev. John L. Dagg, of Virginia, and the family removed to Alabama. Noah Knowles Davis commenced his education in schools of Alabama, where the early years of his life were spent, and after proper preparation matriculated at Mercer University in Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1849, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being conferred upon him. Later the same institution conferred the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, while Baylor University bestowed the degree of Doctor of Laws. He prepared in the north for his career as an instructor, accepted a chair in Howard College, Alabama, and was subsequently appointed to the principalship of the Judson Institute. In 1868 he accepted the appointment as president of Bethel College, Kentucky, and while actively discharging the duties of this office, was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia in 1873. Upon the completion of his thirty-third year at the university, he was invited to accept a life annuity on the Carnegie foundation, and retired from active duties, July 1, 1906, becoming professor emeritus of philosophy in the University of Virginia. He gained eminence in his career as an instructor. His teachings were not altogether oral, his facile pen being also in evidence. More than fifty schools and colleges in the United States adopted his treatises on logic, ethics and psychology as text books, and he was a liberal contributor to periodical literature. For more than a quarter of a century he has delivered Biblical lectures on Sunday afternoons at the University of Virginia, and these have been published in book form

under the titles: "Juda's Jewels: a Study in the Hebrew Lyrics," and "The Story of the Nazarene in Annotated Paraphrase." It was due to the personal efforts of Dr. Davis that the local Young Men's Christian Association has attained its present strong foundation. Dr. Davis married, November 25, 1857, Ella C. Hunt, of Albany, Georgia. Children: Noah Wilson, Marella, Archibald Hunt, Clara Bell.

Rives, Alfred Landon, born in Paris, France, March 25, 1830, son of William Cabell and Judith (Walker) Rives; at the time of his birth his father, who was among the most distinguished citizens of the Old Dominion, was the United States minister to France, and he also filled the same position in 1848; Alfred L. Rives was taught by private tutors until fourteen years of age, then became a student of Concord Academy, and at the age of sixteen entered the Virginia Military Institute, was graduated in two years, being sixth in a class of twenty-four; being proficient in engineering, he determined to adopt that as a profession, and in 1848 entered the University of Virginia, where he remained one session, then accompanied his father to France; after a year devoted to the study of mathematics and French, he successfully passed an examination for entrance in the Government Engineering School of France, "Ecole des ponts et Chaussees;" after graduation in 1854 he was offered a position upon the great French railroad, "Du Nord," but instead returned to the United States, where he served in the engineering corps of the Virginia Midland railway; later accepted a position in Washington under Captain M. V. Meigs, of the United States Engineering Corps, where he served for one year as assistant engineer of the United States Capitol and Post Office buildings; was appointed secretary of the interior under President Pierce, to report upon the best location for a bridge across the Potomac, and directed to present details and estimates therefor; this report was published in the "Congressional Records," in 1857, and attracted favorable comment; was selected to make calculations and estimates for the Cabin John bridge, which was built under his personal supervision; upon the secession of Virginia he returned to his native state, and three days later received the commission of captain of engineers from the state of Virginia, and was directed to report to Colonel Talcott, at that time chief engineer of the state; was assigned to duty on the lower Virginia peninsula, and upon the resignation of Colonel Talcott he was soon made acting chief engineer of the state of Virginia; later he was appointed acting chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Confederate States, which position he held until the close of the war; he was promoted successively to be major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of engineers; after the war he was offered a professorship in several institutions of learning, and also a good architectural position under the United States government, all of which he declined, preferring to try to recover his fortunes in Richmond as an engineer and architect; in 1868 was division engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; in 1870 was appointed chief engineer of the Mobile & Birmingham railroad; engineer in charge of the South & North Alabama railroad and part of the Louisville & Nashville system, which he completed in 1873; he was offered by Gen. Sherman, for the Khedive of Egypt.

the position of chief engineer of the civil works of Egypt, which position he declined to accept; that of chief engineer and general superintendent of the Mobile & Ohio railroad; in 1883 became vice-president and general manager of the Richmond & Danville railroad, now a part of the Southern Railway System; in 1886 was appointed a member of the United States commission to inspect and receive on the part of the government forty miles of the Northern Pacific railroad in the state of Washington, and the following year became general superintendent of the Panama railroad, and while with that railroad went to Paris, and concluded a traffic agreement with the Canal Company; he presented to the canal commission a plan for the completion of the Panama Canal, in which he had always taken a great interest; in 1894 he communicated to the directeur of the canal a plan for the construction of a port at La Boca, in the vicinity of Panama, which if constructed would tend greatly to facilitate and increase the traffic across the isthmus; after resigning his position with the Panama railroad, he was made chief engineer of the Cape Cod canal; was also elected vice-president, and was specially charged with the construction of the Vera Cruz & Pacific railroad in Mexico; these positions he held at the time of his death at Castle Hill, February 27, 1903; his wife, who survived him, was the well known Virginia belle, Miss Sadie MacMurdo; children: Amelia, the well known authoress, who became the wife of Prince Trubetskoy; Gertrude, who became the wife of Allen Potts, Esq.; Miss Landon Rives.

Marshall, Charles, born in Warrenton, Virginia, October 3, 1830, son of Alexander John Marshall, and great-grandson of Thomas Marshall, born 1655, died 1704; was a student of the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1846, and Master of Arts in 1849; was professor of mathematics at the University of Indiana from 1849 to 1852; then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Maryland; in 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he returned to his native state, joined the Confederate army the following year, and served on the personal staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee as assistant adjutant and inspector-general, with the rank of first lieutenant; from 1862 to 1865 he served as major and aide-de-camp to Gen. Lee and served with him in the Army of Northern Virginia; attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and with Gen. Horace Porter he arranged the terms of the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox, and he prepared a general order containing Gen. Lee's address to his army; Mr. Marshall wrote a book entitled "Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee;" he practiced his profession in Baltimore, Maryland, from 1865 to 1902, a period of almost four decades; his death occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, April 19, 1902.

Duncan, James Armstrong, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, April 14, 1830, died in Ashland, Virginia, September 23, 1877. His father, David Duncan, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, emigrated to the United States, and for forty years was professor of ancient languages in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, and at Oxford, South Carolina. James was graduated at Randolph-Macon in 1849, and joined the Virginia conference of the Methodist

church. During the civil war he was pastor of the Broad Street Church in Richmond, and throughout this period preserved a conservative attitude, never permitting politics to enter into his religious discussions, and endeavoring in every way, after the struggle, to promote good feeling between the sections. From 1868 until his death he was president of Randolph-Macon College. Dr. Duncan was a leader in the councils of his church. For many years he was editor of the "Richmond Christian Advocate."

Dickinson, Alfred Elijah, born in December, 1830, in Orange county, Virginia, and came of a strong and sturdy stock. At an early age he entered Richmond College, from which he was graduated. He then attended the University of Virginia for special courses, and while there, became interested in the Baptist church at Charlottesville, and at the conclusion of his course of study became its pastor. In this work he was eminently successful, reaching many of the university students, and building up the church in every department of its work. Later he became superintendent of the Sunday school and colportage work of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and in his nine years in this position, he organized many new Sunday schools, strengthened those already in existence, enlarged their libraries, and improved their facilities for work. During this period he was especially active and useful in colportage and missionary work in the Army of Northern Virginia. Dr. Dickinson finally resigned to accept the pastorate of the Leigh Street Baptist Church in Richmond, which grew rapidly and steadily under his ministry. In 1865 he formed a co-partnership with the late Dr. J. B. Jeter, for the purchase of the "Religious Herald." This paper, founded in 1827, had been published continuously except for occasional interruptions during the war. The close of the war found it greatly crippled and the labor of re-establishment was a discouraging task, but under the guidance of these strong men it soon entered upon a prosperous career. Dr. Dickinson's editorial connection with it has continued since 1865 until the present writing, making him, in period of service, the dean of Baptist editors in the whole world. More than half of his long life has been spent in this work, and his editorial career extends over more than one-half of the life of the paper itself. Dr. Dickinson's work on the paper was only one form of his activities. He was frequently engaged in special meetings; churches all over the state, seeking to rebuild their houses of worship and to gather their scattered membership, had his help. His success in regathering members, in collecting money, in enlisting the sympathy and securing the help of generous persons outside of the state, made him a notable and useful figure in those trying days. After the death of Dr. Jeter, it was decided to erect a building on the grounds of Richmond College to his memory. Dr. Dickinson was the active agent, and speedily brought the movement to a successful issue. In his earlier years he visited the state meetings of his denomination throughout the South and a great many in the North. In physical proportions Dr. Dickinson was notable. Of unusual height, broad shouldered, deep chested, with a massive head, he would command attention in any assembly. As a speaker, his style was colloquial and familiar. A keen sense of humor

was a distinguishing trait and often served to relieve the tedium of lengthy and serious discourse. As a writer, his style was plain and unaffected, simple and lucid. He wrote no volume, but his contributions to the "Religious Herald" would, if gathered up, make many volumes of charming miscellany. He was the author of a number of monographs, one of which attained a circulation of over a million and has been reprinted in several foreign tongues. Dr. Dickinson was married three times. His first wife was the daughter of James B. Taylor, Sr., D. D., for many years a prominent and useful Virginia Baptist minister. His second wife was Miss Craddock, of Halifax county, Virginia. His third wife was Miss Bagby, of King and Queen county. Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Gildersleeve, Basil Lanneau, born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 23, 1831, son of the Rev. Benjamin Gildersleeve, D. D., and Emma Louisa (Lanneau) Gildersleeve, the former of English descent, and the latter of French and German descent. Rev. Benjamin Gildersleeve was a Presbyterian clergyman, a teacher, and for many years editor of religious periodicals; his father and grandfather served in the revolutionary war, the family being among the early setlers of Connecticut and Long Island, and the father and grandfather of his wife also served in the same struggle. Basil L. Gildersleeve acquired his early education in his home and in the private school of W. E. Bailey, in Charleston, and this was supplemented by study at the College of Charleston, at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and at Princeton College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1849, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received the degree of Master of Arts in course. In 1850 he taught the classics in Dr. Maupin's private school in Richmond, Virginia, and then went abroad, studying in the universities of Berlin, Bonn, Göttingen for three years, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Göttingen in 1853. Upon his return to the United States, he engaged in teaching as private tutor for two years, and in 1856 was elected professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, which chair he held until 1876, in the meantime, from 1861 to 1866, having the additional subject of Latin. Upon his return from service in the war between the states, in which he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of (Confederate) Gen. Gilham, and later on that of Gen. J. B. Gordon, he returned to his chair at the University of Virginia, where he remained until he was called to the professorship of Greek in Johns Hopkins University, upon its establishment in 1876. He has published a number of text-books and editions of the Greek and Latin classics, served as editor of the "American Journal of Philology," which was established in Baltimore in 1880, and is a frequent contributor to the magazines. William and Mary College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1869, received the same honor from Harvard in 1886, and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of the South in 1884. He is president of the University Club of Baltimore, and a member of various learned societies. He married September 18, 1866, Elisa Colston.

Henry, William Wirt, son of John Henry, the youngest son of Patrick Henry, was born

at the old Henry place, "Red Hill," Charlotte county, Virginia, on February 14, 1831. He entered the University of Virginia in 1847, and was graduated therefrom in 1849, with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1853 he came to the bar in his native county, where he soon acquired the reputation of being a sound and successful lawyer. In 1861 he volunteered as a private soldier in an artillery company commanded by Captain Charles Bruce. He was commonwealth's attorney of his county for years. After the close of the war he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he enjoyed a large appellate court practice. He served four sessions in the legislature of Virginia where he was regarded as one of its most influential members. He naturally took great pride in the history of his country and delivered many addresses upon subjects connected therewith. He was an ardent member of the Virginia Historical Society, and delivered an address in Philadelphia upon the centennial of the resolutions for independence. He was a member of the Peabody board at the time of his death. His great work was "The Life of Patrick Henry," which is a noble biography. Mr. Henry was a brilliant conversationalist and a charming companion. Some years ago he was president of the American Historical Association. His wife was Lucy Gray Marshall, daughter of Col. James P. Marshall.

Barksdale, Randolph, born in Amelia county, Virginia, October 25, 1831, son of William Jones Barksdale, and Marianna Tabb, his wife, daughter of John Tabb, of the committee of safety, and granddaughter of Sir John Peyton, of Isleham, Gloucester county, Virginia. He was educated in private schools, and at Amelia Academy, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1848, where he remained three years. From there he went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in medicine in 1852. After spending twelve months in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), he went abroad, studying medicine and attending clinics, for a year and a half in Paris. In 1856 he began the practice of his profession in Richmond, Virginia, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. In June, 1861, he joined the Confederate army, and was first assistant surgeon. He was afterwards surgeon on Gen. Longstreet's staff, where he remained until the surrender at Appomattox Court House. From 1870 until 1896 he was superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum of Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia Medical Society, and was a Democrat in politics. His first wife was Elizabeth Macfarland, of Richmond, Virginia, whom he married in 1858, and by whom he had three children. His second wife was Miss Patteson, of Petersburg, Virginia, whom he married in 1890.

Trent, William Peterfield, born in Richmond, Virginia, November 10, 1862, son of Dr. Peterfield Trent, and Lucy Carter Burwell, his wife. He prepared for college at a school taught by Mrs. Hobson and Mrs. Wise, and at Norwood's University School. In 1880 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he graduated, in 1884, with the degree of Master of Arts. After some teaching, he became a student at Johns Hopkins University, devoting himself to graduate work in history during the session of 1887-88. In 1888 he was elected

professor of English and history in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, which chair he filled until 1900, having also served as dean of the academic department from 1894 to 1900. He resigned these positions in 1900, having been elected professor of English literature in Columbia University, New York City. He became known as a writer through many works, among them "The Life of William Gilmore Simms," published in the "American Men of Letters" series; he is also the author of "English Culture in Virginia," "Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime," "A History of American Literature," etc., etc. He is a member of the Author's Club, the Century Association, and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In politics he is an Independent. In 1896, Mr. Trent married Alice Lyman, of East Orange, New Jersey.

Marye, John Lawrence, Jr., born November 4, 1823, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, son of John Lawrence Marye, and Anna Maria Burton, his wife. He was educated in the private schools of Fredericksburg, and in 1840 entered the University of Virginia, where he was a student for two sessions. Upon his return home he studied for his profession in the office of his father, and soon entered upon a successful career as a lawyer. He served in the legislature of Virginia from 1863 to 1865, and as a member of the state convention of 1869, he rendered great service to the commonwealth during the reconstruction period. In 1869 he was nominated for attorney general upon the first Democratic ticket after the civil war, but it became necessary to withdraw this ticket in order to unite the best element of the state against the carpet-baggers. This plan was successful, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Walker and Lewis as governor and lieutenant-governor. Subsequently, when Lieut.-Gov. John F. Lewis was chosen to the United States senate, Mr. Marye was elected lieutenant-governor in his place, a position which he held from 1870 to 1873. For years he was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and served as rector of the board. He was an able debater, and popular upon the hustings. As a citizen and churchman, he was faithful to the duties about him. He was a successful lawyer, and the tribute of bar and people at the time of his death in August, 1902, attested his worth and character. His wife, whom he married in 1846, was Mildred S. Browne, a daughter of Dr. William Browne, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Guigon, Alexander Barclay, born in Richmond, Virginia, February 13, 1831, son of Auguste Guigon and Ellen Smithey, his wife; his father was a Frenchman who came to Richmond, where he was a teacher. He was privately educated, and as a youth became a page in congress, where he formed the acquaintance of many of the distinguished lawyers of the country, which aided in determining his selection of a profession. After attending private schools in Richmond, he studied law and upon attaining his majority entered upon the practice of his profession shortly before the war. He was one of the original company of Richmond Howitzers, formed by the late George W. Randolph. When war broke out in April, 1861, the Howitzer company had so many members it became necessary to organize a battalion of three companies, which were

mustered into the service of the Confederacy, April 21, 1861. Guigon, then a private, was made orderly sergeant of the Second company, commanded by J. Thompson Brown. Guigon was with a section of this company, which was sent to Gloucester Point and fired on the gunboat *Yankee*, on May 20, 1861, the first gun of the war fired in Virginia. He served in the Peninsula campaign under Gen. John Bankhead Magruder; was at the battle of Bethel, and from the battle of Bethel (June 10, 1861), to the advance of McClellan up the Peninsula (April, 1862), Guigon was, with a short interval of sickness, continuously with his company. On April 15, 1862, Guigon was commissioned captain in the Confederate army, and authorized to raise a company of artillery. The project was unsuccessful and he joined the First company of Richmond Howitzers as a private, but later was appointed ordnance sergeant of a battery commanded by his old partner, Capt. (afterwards Colonel) Marmaduke Johnson, and served in that capacity with the Third Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia up to its surrender at Appomattox. After the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox, Capt. Guigon resumed the practice of the law in Richmond. In 1870 he was elected judge of the hustings court, being the first elected to hold that office after the war. After serving as judge for eight years, he died, February 22, 1878, and the event was the occasion of the largest meeting of members of the bench and bar of the city of Richmond and its vicinity ever assembled, and the resolutions passed by them express far more than the ordinary state formalities. Judge Guigon founded, in 1856, "The Quarterly Law Journal," the first law journal published in the south, which he conducted until shortly before the beginning of the civil war. He was a master Mason and member of Joppa Lodge, No. 40, in Richmond. Before the war he was a Whig, but when the war terminated he allied himself with the Democratic party. He was a regular attendant of the Monumental Episcopal Church in Richmond. On August 20, 1857, he married Sarah Bates Allen, daughter of James Allen of the firm of Davenport & Allen, Richmond, and formerly of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Buchanan, John Lee, born in Smyth county, Virginia, June 19, 1831. In 1856 he was graduated from Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and at once entered upon what was destined to be a long and successful career as teacher and professor of ancient languages in his *alma mater*, which position he held from 1856 until 1878. He then taught Latin in Vanderbilt University, after which he became president successively of Emory and Henry College, and of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. After serving as superintendent of public education of Virginia, 1886-90, Buchanan held the positions of professor of Latin in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, 1890-94, and president of the University of Arkansas, 1894-1902, after which he retired.

Barnes, Thomas H., born May 28, 1831, son of James Barnes, and Elizabeth Barnes, his wife, and a descendant of immigrants who settled at an early date in Hertford county, North Carolina, and from thence removed to Nansemond county, Virginia. James Barnes was a well-known citizen of Nansemond county, and for many years was a magistrate and a member of the county

court. Thomas H. Barnes was a student at Kinsale Academy in Nansemond county, Virginia; Buckhorn Academy, Hertford Academy, North Carolina; matriculated at the University of Virginia in 1849, studying there three years; then took up the study of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, and graduated with the class of 1853. In 1854 he commenced the active practice of his profession, with which he was occupied until 1888, at the homestead where he was born. He was for a long time chairman of the county Democratic committee, and was for many years a member of the house of delegates and the senate of Virginia. He was of imposing height and dignity in bearing, and was known as the "tall sycamore of Nansemond." For a long time he served as a member of the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia, and that of William and Mary College. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention which assembled in Richmond in 1901, was chairman of the committee on county government, and rendered excellent service in the deliberations of this body. In his earlier years one of his chief recreations was found in fox hunting. He never married.

Williams, John Langbourne, born July 13, 1831, in Richmond, Virginia, son of John Williams, who was brought up in England, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to America in 1820, where he married Sianna Armistead Dandridge, daughter of William Dandridge, and granddaughter of Bartholomew Dandridge, a member of the house of burgesses and brother of Martha Washington. John L. Williams was educated in private schools and at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1851, having been distinguished in the school of mixed mathematics. He taught school for a year at Loretto, Essex county, Virginia, and practiced law for a few years in Richmond, where he subsequently went into the banking business. During the civil war he was a member of the firm of Lancaster & Company, financial agents of the Confederate States. After the war he founded the banking house of John L. Williams & Sons, of which he became senior partner. His firm had a large share in many of the large financial operations in the south; in the establishment of the Georgia & Alabama Railway, the S. A. L. Railway, and in building and organizing city railways and manufacturing industries. He never held public office, but took a deep interest in the welfare of the community. In politics he was a Gold Democrat, and was an active and interested member in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church, belonging to what may be called the conservative, or Virginia school. He was for years a delegate to the diocesan council, and was a deputy to the general convention of the church which met in San Francisco, California. He was devoted to the classics, and deemed by many to be one of the best informed authorities upon the English classics in the state. He was always a warm friend of the University of Virginia, where he educated his sons. In many ways he showed his affection for his *alma mater*, having presented to her many valuable gifts, which include contributions to her library and the portraits of Chief Justice Marshall and Commodore Matthew F. Maury. To him also is due the completion of the capitals of the pillars of the rotunda, which was

done in his honor by his son, the distinguished railroad president, John Skelton Williams. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College, to which he was elected in 1900 in appreciation of certain articles published as "Observations of a Philosophical Friend," and on account of his loyalty to learning. In 1864 he married Maria Ward Skelton, daughter of Dr. John Gifford Skelton and Charlotte Randolph, his wife, of Powhatan county, Virginia, she being the granddaughter of Gov. Edmund Randolph.

Tompkins, Christopher, born in Richmond, Virginia, September 17, 1847, son of Col. Christopher Tompkins, Confederate States army, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and Ellen Wilkins, of Baltimore, Maryland, his wife. On both sides of his family he is descended from the early English colonial settlers. His early education was obtained in private schools of Richmond, Virginia, and at William and Mary College, from which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He entered the University of Virginia, where he studied for one year in the academic department. After leaving the university he became a student of medicine in the Medical College of Virginia, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870. After leaving the medical college he continued his medical education in New York City. He then returned to Richmond, Virginia, and began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. He has been professor of anatomy and obstetrics in the Medical College of Virginia, and he was dean of the faculty. He is ex-surgeon of the Fourth Battalion of Virginia Volunteers (militia), and is one of the medical examiners of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He has been deputy coroner of the city of Richmond, assistant city physician, and is president of the Southern Medical College Association. He is a member of the medical staff of the Memorial Hospital of Richmond, Virginia; medical referee in Virginia for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey; a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, ex-vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and a member of the Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He has written a number of papers upon medical subjects. On November 8, 1877, he married Bessie McCaw, daughter of Dr. James B. McCaw, of Richmond.

Pollard, Edward Alfred, born in Nelson county, Virginia, February 27, 1831, son of Maj. Richard Pollard and Pauline Cabell, his wife, and a direct descendant of Col. William Cabell, of the committee of safety during the revolutionary war; he was also a nephew of Hon. Alexander Rives. After attending Hampden-Sidney College, and the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1849, he began law studies at William and Mary College, and completed them in Baltimore. He spent several years in travel in California, Mexico and Nicaragua, and afterwards in Europe, China and Japan, and during this time won considerable fame as a writer. During the administration of President Buchanan, he was clerk of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives. While under deep depression on account of the death of his wife, his

relative and intimate friend, Bishop Meade, induced him to study for the Protestant Episcopal ministry. However, journalism soon reclaimed him, and he gave himself to the duties of co-editorship on the "Richmond Examiner," in which, from 1861 to 1865, he supported the struggle for southern independence with sustained enthusiasm and ability. Toward the latter part of the war, in order to promote the sale of his published books, he sailed for England, but, while on the voyage, was captured by the United States officials. He was held a prisoner in Fort Warren and Fortress Monroe for eight months, and was then released on parole. He now established the "Southern Opinion," and "The Political Pamphlet," neither of which continued over two years. His literary laurels were chiefly won during the civil war, when he was undoubtedly the ablest writer in behalf of the Confederacy. Moreover, his position in this respect was somewhat unique, for he was a ruthless denunciator of President Davis. The later years of his life were passed in New York City and Brooklyn. His publications included: "Black Diamonds in the Homes of the South" (1859; "Letters of a Southern Spy in Washington and Elsewhere" (1861); "Southern History of the War" (1862-66, published in various forms and at different dates, in Richmond, New York and London); "Observations in the North, Eight Months in Prison, and on Parole" (1865); "The Lost Cause, a New Southern History of the War of the Confederates" (1866); "Lee and His Lieutenants" (1867): "The Lost Cause Regained" (1868); "Life of Jefferson Davis, with the Secret History of the Southern Confederacy" (1869); "The Virginia Tourist" (1869). He died at Lynchburg, Virginia, December 12, 1892.

Mallet, John William, born at Dublin, Ireland, October 10, 1832, son of Robert Mallet and Cordelia Watson, his wife, his father a noted civil engineer and member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Royal Society, also a well known scientific author. John William Mallet enjoyed exceptional opportunities in his youth, both along educational lines and for general enjoyment, and after preparing at a private school taught by Rev. J. P. Sargent, entered the University of Dublin, whence he was graduated A. B. in 1853. He then studied in the University of Göttingen, Germany, which institution awarded him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Upon the completion of his work at the latter university he came to the United States, receiving an appointment as chemist to the geological survey of the state of Alabama and commencing his duties in this capacity in January, 1855. He became professor of chemistry in the University of Alabama in the following year, and occupied this chair until 1860, when he accepted a professorship in the Medical College of Alabama, at Mobile. Dr. Mallet abandoned his educational work at the outbreak of the war between the states, and on November 16, 1861, took a first lieutenant's commission in the Confederate States army, becoming aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Rodes. He rose through the ranks of captain and major to that of lieutenant-colonel of artillery, the Confederate States government then utilizing his technical and scientific knowledge in the construction and maintenance of ordnance laboratories at different places in the

states of the Confederacy, much of the machinery used being of his own design. With the close of the war and the defeat of the cause he had so ably espoused, Dr. Mallet returned to his profession, becoming a professor in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, being in the service of this institution from 1865 to 1868. From the latter year until 1883 he was a professor in the University of Virginia, then was for one year a member of the faculty of the University of Texas, afterward teaching in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He returned to the University of Virginia in 1885. The educational institutions and learned societies that have honored Dr. Mallet with degrees and membership are many and widely dispersed. He was the recipient of the honorary degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Louisiana; LL. D. from William and Mary College (1872), the University of Mississippi (1872), Princeton University (1896), and Johns Hopkins University (1902). He is a fellow of the Royal Society of London; member of the English, French. German and American Chemical Societies, having been president of the American and vice-president of the Chemical Society of London; associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston); member of the American Philosophical Society; corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences; member of the Academy of Science (Washington, D. C.); fellow of the College of Physicians (Philadelphia); honorary member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia; and honorary member of a Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) scientific society and of two scientific societies of the City of Mexico. The most noted of scientific journals have printed the results of his researches along chemical lines, his papers numbering about one hundred; three times a member of the United States Assay Commission, his professional skill has been employed by the United States Board of Health in the chemical analysis of certain sources of water supply, and he is the author of the following works: "British Association Catalogue of Earthquakes" (in collaboration with his father, 1852-54), "Physical and Chemical Conditions of the Cultivation of Cotton" (London, 1860), "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on General Chemistry" (1890, second edition, 1901). Dr. Mallet is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, remaining a British subject, never acquired political allegiance. He married (first) Mary Elizabeth Ormond, (second) Mrs. Josephine (Pagès) Burthe, and has children.

Christian, George Llewellyn, born April 13, 1841, in Charles City county, Virginia, son of Edmund Thomas Christian and Tabitha Rebecca Graves, his wife. His father's ancestor, Thomas Christian, settled in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1687, having come from a distinguished family in the Isle of Man His grandfather was Turner Christian, who was a brother of Henry Christian, who was a captain in the revolutionary war. On his mother's side his ancestors were also English. His early education was obtained at private schools, and in the Northwood and Taylorsville Academies of Charles City county. In 1861, when twenty years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers, with which he served un-

til May 12, 1864, when he was desperately wounded (near the Bloody Angle) at Spottsylvania Court House. At that time he was a sergeant of the company. He lost one leg and a part of the other foot, and as the result of these wounds was incapacitated for further service in the field, and he entered the University of Virginia, in 1864, where he remained one session. Upon leaving the university, having lost everything by the war, he entered the clerk's office of the circuit court of the city of Richmond, and in 1870 began the practice of his profession. From 1872 until 1878 he was clerk of the court of appeals, and from 1878 to 1883 was judge of the hustings court of the city of Richmond. He has been president of the Richmond City Chamber of Commerce, of the city council of Richmond, of the City Bar Association, of the National Bank of Virginia, of which he is now president, and of the Virginia State Insurance Company. Judge Christian is a member of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and has made many contributions to the literature of the war for southern independence. His "Report on the Conduct of the War," October 11, 1900, is a splendid tribute to the humanity of the south. His address on John Tyler and Abraham Lincoln, the "Capitol Disaster," and his "Confederate Experiences" are written with remarkable mastery of the pen. He is a member of the City and State Bar associations, and other social organizations. In politics he is a Democrat. His first wife was Miss Ida Morris, by whom he had three children: Cassie Claudia, Morris H., and George L., Jr. His second wife was Miss Emma Christian, by whom he has three children: Stuart, William, and Frank Christian. His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Brooke, James Vass, born at Falmouth, Virginia, October 10, 1824, son of William Brooke, exporting merchant, and Jeannie Morrison, his wife, half-sister of James Vass, of Fredericksburg. He studied law under Judge R. L. C. Moncure, settled in Warrenton, and began law practice at the early age of nineteen years. He was an ardent Whig. He served as commonwealth attorney, and state secretary of the American party. He was elected to the convention of 1861, and signed the ordinance of secession. In 1862 he organized and took to the field, Brooke's battery, which was attached to Jackson's corps. During the valley campaign, his ankle was broken by the kick of an artillery horse, but he returned on crutches, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. His disability forbade further military service, and in 1863 he entered the house of delegates, in which he served until the fall of Richmond. After the war he was a law partner of Hon. R. Taylor Scott, in Warrenton, and his practice covered a period of fifty-five years. He canvassed actively for every Democratic presidential nominee from 1868 to 1896, when he supported Palmer and Buckner. He served several times in the house of delegates and senate, and in the latter body, in 1877, labored arduously for the "Brooke bill," providing for an amicable settlement of the state debt. In the next session he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and took a leading part in the revision of the code of Virginia. He served in all important offices, and was largely instrumental in modernizing the pavements, lighting and water sup-

ply of Warrenton. He was for forty-five years an elder of the Presbyterian church, and many times a delegate to the general assembly; for two years acceptably filled the pulpit in the absence of the pastor; and was for twenty-five years superintendent of the Sunday school. He died October 9, 1898.

Holladay, Lewis L., born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, February 23, 1832. He was graduated with honor from Hampden-Sidney College in 1853, and was at once appointed a tutor. In 1854-55 he attended the University of Virginia, and in the latter year returned to Hampden-Sidney as professor of physical science, and occupied this chair until his sudden death, July 23, 1891. For a time he was president *pro tem.* of the college.

Newton, William Brockenbrough, born in Richmond, Virginia, April 15, 1832, son of Hon. Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who served as a delegate to the legislature, and a grandson of Judge William Brockenbrough; educated by private tutors, attended the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, which he entered in 1848, remained for two years, and received the medal; entered the University of Virginia, in 1850, graduated with degree of Bachelor of Law in 1852, and delivered the valedictory address before the Washington Literary Society in same year; settled in Hanover county, Virginia, and soon established himself as a lawyer of ability; was elected to the legislature upon the Democratic ticket, without opposition, in 1859; upon the formation of a military company, he was elected lieutenant, this company becoming famous as the Hanover Troop, which constituted a part of the Fourth Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, and in all its actions he bore a conspicuous part; he was killed in the fight at Morton's Ford, near Raccoon Ford, October 11, 1863, in the charge made by the Fourth Regiment; his death was the occasion of a special message to the legislature by Gov. Letcher, which concluded with these words, "When such men die it is proper that their names and services should be held in grateful remembrance;" he married Mary Mann Page, who survived him with two children: Willoughby Newton, Esq., and Mrs. Walter Christian, of Richmond, Virginia.

Conway, Moncure Daniel, born in Stafford county, Virginia, March 17, 1832. His father was a member of the Virginia legislature, and for thirty-five years presiding justice of Stafford county. His mother was a daughter of John Moncure Daniel, surgeon-general, U. S. A., in the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Conway passed from the Fredericksburg (Virginia) Academy to Dickinson College, from which he received B. A. (1849) and A. M. (1852). He studied law at Warrenton, Virginia, and wrote for the "Richmond Examiner," edited by his cousin, John Moncure Daniel. He also wrote a pamphlet, "Free Schools in Virginia" (1850), of which T. Davidson, in his "Eminent Radicals out of Parliament," says: "I have read this plan for free schools, and can only wonder that a lad of eighteen should have the ability or patience to produce so masterly an appeal." He abandoned the law for the ministry, and was appointed by the Baltimore Methodist conference to a circuit in Montgomery county, Maryland, where he made

the acquaintance of the cultivated Hicksite Quakers, and his faith in both Methodism and slavery was somewhat impaired. He also became a student of the works of Emerson, with whom he corresponded. In 1852 he was appointed to a circuit in Frederick county, Maryland, but soon resigned to enter the Unitarian Divinity School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he received his B. D. degree (1854). He was a minister of the Unitarian church at Washington, D. C., from 1854 to 1857, when his anti-slavery discourses caused a division in the society. For a time he preached to those who adhered to him, but finding the two sides willing to unite on Mr. Channing as a successor, he accepted an invitation from the First Congregational Church in Cincinnati. Here his first book appeared, "Tracts for To-day" (1858). In 1860 he founded the "Dial" in Cincinnati, to which Emerson contributed. On the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Conway went through Ohio, delivering addresses in favor of emancipation as the true weapon of liberty and union, and meeting, at times, rough opposition. In 1861 he published his views in a little book, "The Rejected Stone," which gained a wide circulation. It was followed (1862) by "The Golden Hour." Mr. Conway was invited to give a lecture on the subject at the Smithsonian Institution, and he also delivered a sermon in the senate chamber. About this same time, his father's slaves being within the lines of the Federal army of the Potomac, he gathered them together and colonized them in Ohio. In 1863 he was chosen editor of the Boston "Commonwealth," established in the interest of emancipation. He visited England in 1863, and there gave many addresses on the issue in America, wrote papers in "Fraser" and the "Fortnightly," and published his "Testimonies Concerning Slavery" (1864). Under instructions from the abolitionists of America he made overtures to James M. Mason, the Confederate commissioner, to effect the independence of the south on condition of its abolishing slavery. Accepting an invitation to the South Place chapel, London, he was its minister until 1884, but always retained his American citizenship. Mr. Conway was a member of several learned societies in London, and lectured occasionally at the Royal Institution. In 1885 he returned to the United States, and became a resident of New York City. Besides many printed discourses, a large number of magazine articles and letters to the New York "Tribune" and the Cincinnati "Commercial," of which papers he was successively the London correspondent, Mr. Conway has published the following works in England and America: "The Earthward Pilgrimage" (1870); "Republican Superstitions" (1872); "The Sacred Anthology" (1876); "Idols and Ideals" (1877); "Demonology and Devil-Lore" (1879); "A Necklace of Stories" (1880); "Thomas Carlyle" (1881); "The Wandering Jew" (1881); "Travels in South Kensington" (1882); "Emerson at Home and Abroad" (1882); "Pine and Palm. A Novel" (1887); "Life of Edmund Randolph" (1888) "George Washington and Mount Vernon" (1889); "Life of Hawthorne" (1890); "Prisons of Air. A Novel" (1891); "Life of Thomas Paine" (1892), and many later works. In 1858 Mr. Conway married Miss Ellen Davis Dana. He died in Paris, France, November 15, 1907.

Darling, James Sands, born in New York City, February 3, 1832, son of Hamilton

Darling and Temperance Smith, his wife. He passed his early life in the country, living upon a farm, engaged in farm work, and attending country schools. In his eighteenth year he engaged with an older brother in building pleasure boats, and from the beginning he displayed remarkable mechanical skill. In October, 1866, Mr. Darling went to Hampton, Virginia, where he built up a large planing mill business. He also established a successful business in fertilizers, produced from the menhaden fish. He then took up the enterprise of a street car line for the cities of Newport News and Hampton, which he built and equipped with his own capital; and he established the largest oyster-planting business in the United States. On September 22, 1864, he married Mary Annie Daulman. Mr. Darling was connected with the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a Mason. He died April 28, 1900, at Hampton, Virginia.

Blackford, Charles Minor, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, October 17, 1833, son of William Matthews Blackford, Esq., and Mary Berkeley Minor, daughter of Gen. John Minor, his wife. On both sides of his family he was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors. His early education was obtained from his own father, and from private schools of his native place and of Lynchburg, to which his father's family moved in 1846. Being very thoroughly prepared, he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1855, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He soon acquired a successful practice, and established the reputation of being a man of culture and learning in his profession. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was promoted to captaincy of Company B, Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry. For a time he served upon the staff of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and at the request of Gen. Longstreet was made judge advocate of the military court of his corps. After the war he returned to Lynchburg, and formed a partnership with the late Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, a distinguished lawyer of that place. This partnership lasted until within a few years of Capt. Blackford's death, and their names may be found associated with many of the most important cases that have ever occurred in the courts of the commonwealth of Virginia. In addition to his busy professional life, he found time do much literary work, including his "Memoirs of the War," in which he gave a graphic account of his experience while in active service. His home in Lynchburg was noted for its culture and refinement, and was the scene of much hospitality. He was honored by the State Bar Association with its presidency, and his address made before it was a notable contribution to the literature of that association. In 1900 he delivered a striking historical address on "The Trials and Trial of Jefferson Davis." In this paper he discussed the constitutional questions involving the right of secession. Mr. Blackford was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and had for many years prior to his death been a delegate in the diocesan council of that church. He had also represented the southern diocese of Virginia in the general convention of the church. On February 19, 1856, he married Susan Lee Colston, daughter of Thomas M. Colston, Esq., of Fauquier county, Virginia.

White, James Lowery, M. D., born at Abingdon, Virginia, May 30, 1833, son of James Lowery White and Margaret R. Preston, his wife, the former named an agriculturist and merchant, traces his ancestry to Scotch-Irish forebears, early members of the White family settling in Pennsylvania, and those of the Preston family settling in Virginia. James L. White acquired his preliminary education in the Abingdon Male Academy, pursued advanced studies in the Virginia Military Institute, which he entered in 1850 and was graduated from in 1853, the following year, 1853-54, was a student in the University of Virginia, then matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1855. He opened an office for the active practice of his profession at Abingdon, and later removed to Farmville, Virginia, and in addition to attending to the needs of his patients is an active and prominent member of the Virginia Medical Society, which he served as vice-president from 1880 to 1881. He held the rank of captain in the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Virginia Volunteer Infantry during six months of 1861, and was then commissioned a surgeon of the Confederate States army and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. Dr. White married, September 21, 1864, Miss L. E. Jackson.

Gregory, Roger, born in King William county, Virginia, in 1833, son of Roger Gregory. He had the advantage of the best instruction in his home, and in the best known schools in his part of the state. He studied law two sessions in the University of Virginia, graduating in 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. After the war, under the constitution of Virginia 1867-1868, he was first judge of King William county. Leaving the bench in 1873, he again took up the practice of law. Owing to the general recognition of his manifest fitness for the work, and without any effort on his part, he was chosen to plan for and organize the new law school of Richmond College. Under his management and direction during sixteen sessions this department of the college ranked high among the American schools of law. On his retirement Judge Gregory largely confined his activity to the management of his large estate of "Elsing Green," King William county, Virginia, and other business interests in this and other parts of the state.

Southall, Joseph Wells, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, March 4, 1833, son of Philip Turner Southall and Elizabeth Webster, his wife, the former a physician and planter, a descendant of Major Stephen Southall, of the revolutionary army, and Lucy Henry, sister of Patrick Henry. Joseph W. Southall acquired his early education in a private school conducted by Henry Anderson, then entered Hampton-Sidney College, where he remained one year, then became a student in William and Mary College, graduating in 1855, after which he matriculated at the Virginia Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1860, and engaged in practice. At the beginning of the war between the states he became a surgeon in Gen. Jackson's valley command,

and served at Manassas and elsewhere, later joining the Amelia cavalry, but shortly afterward resigned, owing to defective hearing. He then resumed his former duties. In 1891 he was elected to represent the counties of Amelia, Prince Edward and Cumberland, in the Virginia state senate, holding the office for eight years by reëlections, and in 1898 was elected state superintendent of public instruction, serving from that date until 1906. He was formerly a Whig, later transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious belief was that of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a member of the state medical examining board, and of Phi Beta Kappa Society, at William and Mary College. He married, February 27, 1866, Rosa Hatchet.

Harvey, James Madison, born in Monroe county, Virginia, September 21, 1833; attended the public schools of Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, and acquired an excellent education, and later pursued a course in surveying and civil engineering, which lines of work he followed until 1859, in which year he removed to Kansas, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits; he served as captain in the Fourth and Tenth regiments of Kansas Infantry for three years, from 1861 to 1864; was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1865-66, and of the state senate in 1867-68; was governor of Kansas from 1869 to 1871, and from 1874 to 1877 was a United States senator, having been chosen as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell.

Boyd, David French, born at Wytheville, Virginia, October 5, 1834. He was educated at private schools and at the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1856. For three years he taught school in Virginia and in North Louisiana. In 1859, when the Louisiana State Seminary was opened at Alexandria, under the presidency of William Tecumseh Sherman (afterwards General), Boyd was elected professor of ancient languages. When the war between the states began, he enlisted as a private, and rose to the rank of major in three arms of the service—infantry, engineers and cavalry—his first service being with the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, under General "Stonewall" Jackson. In 1863 he resigned, to return to Louisiana and reopen the State Seminary; but finding forbidding war conditions, he entered the engineer service under Gen. Richard Taylor, and built Fort De Russey, on the Red river. Early in 1864 he was captured by marauders, and sold to the Federals for a hundred dollars, but through the friendship of Sherman he was exchanged, and then became major and assistant adjutant-general of Brent's cavalry brigade. In 1865 he became superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary (later the Louisiana State University), and for nearly thirty years was closely connected with it as president, 1865-80 and 1884-87, and as professor at intervals. In reorganizing it after the war, he kept it from falling under radical control during the carpet-bag negro domination; in 1877 secured the union of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with the university, and procured from the United States government the donation of the grounds and buildings of the historic military post at Baton Rouge. He was a pioneer of public education in the South, especially of industrial and technical educa-

tion. At intervals, he was president of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College (1883-84); Kentucky Military Institute (1888-93); professor in the Ohio Military Academy (1893-94), and in the Michigan Military Academy (1894-96). In 1885-86 he was Louisiana commissioner of the New Orleans Exposition. The alumni of the Louisiana State University erected a memorial hall to his memory. He died May 27, 1899, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Hatcher, William Eldridge, born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 25, 1834, son of Henry Hatcher and Mary Latham, his wife. His early life was spent in the mountains of Virginia, where he acquired a taste for substantial reading. He taught school from seventeen to twenty, then went from Bedford county to Richmond College, graduating in 1858 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; in 1873 Richmond College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; in 1898 he received from Denison University, Ohio, the degree of Doctor of Laws. Leaving Richmond College in 1858, he entered upon the active ministry, taking the following pastorates in the order and for the periods indicated: Bainbridge Street Baptist Church, Manchester, eight years; Franklin Square Baptist Church, Baltimore, nearly two years; First Baptist Church, Petersburg, six and one-half years; Grace Street Baptist Church, Richmond, twenty-six years. Two houses of worship were built and paid for under the leadership of Dr. Hatcher. He resigned his pastorate to conduct a campaign for the endowment of Richmond College, and his term of service in this work ended in April, 1906. He has delivered many lectures, addresses and special sermons, and has contributed continuously to the public press as editor and correspondent of various denominational papers. Within the few years prior to 1906, under his wise and inspiring leadership, Fork Union Academy was founded. Dr. Hatcher served as president of the board of trustees of Richmond College, member of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, president of the Virginia Baptist orphanage trustees, and president of the education board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. Among some of his published articles are: "Biography of Dr. J. B. Jeter," acknowledged leader of Virginia Baptists; and a work on John Jasper, the most extraordinary orator of the negro race. Dr. Hatcher married, December 22, 1864, Virginia O. Snead, of Fluvanna county, Virginia.

Blair, Lewis Harvie, born at Richmond, Virginia, June 21, 1834, son of John G. Blair, and Sarah Ann Eyre Heron, his wife; and a grandson of Rev. John D. Blair (Parson Blair) and his wife, Mary (Winston) Blair, a lineal descendant of Isaac Winston, a native of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to America in 1704 and settled near Richmond, Virginia. The Blairs also have been resident in Richmond for more than a hundred years, and both families have distinguished themselves in numerous affairs that have tended to the betterment of the country during the colonial and revolutionary periods, and down to the present time. The education of Lewis Harvie Blair was interrupted at the age of seventeen years by the death of his father, at which time he entered the service of the United States government. Four years later we find him in a

mercantile office for a time, then in the light house service of the United States on the Great Lakes. When he left this branch of public service it was to establish himself in business, a fact that he had scarcely accomplished when the outbreak of the civil war interrupted his plans, and, fired by loyalty to the South, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served from 1862 to 1865. Returning to Richmond after the war, Mr. Blair again became identified with business interests, and his progressive, yet to a certain extent conservative, methods, have been the means of building up the business importance of the city. For many years he devoted his entire business time to the grocery trade, but subsequently associated himself with the late Stephen Putney, in the manufacture and sale of shoes, the headquarters of this industry being located in Richmond, with affiliations in various other places. Mr. Blair has earned considerable reputation as an author. His first book, published by the Putnams in 1888, was "Unwise Laws," and contained the expression of his opinions on many questions of national import. To quote from a more recent expression of them: "I believe in the civil equality of every man, regardless of race or previous condition, and that every man should have a voice in the government under which he lives, and which, when called upon he must defend at the hazard of his life. I believe that laws should bear equally upon all, and that there should be no favoritism or discrimination against the negro because he is a negro. I condemn protection in every guise, even incidental protection, because incidental protection gives away the whole question of protection; for it is a far cry from part protection, which is incidental protection, to protection in full." In his second book, "The Prosperity of the South Dependent upon the Elevation of the Negro," Mr. Blair utters views that in all probability will never achieve popularity south of the Potomac. He has also very decided opinions in religious matters, opinions which differ radically from those of the majority of his friends and neighbors, but he has the courage of his convictions, and founds his creed upon the "school of Adam Smith, Herbert Spencer and Haeckel." Mr. Blair married (first) Alice Wayles Harrison, of Amelia county, Virginia, (second) Mattie Ruffin Feild, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. There were seven children by the first marriage, four by the second.

McIlwaine, Richard, born at Petersburg, Virginia, May 20, 1834, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1853, and was afterward a student at the University of Virginia, Union Theological Seminary and the Free Church College, Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a licentiate of the East Hanover (Virginia) presbytery in 1857, and until 1872 pastor at Farmville and Lynchburg. In 1872 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the home and foreign missions committee of the Southern Presbyterian church, and in 1882-83 was secretary of home missions, which position he resigned to enter upon the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College. He increased the student body from seventy-four to one hundred and fifty-four in 1891-92; the endowment was also largely increased, and a memorial building erected. In 1874 he received from the Southwestern Presbyterian University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1902 he was a member

of the state convention called to revise the constitution, and was chairman of the committee on schools. He resigned the presidency of the college not long after and retired to private life.

Scott, Robert Taylor, who at the time of his death was the attorney-general of Virginia, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1834, son of Robert Eden and Elizabeth (Taylor) Scott, his father a distinguished lawyer, and grandson of Judge John Scott, well known in the history of the state of Virginia, and of Robert L. Taylor, an eminent lawyer of Alexandria, Virginia. Robert Taylor Scott was educated in the public schools of Warrenton and Alexandria, in the private school of his father's house, and the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1851, and where he remained until 1854. He then settled in his native county, and became a successful lawyer; upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and organized a company of infantry; served as a captain in the famous brigade of Gen. Eppa Hunton, then was on the staff of Gen. Pickett; after the war was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867; was a member of the legislature of 1881; was nominated and elected attorney-general in 1888, reëlected in 1893. During his incumbency the state had much trouble with the bondholders, and Mr. Scott was sent to jail by the Federal court for his fearless enforcement of the state laws called "Coupon Killers," designed to bring about a compromise of the state debt fastened upon the commonwealth by the "scallawags" and "carpet-baggers" just after the war. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and often represented that church in its diocesan councils. In 1858 he married Frances Carter, eldest daughter of Richard H. Carter, Esq., of Fauquier. He died August 5, 1897.

Fontaine, William Morris, born in Louisa county, Virginia, December 1, 1835, son of James Fontaine and Juliet Morris, his wife, and a descendant of the Rev. James Fontaine, a Huguenot refugee after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whose son, the Rev. Peter Fontaine, came from England to the Virginian colony in 1715, and made his home in King William county. William Morris Fontaine was reared in the country, and his education was conducted under private tuition until he entered Hanover Academy in 1854, where he was under the personal instruction of Prof. Lewis Coleman, subsequently professor of Latin at the University of Virginia. In this institution he was prepared for entrance to the University of Virginia, at which he matriculated in 1856, and from which he graduated in the class of 1859 with the degree of Master of Arts. The following year he entered upon the duties of teaching at Hanover Academy, and remained there with Major Hilary P. Jones until the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the Confederate army. Until 1862 he served as second lieutenant of artillery; during the next two years was second lieutenant of ordnance with Jones' battery of artillery; and from that time until the close of the war was first lieutenant of ordnance with Anderson's division at Petersburg, his service in the army ending at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. The observations he had made during the course of his military service determined him to follow scientific lines, and in pursuance of this idea

he went to Europe, and there studied mineralogy and geology at the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony, remaining there 1869-70. He was elected professor of chemistry and geology at the University of West Virginia in 1873, and was the incumbent of this office until 1878. He was elected to the chair of natural history and geology at the University of Virginia in 1879, and is still its capable incumbent. He is an author of note in the scientific world, among his publications being: "Resources of West Virginia," 1876, in which he collaborated with M. F. Maury; "Report PP. Second Pennsylvania Geologic Survey," 1880, in collaboration with I. C. White; "Monograph VI., United States Geologic Survey," 1883; "Monograph XV, United States Geologic Survey," 1889; "Bulletin of the Potomac Formation, United States Geologic Survey;" various papers on geologic subjects and on fossil botany, which were published in the "American Journal of Science;" in the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum;" and in the "Annual Reports of the Director of the United States Geologic Survey." In political opinion he has always been a Democrat, and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, and a member of the Huguenot Society of America.

Lamb, William, born in Norfolk, Virginia, September 7, 1835, son of William Wilson Lamb and Margaret Kerr, his wife. After attending the Norfolk Academy, at the age of fourteen he became a student in the Rappahannock Military Academy. He was an ardent student of history and biography. He prepared for college at the Jones School in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in 1852 entered William and Mary College, Williamsburg. He had no intention of preparing for a profession, but hearing such orators as ex-President Tyler and Henry A. Wise gave him a new inspiration, and at a following session he took up the law course, and in 1855 was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree. Not having attained his majority, he could not be admitted to the bar, and his father purchased for him a half interest in the "Southern Argus," and he was occupied with its editorial control until 1861. He had previously joined the Woodis Rifles, which, with him as captain, went to Harper's Ferry, at the time of the John Brown raid, in 1859. He now (in April, 1861) became a captain in the Sixth Virginia Regiment, and in October was made major on the staff of Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, and ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he subsequently was placed in command of Fort St. Philip, on Cape Fear river. On July 4, 1862, he was in command of Fort Fisher, and its connecting fortifications. Promoted to colonel of artillery, he continued in command and kept up a gallant defense until its capture, in 1865. Col. Lamb then returned to Norfolk, and engaged in various stirring enterprises, representing various coasting and transatlantic steamship lines and connected with the Norfolk & Western railroad, and doing much of the development of the cotton and coal trade of the city. He served for three terms as mayor, and declined a fourth term. He was several times president of the board of trade and Chamber of Commerce, president of the Military Organization, manager of the Jackson Orphan Asylum, president of the Seaman's Friend Society, a member of

the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, rector of the College of William and Mary, first president of the Norfolk Public Library and serving as such until he resigned, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Church. As a Democrat, he was a presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860, but in 1882 his views as to the protection of American manufacturing and kindred interests brought him to the support of the Republican party. He was at one time chairman of its state committee, and took an active part in political campaigns. His services to the community have been many and valuable. He induced large investments of European as well as of American capital to be made in Virginia, and established the direct trade between Norfolk and Europe. He aided largely in the establishment of the present public school system; took an important part in the upbuilding of William and Mary College after the war; and contributed to the larger efficiency of the University of Virginia. He was connected with many of the most important societies and fraternities. He was a forceful and graceful speaker, and many of his addresses have been printed. Is 1899 St. Lawrence (New York) University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; and King Oscar of Sweden made him a knight of the Noble Order of Wasa, in recognition of his services as American consul. He married, in Providence, Rhode Island, September 7, 1857, Sarah Ann Chaffee.

Foote, George Anderson, born in Warren county, North Carolina, December 16, 1835. He received a medical education at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1856. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate States as a surgeon, and served throughout the war, participating in the campaign in eastern North Carolina, and receiving the public thanks and commendation of the Confederate officer in command at Plymouth for gallant and meritorious service. He was on the Confederate ram *Albemarle* when it was blown up by a Federal force under Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, on the night of October 27, 1864, in the Roanoke river; and took part in the capture of Cushing's party, of whom Cushing and one other alone escaped. He was for many years a distinguished practitioner of his profession in his native state, and was president of the North Carolina Historical Society. He was a frequent contributor to medical and other periodicals; and published, among other papers, articles on "Higher Education" and on "Hypodermic Medication."

Minor, Charles Landon Carter, who was one of the distinguished educators of the state, was born at Edgewood, Hanover county, Virginia, December 3, 1835, son of Lucius H. Minor, Esq., and Catherine Frances (Berkeley) Minor, and grandson of Gen. John Minor, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and his wife, Lucy Landon (Carter) Minor, of Cleve, and of Dr. Carter Berkeley, of Hanover county, Virginia, and his wife, Frances (Page) Berkeley, daughter of Gov. John Page, of Rosewell; he was educated under his father's tuition, attended a private school in Lynchburg, and later entered the University of Virginia, graduated therefrom in 1858 with the degree of Master of Arts;

he then became assistant respectively of Dr. William Dinwiddie in Albemarle county, the Rev. Dr. Philips at the Diocesan School, the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton, Virginia, and with Col. Leroy Broun in Albemarle county, Virginia; when the civil war began he entered the Confederate army as a private in Mumford's Second Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and saw active service at Manassas, in the Valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and in the battles around Richmond; in 1862, by competitive examination, he was appointed lieutenant and then captain of ordnance, and was assigned to Gen. Sam Jones, then commanding the Department of Southwest Virginia; he followed Gen. Jones to Charleston, South Carolina, when he took command of that department in June, 1864, and some months later was assigned to duty as executive officer at the Richmond Arsenal under Gen. Gorgas, where he remained until the close of the war; after the war he opened a private school at his old home in Hanover county, but soon accepted the presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College; subsequently opened a school in Lynchburg, from which he was elected to a chair in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, whence he returned to Virginia to accept the presidency of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College just opened at Blacksburg, where he remained for eight years; in 1880 he purchased the Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia, and in 1888 he accepted the charge of St. Paul's School, in Baltimore; he later became associate principal with his old friend and kinsman, L. M. Blackford, at the Episcopal high school, near Alexandria, Virginia; in Baltimore, where he spent the last years of his life, he was most successful as a teacher, and he also devoted much time to political and historical subjects, writing for the press mainly of the times of the civil war; he published in pamphlet form "The Real Lincoln," a second and enlarged edition of which, in book form, he was about to publish at the time of his death; in 1874 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College; he married, in 1860, Frances Ansley Cazenove, daughter of Lewis Casenove, Esq., of Alexandria, Virginia; children: Fannie, who became the wife of the Rev. James F. Plummer, of Washington, D. C., and Anne Cazenove, who became the wife of the Rev. Andrew G. Grinnan, of Weston, West Virginia; Dr. Minor died at the home of his brother-in-law, R. M. Fontaine, Esq., in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 13, 1903.

Draper, John Christopher, born at Christiansville, Virginia, March 31, 1835, brother of Henry Draper. In 1850-52 he took the arts course, and in 1855-57 the medical course, in New York University, and then studied in Europe. He was professor of natural sciences, 1858-60, and of analytical and practical chemistry, 1858-71, in New York University, and in 1859 was professor of chemistry in Cooper Union. From 1863 to 1885 he was professor of physiology and natural history in the College of the City of New York; in 1865-85, professor of chemistry in the medical department of New York University; and in 1864 was surgeon of a regiment in service. In 1873 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College. He wrote "A Text-Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene" (1866, 6th ed. 1883); "A Practical Labora-

tory in Medical Chemistry" (1882); "Medical Physics" (1885); and many articles in the "American Journal of Sciences." He died in New York, December 20, 1885.

Dabney, Virginius, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, February 15, 1835. He entered the University of Virginia in 1852, where he studied for several years, being the compeer of Bishop Thomas Hugh Dudley, Thomas R. Price and other distinguished alumni. Upon leaving the university he began the practice of the law, but left it to become a teacher. He was a staff officer during the civil war, with the rank of captain, in the Confederate army. After the war he established in New York City a boys' school, where he had great success as a teacher. At the time of his death he held a position in the New York custom house. He was ever a genial companion, and a brilliant raconteur in any company. He published the striking novel, "The Story of Don Miff, a Symphony of Life," a striking picture of the old regime in Virginia. Professor Thomas R. Price, his lifelong friend, wrote of him as follows: "His mind had two special qualities: the one was his peculiar gift of imaginative humor, revealing itself in strong delightful freaks of language, in happy terms of picturesque expression, in penetrating glimpses of character reading, and delicious bits of story telling. The other was the massive originality of his philosophical thinking, his power to understand things and explain things by philosophical analysis. His mind was a storehouse of original imagination, of shrewd and delightful reasoning and of definite philosophical conception. A fallacy could not live under the light of his eyes. A falsehood or a false pretence flashed into sudden deformity under the illumination of his humorous exposure." He died June 2, 1894, and was buried at the University of Virginia.

Smith, Thomas, born at Culpeper Court House, August 25, 1836, son of William Smith and Elizabeth Hansborough Bell, his wife. His father was twice governor of Virginia—first in 1845, and again in 1864. At the beginning of the war between the states, he was commissioned colonel of Virginia volunteers, and organized the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, transferred later to the Army of the Confederacy, and was appointed by the President of the Confederate States to the positions of brigadier-general and major-general, without application for such promotion. Thomas Smith acquired an academic education in Warrenton, Virginia, and in Washington, D. C., and afterward became a student in William and Mary College, from which he was graduated. He prepared for the bar in the law department of the University of Virginia, where he spent the years of 1856-57 and 1857-58. Successfully passing the examination which entitled him to practice in the courts of Virginia, he removed to Charleston, Kanawha county, then a part of Virginia, where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in the Kanawha Riflemen; soon became adjutant-general of the Virginia forces in the Kanawha Valley, and was subsequently made major of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, with which rank he was serving when Floyd's command was sent to Fort Donelson. At the head of his regiment he took a battery, and armed his men with captured Enfield rifles. After the surrender of

Fort Donelson, he recruited his regiment in southwestern Virginia, almost to its full complement. Upon its reorganization, he was tendered the position of colonel by the officers of his regiment, but declined, preferring that the old officers should retain their places, and being willing to again serve as major. Subsequently, however, he became colonel, and was also commissioned brigadier-general, but never served as such, the commission failing to reach him because of military movements. He was wounded, it was thought fatally, at the battle of Cloyd's Farm. Recovering from his injury, he rejoined his command in the Valley of Virginia, and participated in all of the engagements in that entire campaign. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, he refused to accept the parole until August, 1865, when he realized that all effort to continue the struggle had been abandoned. Following the war, Mr. Smith began the practice of law in Warrenton, Virginia, being unwilling to resume in Charleston because of the requirements of the court there as to the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, and because he had been indicted for treason. He practiced at Warrenton, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1884, and for six years of that time served as county judge. He was also a member of the state legislature for one term, and was chosen for a second term. However, he became an elector for Cleveland and Hendricks, and was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of United States attorney for New Mexico, for a term of four years. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to Virginia, and became connected with the settlement of the Virginia debt, and was largely instrumental not only in preventing its repudiation, but also in securing its adjustment on terms creditable to the commonwealth. He was appointed chief justice of the territory of New Mexico. at the beginning of Cleveland's second administration, without solicitation, and served out a term of four years. He then returned to Virginia, but did not resume the practice of law, and lived quietly at his home in Warrenton. He married Elizabeth Fairfax, daughter of Judge William H. Gaines, of Warrenton.

Rouss, Charles B., born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 11, 1836, son of Peter Hoke and Belinda (Baltzell) Rouss, and a descendant of Austrian ancestry, various members being prominent in the public affairs of the Empire, notable among whom was George Rouss, a member of the common council of Kronstadt, in 1500. Peter Hoke Rouss in 1841 removed from Maryland to Berkeley county, Virginia, where he purchased in the Shenandoah Valley, twelve miles from Winchester, an estate to which he gave the name of Runnymede. Charles B. Rouss supplemented his public school education by attendance at the Winchester Academy, where he was a student from the age of ten until fifteen, when he took a position as clerk in a store. Three years later he engaged in business on his own account, having accumulated sufficient capital from his earnings, and after another three years was proprietor of the most extensive store in that section of the county. Upon his return from the war between the states, in which he served as a private in the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, he engaged in a mercantile business in New York City, but failed, the result of the then general credit

system. Later he opened another establishment, but upon the basis of a strictly cash system. This proved a successful undertaking, and in due course of time he erected a building which cost a million dollars. on Broadway, New York City, and there continued until his death, March 3, 1902. Although a resident of New York City for many years, he was loyal to the South Land, passing his vacations at Winchester, Virginia, and was each year an honored participant in the Agricultural Fair, on "Rouss Day," so named in his honor for his generous benefactions to that and other local institutions. He also contributed generously to other worthy objects, namely, the sum of $30,000 for the establishment of the city water works, $10,000 for the improvement and adornment of the grounds of the Mount Hebron Cemetery Association, the magnificent Rouss Physical Laboratory which he provided for the University of Virginia, and the splendid Confederate Memorial Hall at Richmond, Virginia, with its priceless collection of records and relics illustrating the period of the war between the states. He also erected at Mount Hope Cemetery, near New York City, a monument to the dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York City, and he also presented to New York City a masterly replica of Bartholdi's statutes of Washington and Lafayette, the originals of which are in a park in Paris, France. Mr. Rouss married, in 1859, Maggie, daughter of James Keenan, of Winchester, Virginia.

Brock, Charles William Penn, M. D., born in the Valley of Virginia, June 1, 1836, son of Ansalem Brock, a farmer and teacher, and Elizabeth Beverley Buckner, his wife. The American ancestor was Joseph Brock, "Gentleman," born in England, who settled in Spottsylvania county before 1738, receiving from the secretary's office at Williamsburg a grant of land. Joseph Brock, one of his descendants, was a colonel in the war of 1812. Colonel Mordecai Buckner, of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, of the Continental army, was an ancestor in the maternal line. Dr. Brock spent his early years partly in the city and partly in the country, where he could follow his natural inclination for outdoor sports. His classical education was obtained in private schools, from whence he went to the University of Virginia in order to pursue it in the higher branches. In this institution he also commenced his professional studies, completing them at the Medical College of Virginia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1859. At the time of the outbreak of the civil war, Dr. Brock enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, later becoming a surgeon, and subsequently chief surgeon on the staff of Major-General James L. Kemper. Since 1865 he has been surgeon of the police department of Richmond City; since 1882, chief surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; and he served as president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons in 1892-93. Dr. Brock married, October 1, 1863, Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of John H. Tyler, of Richmond, and has four children.

Dudley, Thomas Underwood, born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1837, son of Thomas Underwood Dudley and Maria Friend Dudley, his wife. His education was begun in private schools, and he afterwards attended Hanover Academy. He then entered the University of Virginia, in October,

1855, and was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, in the class of 1858. He taught for one year in the Dinwiddie school, Albemarle county, Virginia, and one year in Powell's Female School in Richmond, Virginia. The following session he was appointed assistant professor of Latin in the University of Virginia. Then came the great civil war, and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the army of Northern Virginia, but was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of captain and later to major. He remained in service until the close of the war, and then became a law student in Middleburg, Virginia, with John Randolph Tucker, as his preceptor. For six months he continued his reading, but abandoned the law for the ministry; and in January, 1866, entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria. Ordained to the ministry, he served for one year as rector of the Episcopal church at Harrisonburg, Virginia, which was erected by his efforts, and in January, 1869, was appointed rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, Maryland, where he officiated until January, 1875. He was then made assistant bishop of Kentucky, and upon the death of Bishop Smith, ten years later, succeeded as bishop of that diocese. He is widely known through his published volumes of lectures and sermons. One of the great works that he has accomplished has been in promoting the welfare of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. Bishop Dudley was president of the Virginia University Alumni Association of Louisville, a member of the Country Club of New York, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York, the Pendennis Club of Louisville, and was a Mason, having attained the knight templar degree, and upon whom has been conferred the high Masonic honor of the thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite. He was married three times—(first) Miss Fannie Berkeley Cochran, of Loudoun county, Virginia, by whom he had four children; (second) Miss Virginia Fisher Rowland, of Norfolk, Virginia, by whom he had three children, and (third) Miss Mary Elizabeth Aldrich, of New York City, by whom he had two children.

Walke, Henry, naval officer, was born in Princess Anne county, Virginia, December 24, 1808; son of Anthony Walke, and a descendant of Thomas Walke, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century. His parents removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1811, and his father served in the Ohio house of representatives, 1827-31, and in the senate, 1831-35. On February 1, 1827, Henry was appointed midshipman on the *Alert* and in July, 1833, was advanced to passed midshipman. He was commissioned lieutenant in February, 1839; was with the United States fleet in the war with Mexico, at Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Tuspan and Alvarado. He was promoted commander in 1855 and commanded the store-ship *Supply*, 1858-61. Being stationed in Pensacola harbor, after Lieut. Slemmer and his troops had evacuated Fort Barrancas and taken refuge in Fort Pickens, he took the officers' families on board the *Supply*, and with the paroled prisoners, transported them to New York, although he had been ordered to Vera Cruz. He was court-martialed for disobeying orders and was reprimanded by the secretary of the navy, but the country applauded his patriotism in rescuing one hundred and six sick soldiers and noncombatants penned up in Fort Pickens. On September

12, 1861, he was ordered to relieve John Rodgers, in command of the little flotilla on the Mississippi river, and with a detail of officers he reconnoitered down the Mississippi to Columbus. In November he conveyed Gen. Grant's transports to Belmont, and led in the attack on that place, prevented the landing of a Confederate force, and protected Grant's army as it re-embarked on the transports. Commander Walke was transferred to the *Carondelet* and on February 6, 1862, took part in the assault upon Fort Henry under Flag-Officer Foote, and during the interval after the surrender of the fort and before the arrival of Grant, he was in command of the fort. Under orders from Grant, Walke proceeded to Fort Donelson and engaged the enemy on February 13, 1862. Foote arrived in the evening and on the afternoon of February 14, the entire fleet renewed the attack, the *Carondelet* suffering severely. After undergoing some repairs, the *Carondelet* joined Foote's fleet above Island No. 10 and on March 30, 1862, Walke volunteered to run the gauntlet of the forts and support Pope at New Madrid. This he accomplished on the night of April 4, 1862, and on April 7, silenced the batteries at Watson's Landing and covered the landing of Pope's army and the capture of the Island. When, on May 10, 1862, eight Confederate rams steamed up the river at full speed to attack mortar boat No. 16 and her consort the *Cincinnati*, the *Carondelet* was practically the only boat ready for an encounter. She attacked the boats and drove them all under the protection of Fort Pillow before the other Union boats arrived. Fort Pillow was abandoned, June 4, and on June 6, Walke, with the *Carondelet*, engaged in the battle of Memphis. Farragut moved up to Vicksburg, passed the fleets and was joined by Capt. Davis, who had succeeded Foote. In making a reconnoisance of the Yazoo river, Walke, meeting with the ram *Arkansas*, retreated and was pursued until, with his steering gear disabled, he ran close into the bank, and the ram in passing discharged repeated broadsides into the *Carondelet*, and kept on her way to Vicksburg. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, was given command of the gun-boats patrolling the river below Helena, and in December made an excursion up the Yazoo. He led the second division of Porter's fleet at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, and remained in the Mississippi squadron until September 24, 1863, when he was assigned to the *Sacramento* and sent in search of the *Alabama*. When he arrived at Lisbon he learned of her destruction by the *Kearsarge*, but he blockaded the *Rappahannock* at Calais for fifteen months, and after her escape, pursued her to Liverpool, where he held her until the end of the war. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; rear-admiral, July 13, 1870, and was retired at his own request, April 26, 1871. He is the author of: "Naval Scenes and Reminiscences of the Civil War" (1877). He died in Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1896.

Brice, Benjamin W., was born in Virginia, 1809. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, and served on frontier duty at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, in 1829-30, at Fort Armstrong, Illinois, 1830-31, and on the expedition against the Sac Indians in 1831. He resigned February 13, 1832, and from 1835 to 1839 was brigade major of the Ohio militia. In 1845 he was counsellor-at-law and associate judge of common pleas,

Licking county, Ohio. In 1846 he was adjutant-general of the state of Ohio, and on March 3, 1847, he was reappointed in the United States army with the rank of major and paymaster. He served in the pay department at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later in the war with Mexico at Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo and Brazos Island, Mexico, and at Fort Brown, Texas, during 1847, 1848 and 1849. The army disbanded March 4, 1849, and in 1852 he was again reappointed in the army with the same rank as before, serving in the pay department in New Mexico, Louisiana, Florida and Kansas. During the civil war he was paymaster at various places, and in October, 1864, was placed over the pay department at Washington, D. C. He was appointed paymaster-general with the rank of colonel in November, 1864, and in December was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the pay department" during the war, and in July, 1866, he was promoted brigadier-general. He was retired from active service by reason of age limit, January 1, 1872. He died in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1892.

Preston, John Smith, was born at the Salt Works, near Abingdon, Virginia, April 20, 1809; son of Gen. Francis and Sarah (Campbell) Preston, and great-grandson of Patrick Henry, the orator. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, A. B., 1824; did post-graduate work at the University of Virginia, 1825-26, and attended the Harvard Law School. He was married in 1830 to Caroline, a sister of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. He afterward moved to Columbia, South Carolina, and thence to Louisiana, where he worked his sugar plantations. He became prominent as an orator in the south and delivered many famous addresses, among them the one at the laying of the cornerstone of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1857. He was chairman of the South Carolina committee to the Democratic convention at Charleston in May, 1860; was a commissioner to Virginia, and in February, 1861, advocated the secession of Virginia. He was on the staff of Gen. Beauregard in the first battle of Bull Run, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general and served in the conscript department, 1865. He was then in Europe for a number of years and subsequently returned to South Carolina. He delivered his last public address at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Columbia, South Carolina. He made a collection of painting and sculpture, and was a helpful friend to Hiram Powers and other rising artists. He died in Columbia, South Carolina, May 1, 1881.

Thompson, Richard Wigginton, cabinet officer, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, June 9, 1809. He removed to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1831, and later to Lawrence county, Indiana, where, in 1834, he was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1834-36; state senator, 1836-38, and was presidential elector for Harrison and Tyler in 1841. He was a Whig representative from Indiana in the twenty-seventh and thirtieth congresses, 1841-43 and 1847-49; was defeated as a candidate for presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket in 1844; declined President Taylor's offer of

the Austrian mission, as well as President Fillmore's offer of the recordership of the general land-office, and during the civil war was in charge of a recruiting post near Terre Haute, Indiana. He was a presidential elector for Lincoln and Johnson in 1865; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, framing the platform of the former, and was judge of the fifth Indiana circuit court, 1867-69. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of the navy in President Hayes's cabinet, resigning in 1881 to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company. He is the author of: "The Papacy and Civil Power" (1877); "History of the Protective Tariff" (1888); "Footprints of the Jesuits" (1894), and "Recollections of Sixteen Presidents from Washington and Lincoln" (2 vols. 1894). He died in Terre Haute, Indiana, February 9, 1900.

Ladd, Catherine, born in Richmond, Virginia, October 28, 1809, daughter of James and Nancy (Collins) Stratton, and granddaughter of James and Catherine (Foulk) Collins, of Philadelphia; her education was acquired in the schools of her native city; in 1828 she became the wife of G. W. Ladd, a painter of portraits and miniatures; she established and was principal of a boarding school at Winnsborough, Fairfield county, South Carolina, for twenty years, covering the period between 1841 and 1861, she won fame as a writer, beginning her career in 1828, and in addition to articles on art and education, wrote numerous stories and poems for the "Floral Wreath" and other periodicals, and in 1851, through the press, urged the necessity of procuring white labor and of engaging in the manufacture of cotton in South Carolina; during the progress of the civil war she nursed the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and she is said to have been the designer of the first Confederate flag; at the close of the war she resumed her work of teaching; in 1880 she removed to a farm in Fairfield county, near Winnsborough, South Carolina, where she spent the remainder of her days; her death occurred at Buena Vista, Fairfield county, South Carolina, January 31, 1899.

McCabe, John Collins, born in Richmond, Virginia, November 12, 1810; his first position after leaving the school-room was in one of the banks of Richmond, and subsequently he prepared for the priesthood under the instruction of Bishop Meade, was ordained in 1845, and served as rector of Christ Church, Smithfield, Virginia, from 1845 to 1850, and of St. John's, in Elizabeth City parish, Hampton, Virginia, from 1850 to 1855; he made abstracts from the parish registers for an "Early History of the Church in Virginia" and published in the "Church Register" sketches of many of the parishes. He transferred his manuscript to Bishop Meade for use in compiling his "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia" (1857); he served as chairman of the Virginia state yellow fever committee in 1855; in the following year he removed to Maryland, and from 1856 to 1859 was rector of a church in Baltimore, and from 1859 to 1861 was rector of a church in Anne Arundel county; from 1861 to 1863 he served as chaplain of a Virginia regiment in the Confederate army, and from 1862 to 1865 filled the same office in Libby Prison, Richmond; at the close of the war he returned to Maryland, and officiated as pastor of St. Matthew's Church,

Bladensburg, from 1865 to 1867; of St. Anne's Church, Middletown, Delaware, from 1867 to 1872, and of Trinity Church, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, from 1872 to 1875: the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by William and Mary College in 1855; he was the author of several poems, collected under the title of "Scraps" (1835), and he also contributed papers on colonial history to different periodicals; his death occurred in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1875.

Ewell, Benjamin S., born in Washington City, June 10, 1810, son of Dr. Thomas Ewell and Elizabeth (Stoddert) Ewell, the latter a daughter of Benjamin Stoddert, first secretary of the United States navy. From the preparatory department of Georgetown College, he went to the United States Military Academy, from wihch he was graduated in 1832, as lieutenant of artillery. He was instructor in the academy until 1836, when he left the army, and became assistant engineer on the Central railroad, from Baltimore, completing his work in 1839, when he was made professor of natural philosophy at Hampden-Sidney College. In 1847 he became the first professor of mathematics and military science at Washington College. In 1848 he was elected president and professor of mathematics at William and Mary College, Williamsburg; he declined the presidency, but acted as such *pro tem* until Bishop John Johns arrived. After Bishop Johns resigned, in 1854, Professor Ewell was made permanent president, and served until 1857, when the faculty was reorganized, he being retained in his professorship but was soon recalled to the presidency. During his administration (in 1859) the college building, library and scientific instruments were destroyed by an accidental fire. In May, 1861, the college suspended, President Ewell and nearly all the professors and students entering the Confederate army. Ewell was made colonel of the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, and later became assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who, in May, 1862, asked that Col. Ewell be made his chief-of-staff, with the rank of brigadier-general—a request not granted, because there was no law permitting a staff officer to hold such rank. Ewell, however, continued to act as chief-of-staff to Gen. Johnston to the end of the war, being finally commissioned brigadier-general. After the war he went to the assistance of William and Mary College, which had been burned by Federal troops, and opposed the removal of the institution to Richmond, and, in 1869 the faculty was again organized, with him as president. The cost of repairs and operating expenses made a heavy drain on the endowment fund and in 1881 the college suspended. In 1888, Col. Ewell favored the scheme of applying to the legislature for an appropriation in connection with a normal department, but when the application was granted declined, on account of advanced age, any active connection with the college, and was elected president emeritus. His loyalty to the college in its darkest hours, won for him the admiration and love of everybody. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hobart College, and was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He died June 19, 1894, aged eighty-four years, having retained almost to the last, his brilliant powers of conversation, and inexhaustible fund of cheerfulness and wit. His remains were deposited in the college burying ground back of the main building.

Alexander, Archer, was born near Richmond, Virginia, about 1810. He was a slave, and in 1831 he was temporarily taken to Missouri by his master. Years later he ran away and went back to St. Louis, in the same state, and where he remained. During the reign of terror in that state at the outbreak of the war he learned that the Confederates had cut the timbers of a certain bridge so that it should break down under a train carrying a detachment of national troops about to pass over it. At the risk of his life he conveyed the information to a well-known Union man, and the detachment was saved. Alexander was suspected as the informant and arrested by a Confederate committee. He made his escape to and secured employment in St. Louis under a provost marshal's certificate. Until the Emancipation Proclamation assured his permanent freedom he was in constant danger from kidnappers. Although almost wholly illiterate, he had a shrewd intelligence and was a skilled and efficient workman. A stone commemorating his capture as a fugitive slave has been raised on the spot where he was taken when making his escape from slavery. He served as the model for "the freedman" in the bronze group by Thomas Ball, standing in the capitol grounds in Washington, and known as "Freedom's Memorial." See "The Story of Archer Alexander" (Boston, 1886). He died in St. Louis, Missouri, December 8, 1879.

Taylor, Alfred, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, May 23, 1810. He was warranted midshipman in January, 1825, made his first cruise, 1826-29, visiting the Mediterranean, and on June 4, 1831, was advanced to passed midshipman. He was commissioned lieutenant, February 3, 1837, and served on the *Cumberland* during the Mexican war. He was attached to the *Mississippi* when that vessel sailed in Perry's expedition to Japan, 1853-55, and was promoted commander, September 14, 1855. In 1861, while in command of the *Saratoga*, engaged in suppressing the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa, he was ordered home, promoted captain in the Federal service, July 16, 1862, stationed at the Charlestown navy yard, 1862-65, and in 1866 given command of the flagship of the Brazilian squadron. He was promoted commodore, September 27, 1866, in 1869 was made lighthouse inspector, and was promoted rear-admiral, January 29, 1872. He was retired, May 23, 1872, and died in Washington, D. C., April 19, 1891.

Syme, John William, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, January 9, 1811; son of the Rev. Andrew and Jean Mathewson (Cameron) Syme. He was graduated at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1828, and at the College of William and Mary in 1832; studied law with his kinsman, Frederick Nash, of Hillsboro, North Carolina; was married, April 10, 1833, to Mary Cowan Madden, and practiced law in Petersburg, Virginia, for a few years. He purchased the "Petersburg Intelligencer," which under his direction became the most influential Whig newspaper in Virginia. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years. In 1856 he purchased the Raleigh, North Carolina, "Register," and conducted it with eminent success, making it the principal Whig organ of the state. He opposed the secession of North Carolina, but when it became evident that the tide could not be stopped, he gave

the support of his newspaper to the cause of the Confederacy, and continued its publication without profit up to 1864, when he returned to Petersburg, hoping to re-establish the "Register" with better financial success, but his hopes were destroyed by the presence of the Federal army before that city, and he did not long survive the downfall of the Confederacy, dying suddenly at Petersburg, Virginia, November 26, 1865.

Preston, John Thomas Lewis, was born in Lexington, Virginia, April 25, 1811, son of Thomas Lewis and Edmonia (Randolph) Preston; grandson of Col. William (1729-1783) and Susanna (Smith) Preston, of Smithfield, and great-grandson of John Preston, the immigrant. His father was a major in the war of 1812, lawyer, and member of the Virginia legislature. In 1836 Mr. Preston conceived the idea of substituting for the company of soldiers who guarded the arsenal, a company of cadets, who, in addition to the duties of an armed guard, should pursue a course of scientific and military studies. The idea materialized, March, 1839, in the Military Institute of Virginia, of which Preston and Gen. Francis H. Smith (q. v.) constituted the entire faculty from 1839 to 1842. He was married (first) August 2, 1832, to Sara Lyle, daughter of William and Phebe (Alexander) Caruthers, of Lexington, Virginia, and had five sons and three daughters; and (second) August 4, 1857, to Margaret Junkin Preston, the poetess (q. v.), by whom he had two sons. In April, 1861, at the call of the state, the corps of cadets marched for Richmond under the command of Maj. T. J. Jackson, of whose staff Preston became a member, with the rank of colonel. In 1862 the institute was re-opened as a training school to supply skilled and educated officers for the army, the cadets being called repeatedly into active service during the war. On May 15, 1864, at New Market, the corps lost eight killed and forty-four wounded out of two hundred and fifty, and on June 11, 1864, all the institution buildings, save the quarters of the superintendent, were burned by order of Gen. David Hunter (q. v.). When the institute was re-opened in October, 1865, Col. Preston resumed his professorial duties, subsequently traveled abroad, accompanied by his wife, and after his return continued a member of the university faculty until within a few months of his death. He was the author of a biographical sketch of John Howe Peyton in "Augusta County, Virginia." He died in Lexington, Virginia, July 15, 1890.

Lee, Samuel Phillips, born at Sully, Fairfax county, Virginia, February 13, 1812, son of Francis Lightfoot and Jane (Fitzgerald) Lee, and grandson of Richard Henry and Anne (Gaskins) Pinckard Lee, and of Col. John and Jane (Digges) Fitzgerald; attended the schools of his native place, and on November 22, 1825, was appointed midshipman from Virginia, was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831, and lieutenant, February 9, 1837; was given command of the coast schooner, *Vanderbilt,* August 4, 1844, was in command of the coast survey schooner, *Nautilus,* of the coast survey brig, *Washington,* and was present at the capture of Tabasco, Mexico; was promoted commander, September 14, 1855, and during the years 1858 to 1860 was a member of the board of examiners; on November 1, 1860, he was given command of the sloop-

or-war, *Vandalia,* with orders to sail to the East Indies, but upon learning of the outbreak of the war between the states he brought his ship back and was assigned to blockade duty of Charleston, South Carolina; on January 20, 1862, he was ordered to command the sloop-of-war, *Oneida,* and in the expedition against New Orleans he commanded the advance division in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip and by driving off two rams succeeded in relieving the *Varuna,* and capturing Lieut. Kennon, commander of the Confederate steamer, *Governor Moore*; commanded the advance division below Vicksburg and participated in both passages of the Vicksburg batteries, the *Oneida* being second in line on both occasions; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862; appointed acting rear-admiral, September 2, 1862, and ordered to command the North Atlantic blockading squadron; he originated a system of blockading cruisers by which the Confederacy was completely isolated and fifty-four blockade running steamers were captured; he was detached, October 21, 1864, and ordered to command the Mississippi squadron, co-operating with the army of Thomas in its operations against Hood on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; was detached from the Mississippi squadron, August 14, 1865, and promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; was president of the board to examine the volunteer officers for admission into the regular navy, 1868-69; president of the court martial held in New York City, May 29, 1868; member of the board of examiners of the Atlantic navy yards, and was put in charge of the signal service at Washington, D. C., October 13, 1869; was promoted rear-admiral, April 22, 1870; was ordered on special duty at the navy department at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1870, and commander of the North Atlantic squadron from August 9, 1870, to August 15, 1872, when he was detached; he was retired, February 13, 1873; he was the author of "The Cruise of the Dolphin," published in the "Reports" of the United States navy department (1854) and a report on the condition of the Atlantic navy yards (1869); he died at Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., June 5, 1897.

Preston, Thomas Lewis, born in Abingdon, Virginia, November 20, 1812, was of the distinguished Preston family from which came so many statesmen and orators, among them his brilliant brothers, Hon. William C. Preston, United States senator from South Carolina, and John S. Preston. Thomas L. Preston attended the University of Virginia, 1830-33, and in the latter year graduated from the law school. He made a protracted tour of Europe and the Holy Land, and after his return settled down to the life of a gentleman planter and man of affairs, a large part of his occupation being the management of large salt works in the counties of Washington and Smythe, which were the property of his family. He made a heroic effort to conduct the salt works successfully, and sacrificed his large estate in the endeavor, but without avail. He then removed to Albemarle county, and purchased property just north of the University of Virginia, which was his abode during the remainder of his life, and he was residing upon it when the civil war began. Although beyond the age of military service, he entered the Confederate army, in which he served with gallantry, and during a portion of the time was a member of the staff

of his near kinsman, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. During the war, he was appointed to membership on the university board of visitors, and served as rector. In that capacity, in company with Professors Minor and Maupin, he met the Federal troops on the occasion of their entrance into Charlottesville, in March, 1865, and made a formal surrender of the venerable university buildings to Gen. Phil Sheridan, who received Col. Preston and his colleagues with urbanity and respect, and afforded to the property protection and safety. Col. Preston was twice a member of the Virginia legislature, and could have attained to more distinguished position had he so desired. He preferred, however, to devote himself to his large family interests Yet he preserved a deep interest in all public affairs, and wielded a potent influence throughout his county and its vicinage. He was of high cultivation, of extensive reading in English and the classics, a graceful and eloquent speaker. He wielded a facile pen, and devoted some years of his later life to the preparation and publication of one or more volumes relating to the history of southwest Virginia. He served many years as vestryman in Christ Church, Charlottesville. He lived many years beyond the time allotted to mortal man. Col. Preston's first wife was a daughter of Gen. Edward Watts, of Roanoke, Virginia; she died very soon after her marriage. Some years later, Col. Preston married Anne M. Saunders, a daughter of Gen. Fleming Saunders, of Franklin county, Virginia.

McClelland, Thomas Stanhope, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, March 13, 1810, son of Thomas Stanhope McClelland, Esq., and Margaret Washington Cabell, his wife. His father, who was a well-known lawyer, was born near Gettysburg, February 4, 1777, and was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of William Cabell, Esq., of Union Hill, Nelson county, he being thus connected with the distinguished Cabell family of Virginia. His early education was obtained at a crossroad school taught by an Englishman named Young, from which school he went to Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, when very young, where he remained three years and a half, and graduated at the age of sixteen. He entered the University of Virginia in 1827, where he studied for three sessions. He subsequently attended the law school of Judge Baldwin in Staunton, Virginia, where he studied law, but never engaged in the practice of that profession. For a time he was engaged in the tobacco business, but subsequently removed to Buckingham county, where he lived as a farmer. While at Washington College, he was a member of the Graham Debating Society. On November 5, 1849, he married Maria Louisa Graaf, of Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he had two daughters, Anna LaMotte, the wife of W. H. Whelan, Esq., and Mary Greenway McClelland, the well-known author of "Oblivion," and other brilliant stories, whose early death in 1895 removed one of the most promising of the modern American writers.

Minor, John Barbee, who for fifty years was a teacher of law in the University of Virginia, among his students being many who became eminent in professional public life, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, June 2, 1813, son of Launcelot and Elizabeth

Minor; in early life, in order to recuperate his health, he took a long horseback journey through the state of Virginia, acting in the capacity of a newspaper agent and collector, and then went afoot to Ohio, where he entered Kenyon College; subsequently he walked through Ohio and New York, for health and recreation, and after reaching home, entered the University of Virginia, in January, 1831, where he was a student for three sessions, graduating in several schools, and receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1834; he began law practice at Buchanan, Botetourt county, Virginia, and six years later removed to Charlottesville, where he formed a partnership with his brother Lucian, who was afterward professor of law in William and Mary College; he was called to the chair of law in the University of Virginia, in 1845, and was the sole teacher in that department until 1851; upon the appointment of James P. Holcombe as adjunct professor of constitutional and international law, mercantile law and equity, Professor Minor's subjects became common and statute law, and in these branches he became distinguished as an author as well as a teacher; out of his class work grew his monumental "Institutes of Common and Statute Law;" the first and second volumes of the work were published in 1875, and the fourth volume in 1878, while the third volume, which had long been used in pamphlet form by Professor Minor's pupils, was first published in its completeness, in two parts, in 1895; Professor Minor began a summer course of law lectures, in 1870, and his is believed to have been the first summer law school in the country; this became widely popular, drawing to the university in a single session upwards of a hundred students; as a teacher he was regarded with peculiar affection, his personal interest in his pupils being fervent and sincere, and he made it his constant endeavor to develop their character as well as to impart instruction; his lectures were characterized by extraordinary clearness of statement and felicity of language and illustration, and he was peculiarly skillful in his questions to test accuracy of knowledge on the part of his auditors; he continued his work to the time of his death, July 29, 1895, a period of fifty years; in recognition of his eminent attainments, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University, and from Columbia University; he published, in 1850, "The Virginia Reports," 1799-1800; and in 1894, an elaborate work, "Exposition of the Law of Crimes and Punishments," which is in general use in the United States; on the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon his career as a teacher of the law, and shortly before his death, was presented to the university by the law alumni, a fine life-size marble bust of the distinguished man, mounted upon a polished pedestal bearing these impressive words: "He taught the law and the reason thereof;" he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church for more than four decades, lived an ideal Christian life, served as superintendent of a Sunday school of slaves, and for a long period also taught a Sunday morning Bible class composed of students, whose last meetings were in their revered teacher's study, after he was unable to walk to the lecture room.

Cabell, James Lawrence, born in Nelson county, Virginia, August 26, 1813, son of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., and great-grandson

of Dr. William Cabell, a surgeon in the English navy, who emigrated to Virginia from Warminster, England, about 1720, and from whom has descended the now very extensive Cabell family residing in Virginia, Kentucky and other southern and western states; educated at private schools in Richmond, and at the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter named in 1833, with the degree of Master of Arts, then remained for a year to study for his profession; then entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1834; pursued special professional studies in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Paris, France, until the winter session of 1837, when he was called home to take the chair of anatomy and surgery in the University of Virginia, and for more than fifty years he continued in distinguished service to the university, and from 1849 held the position of professor of comparative physiology and surgery; in 1846 was at the head of the university as chairman of the faculty; he was in the service of the Confederate government during the civil war, having charge of the military hospitals; was chairman of the National Sanitary Conference in Washington City during the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, Tennessee, and again as president of the National Board of Health, an office which he held for several years in his later life; was an original member of the American Medical Association, and in 1876 was president of the Medical Society of Virginia; he contributed frequently articles to professional and scientific journals, and in 1858 published a volume, "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind;" in 1873, Hampden-Sidney College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Dr. Cabell resigned his professorship in the University of Virginia in 1889; he died August 13, 1889.

Smith, Francis Henney, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, October 18, 1812; son of Francis Henney and Anne (Marsden) Smith; grandson of James and Mary (Calvert) Marsden, and great-grandson of Cornelius and Mary (Saunders) Calvert, who were married in Princess Anne county, Virginia, July 29, 1719. His father, Francis Henney Smith, was born in England and was commission merchant in Norfolk, Virginia. Francis H. Smith, Jr., was graduated from the United States Military Academy and assigned to the First Artillery, July 1, 1833; was commissioned second lieutenant, November 30, 1833; was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the Military Academy, 1834-35, and served on ordnance duty until May 1, 1836, when he resigned his commission. He was married June 9, 1835, at West Point, New York, to Sara, daughter of Dr. Thomas (U. S. A.) and Anna (Truxtun) Henderson, of Dumfries, Virginia. He was professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney College, 1837-39, and superintendent (with rank of colonel and professor of mathematics at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, 1839-89). He was president of the board of visitors at the United States Military Academy in 1856. In 1861 he was made colonel of a regiment of Virginia volunteers stationed at Norfolk, and in 1864 with his corps of cadets he aided in the defense of Richmond and later opposed Gen. Hunter before Lynchburg. In 1865 he rebuilt the military institute and continued as its su-

perintendent until January 1, 1890. He received the degree of A. M. from Hampden-Sidney in 1838 and that of LL. D. from William and Mary in 1878 and was the author of: "Best Methods of Conducting Common Schools" (1849); "College Reform" (1850, and several mathematical books. He died in Lexington, Virginia, March 21, 1890.

Graham, Lawrence Pike, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, January 8, 1815; a son of Dr. William Graham; was appointed second lieutenant of the Second Dragoons in 1837, and subsequently promoted first lieutenant and captain. In 1842 he served in the campaign against the Seminoles, and was present at the battle of Lochahatchee. In the Mexican war he was brevetted major for gallantry in the engagements at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and promoted major June 14, 1858. In October, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Cavalry in the United States army, colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, May 9, 1864, and brevet brigadier-general for meritorious services during the civil war, March 13, 1865. Previously, in August, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and in 1862 raised and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. He afterwards acted as president of a general court-marital at St. Louis, and of a board for the examination of invalid officers at Annapolis. He was mustered out of the volunteer services, August 24, 1865, and placed on the retired list December 15, 1870.

Dyer, Alexander B., was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 10, 1815, died in Washington, D. C., May 20, 1874. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in the Florida war of 1837-38, and on ordnance duty at various arsenals in 1838-46, was chief of ordnance of the army invading New Mexico in 1846-48, during a part of which time he was on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and was engaged at Canada, Taos, where he was wounded February 4, 1847, and Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico, receiving for his service brevets of first lieutenant and captain. He was afterwards in command of the North Carolina arsenal. At the beginning of the civil war Capt. Dyer was active in promoting the efficiency of the ordnance department. He invented the Dyer projectile for cannon. He was in command of the Springfield armory in 1861-64, and greatly extended the manufacture of small arms for the army. In 1864, as chief of ordnance, United States army, he was placed in charge of the ordnance bureau in Washington, D. C., with the rank of brigadier-general, and he retained this rank until his death. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, United States army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services.

Thomas, George Henry, born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816. He was a law student when in 1835 he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated and appointed second lieutenant of artillery, july 1, 1840. He served in the Seminole war in Florida and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct; on garrison and recruiting duty, 1842-45; in the Mexican war was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Monterey, and major for Buena Vista. In 1849-50 he was engaged

in the second Seminole war. He was instrutor in artillery and cavalry at West Point, 1851-54. He was made captain December 24, 1853, and was on frontier duty, 1854-60; wounded in skirmish at Brazos river, August 21, 1860. He was made lieutenant-colonel, April, 1861, and colonel, May 3 At the outbreak of the war between the states he was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, and operated in the Shenandoah Valley. On August 17, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and given command of rendezvous camp at Robinson, Kentucky. He commanded the Federal forces at the battle of Logan's Crossroads, Kentucky, January 19-20, 1862; commanded a brigade in the advance on Nashville, Tennessee, and afterwards a brigade in the Army of the Ohio, under Buell. He was promoted to major-general of volunteers, April 25, 1862, and commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee during the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. He served under Buell in North Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and second in command. He had command of the centre of the Army of the Cumberland at the battle of Stone's river, Tennessee; and commanded the Fourteenth Corps at the battle of Chickamauga. He checked the Confederate advance on Chattanooga, was promoted to brigadier-general, U. S. A., and given command of the department and Army of the Cumberland, October 19, 1863. He commanded that army in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta. When Sherman was preparing for his march to the sea, Thomas was massing scattered troops, with which he fell back toward the Ohio river, and for the success at Franklin, Tennessee, was promoted to major-general, U. S. A. His great success was at Nashville, December 14-15, 1864, when he defeated the Confederates under Hood, for which he received the thanks of congress, and from the general assembly of Tennessee a gold medal. After the restoration of peace he commanded various military districts. He died in San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870, and was buried with full military honors at Troy, New York. There is a fine equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas in Washington City. At the beginning of the war (1861-65), Thomas wrote to Gov. Letcher assuring him of his intention to follow the fortunes of his native state, but afterwards changed ground, under the influence, it is believed, of his northern wife.

Strother, David Hunter, author, artist and soldier, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, September 16, 1816; son of Col. John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother. He studied drawing with Pietro Ancora in 1829, was graduated at Jefferson College in 1835; studied art with S. F. B. Morse in 1836, in Rome. 1842-44, and in New York, 1845-49. In 1850, over the pseudonym "Porte Crayon," his first article appeared in "Harper's Magazine." At the outbreak of the war, he was commissioned captain in the United States army, and appointed assistant adjutant-general on McClellan's staff. He served on Pope's staff in the Virginia campaign, and on Banks' staff in the Red River campaign. He was colonel of the Third Virginia Cavalry; was chief of staff to his cousin, David Hunter, in the Shenandoah campaign, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. After the war he resumed his literary work; and his "Personal

Recollections of the War," written from a note-book actually kept while at the front, was very popular. He was United States consul-general at Mexico, 1879-85. He was twice married, first to Anne Doyne Wolfe, and secondly to Mary Elliott Hunter. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Emily, who became the wife of John Brisben Walker (q. v.), and by his second marriage, he had two sons. He was the author of "The Blackwater Chronicle" (1853), and "Virginia Illustrated" (1857). Gen. Strother died in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 8, 1888.

Blow, Henry T., was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 15, 1817. At the age of thirteen he removed to Missouri, and was graduated from the St. Louis University. He engaged in the wholesale drug business, and as a lead miner, with financial success. He was an active Abolitionist, and after serving some years in the state senate of Missouri he was appointed, in 1861, by President Lincoln minister-resident at Venezuela. In 1862 he was elected a representative from Missouri to the thirty-eighth congress on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant, United States minister to Brazil, and after his return to the United States in 1871 he resided in Washington, D. C.; and in 1874 was appointed by President Grant a member of the commission governing the District of Columbia. He died September 11, 1875.

Harris, Thomas Mealey, born in Wood county, Virginia, June 17, 1817; after preparatory studies, he pursued a course in medicine, and practiced his profession at Harrisville and Glenville, Virginia; was appointed colonel of the Tenth West Virginia Infantry; in May, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general; March 29, 1865, sent out the detachment that engaged the last Confederate guns at Appomattox, and was mustered out of the service of the government, April 30, 1866; after the cessation of hostilities he devoted his attention to scientific farming, in which he was successful; he was a member of the legislature of West Virginia in 1867, was adjutant-general of the state in 1869-70, and was pension agent at Wheeling in 1871-77; he is the author of medical essays and of a tract entitled "Calvinism Vindicated."

Johnson, Waldo Porter, born near Bridgeport, Virginia, September 16, 1817, a nephew of Gov. Joseph Johnson; was educated in the schools of his native state, pursued a course of study in law, later removed to Missouri and was admitted to the bar, practicing his profession at Osceola; he enlisted for service in the Mexican war in 1846, but was discharged the following year, having been elected a representative in the Missouri legislature; he served in the capacity of prosecuting attorney for St. Clair county, judge of the judicial district, and United States senator in the thirty-ninth congress, from July 4, 1861, to January 10, 1862, when he was expelled on account of having joined the Confederate army during the recess of congress; in the special session in July, 1861, he offered the resolution for a peace conference to be held in Louisville, Kentucky; he was wounded at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-colonel; took part in the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi, May 30, 1862, after which he was

detailed to special service until appointed by Gov. Reynolds to the Confederate States senate, to fill a vacancy; after the war he fled to Hamilton, Canada, but subsequently returned to Osceola, Missouri, and was president of the convention of October, 1875, that adopted a new state constitution; he died in Osceola, Missouri, August 14, 1885.

McSherry, Richard, born in Martinsburg, Virginia, November 21, 1817, son of Dr. Richard McSherry, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and for more than half a century practiced his profession in his native state; Georgetown College, D. C., the University of Maryland, and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1841, afforded Richard McSherry, Jr., the means of obtaining a classical and professional education; on August 21, 1838, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the medical corps of the United States army, served under Gen. Taylor in the Seminole war, and resigned his commission, April 30, 1840; for a period of thirteen years, from 1843 to 1856, he was assistant surgeon in the United States navy; he began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1856, and continued until 1883; was professor of materia medica in the University of Maryland from 1862 to 1865, and of the principles and practice of medicine there from 1865 to 1885, the latter being the year of his death; was a member of the medico-chirurgical faculty of Maryland, vice-president of that body in 1870, and president in 1883; one of the founders and first president of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, and president of the Maryland State Board of Health; he was a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals, and was the author of "El Puchero, or a Mixed Dish from Mexico" (1850); "Essays" (1869); and "Health and How to Promote It" (1883); he married, in 1842, a daughter of Robert Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. McSherry died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 7, 1885.

Stevenson, Carter Littlepage, son of Carter Littlepage Stevenson and Jane Herndon, his wife, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, September 21, 1817. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1838, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry. He served on frontier duty and in the Florida war, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He also served in Texas and through the Mexican war, and was promoted to captain. After the war he was again on frontier service, and in 1861 resigned from the army. He was at once made lieutenant-colonel, C. S. A., and served as adjutant to Gen. Long, 1861; commissioned colonel of the Fifty-third Virginia Infantry; in 1862 promoted to brigadier-general, and later the same year to major-general. He commanded a division under Gen. Bragg in Tennessee, bore the brunt of the battle at Edward's Station, and protected the Confederate rear in the retreat to Vicksburg. He distinguished himself in the Georgia campaign against Sherman, and in front of Atlanta succeeded to the command of Hood's corps when that officer succeeded Johnston in command of the army, and again aided in resisting Sherman during the Carolina campaign. He died in Caroline county, Virginia, August 15, 1888. Gen Lewis Littlepage (q. v.) was his half-great-uncle.

Denver, James W., was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1818. He received a public school education, emigrated in childhood with his parents to Ohio, removed to Missouri in 1841, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed captain of the Twelfth Infantry in March, 1847, and served in the war with Mexico till its close in July, 1848. Removing to California in 1850, he was appointed a member of a relief committee to protect emigrants, and was chosen a state senator in 1852. While a member of this body in 1852, he had a controversy with Edward Gilbert, ex-member of congress, in regard to some legislation, which resulted in a challenge from Gilbert, that was accepted by Denver. Rifles were the weapons and Gilbert was killed by the second shot. In 1853 Mr. Denver was appointed secretary of state of California, and from 1855 to 1857 served in congress. He was appointed by President Buchanan commissioner of Indian affairs, but resigned, and was made governor of Kansas. Resigning this post in 1858, he was reappointed commissioner of Indian affairs, which office he held till March, 1859. In 1861 he entered the Federal service, was made brigadier-general, served in the western states, and resigned in March, 1863. Afterward he settled in Washington, D. C., to practice his profession as an attorney. John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men" says: "Gen. Denver, while in congress, as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad, in 1854-55, presented in a conclusive manner the facts demonstrating the practicability of that great enterprise, and the advantages to be derived from it."

Minor, Benjamin Blake, born at Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, October 21, 1818, son of Dr. Hubbard Taylor and Jane (Blake) Minor, grandson of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth (Taylor) Minor, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Aldridge) Blake, and great-grandson of Thomas and Alice (Thomas) Minor; he attended Bristol College, Pennsylvania, during the sessions of 1833-34, the University of Virginia, 1834-37, graduating in several of its schools, and subsequently entered William and Mary College, graduating in moral and political science and law in the class of 1839; practiced law in Petersburg, Virginia, 1840-41; in Richmond, 1841-43; owned and edited the "Southern Literary Messenger," 1843-47; was principal of the Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, 1847-48, and founded the Home School for Young Ladies, Richmond, 1848; originated the historical department of the Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia, in 1845; the same year was vice-president of the commercial convention at Memphis; in 1847 was a chief factor in the revival of the Historical Society of Virginia of which he was made a life member; was made a corresponding member of the historical societies of New York and Wisconsin, and secretary of the African Colonization Society of Virginia and of the Virginia Bible Society, which antedates the American Bible Society; resumed the practice of law in Richmond in 1848 and the same year was the mover and author of the memorial to the Virginia legislature that led to the erection of the Washington Monument on Capitol Square; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Virginia militia; was a warden, register and diocesan delegate of St. James' Church, and one of the founders of the Richmond Male Orphan Asylum; on July 4, 1860, he was elected

president of the State University of Missouri, and served until the curators suspended the work of the university during the civil war; was principal of a female seminary in St. Louis, 1865-69; life insurance state agent and superintendent, also public lecturer, 1869-89, and in the latter named year rejoined his family in Richmond, Virginia, and engaged in literary work; he edited a complete edition of "Reports of Chancellor George Wythe, with a Memoir of the Author;" a new edition of Hening & Munford's "Virginia Reports," and contributed to law journals in New York City; he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the State University of Missouri in 1894, and in 1896 was made secretary of the Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; he married, May 26, 1842, Virginia Maury, daughter of the Rt. Rev. James Hervey Otey. He died in 1904.

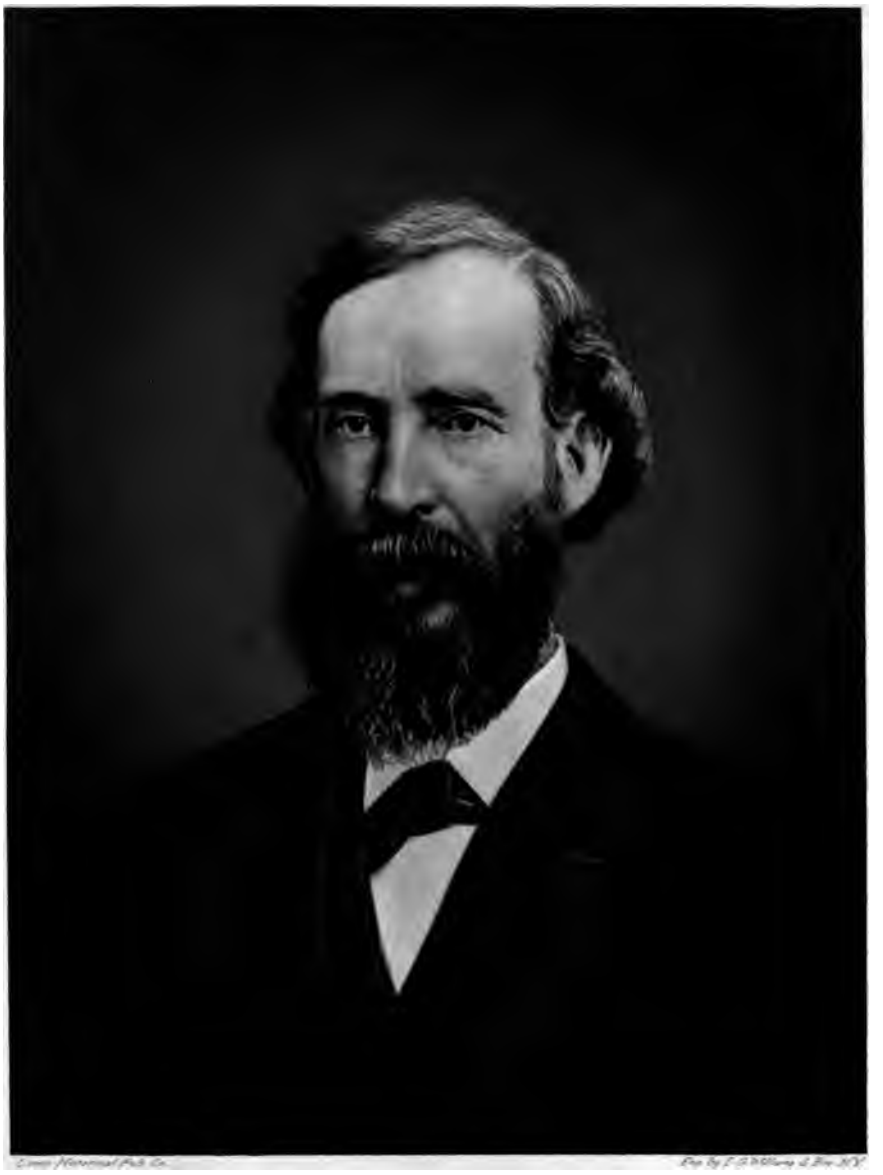
Broadhead, James O., was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, May 19, 1819. He was educated at the high school, and when sixteen years of age studied one year at the University of Virginia. In June, 1837, he removed to Missouri, where he studied law in the office of Edward Bates for three years. In 1841 he began the practice of law in Pike county, Missouri, and in 1845 was elected as a delegate to the constitutional convention of the state. In 1846 he was elected to the state legislature from Pike county, and in 1850 to the state senate, and served in that capacity four years. In 1859 he located in St. Louis, and in February, 1861, he was appointed United States district attorney of Missouri, but resigned when he found that it interferred with his duties as a delegate to the state convention, "for vindicating the sovereignty of the state, and the protection of its institutions." Under the provisions of resolutions offered by Mr. Broadhead, this convention abolished the existing state government and established a provisional government, which for the first three years of the civil war managed its affairs, raising and organizing a military force in support of the United States government. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Missouri Cavalry, and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Schofield, as provost marshal-general of the department of Missouri. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant as counsel on the part of the government in the prosecution of the "whiskey frauds." In 1878 he was chosen president of the American Bar Association, which met at Saratoga, New York. In 1882 he was elected a representative to the forty-eighth congress as a Democrat, and in 1885 was appointed by the government as special agent to make preliminary search of the record of the French archives in the matter of the French spoliation claims, making his report in October, 1885. He was United States minister to Switzerland, 1893-97, and on his return he took up the practice of his profession. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, August 7, 1898.

Hays, William, born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1819; was a student in the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1840; was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1847, captain in 1853, and major in 1863; he served throughout the Mexican war with the light artillery; was wounded at Molino del Rey, and brevetted captain and major; was engaged in the Seminole Indian wars for one year,

1853-54, and from 1856 to 1860 was on frontier duty; during the years 1861-62 he commanded a brigade of horse artillery, being attached to the Army of the Potomac and was actively engaged in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in November, 1862, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers; was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 6, 1863, rejoined the army at Gettysburg, and in November was appointed provost marshal of the southern district of New York; at the expiration of his term in February, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, and served with the Second Corps, and in command of the reserve artillery until the close of the war, when he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, the reward of gallant service and meritorious conduct; was mustered out of volunteer service in 1866 with the rank of major, and served on various posts, commanding Fort Independence from April 29, 1873, until his death, which occurred in Fort Independence, Boston harbor, February 7, 1875, aged fifty-six years.

McCormick, Leander J., born at "Walnut Grove," Virginia, February 8, 1819, son of Robert and Mary McChesney (Hall) McCormick; his education was obtained in the public schools of Rockbridge county, after which he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, assisting his father and brothers in the work of the farm and in perfecting and constructing the reaping machine invented by his brother Cyrus; he inherited in marked degree his father's turn of mind, and helped to make various improvements in his brother's reaper, including a seat or stand from which a man could divide the grain in sheaves suitable for binding, an improvement on the divider seat, both in the year 1845, and later a seat for the driver, who previously had ridden on one of the horses, all of which made the machine more useful and practical; in 1847 he was sent by his brother Cyrus to Cincinnati, Ohio, to superintend the construction of one hundred reaping machines, and in the following year removed to Chicago, Illinois, there being joined by his brother in 1849, and they established a factory, Leander J. McCormick assuming entire charge of the manufacturing department, continuing until the year 1879, when the business was incorporated as the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and Leander J. McCormick retired from active participation in the business; in 1871 he presented the University of Virginia with a twenty-six-inch refracting telescope constructed by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the time the largest refracting lens in the world, and the observatory building was known as the McCormick Observatory; he married, in 1845, Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Hamilton, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; she died in Chicago in November, 1899; their son, Robert S., was secretary of legation under United States minister, Robert T. Lincoln, in London, and he married a daughter of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago "Tribune," and in 1901 was appointed by President McKinley envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary; Leander J. McCormick died in Chicoga, Illinois, February 20, 1900.

Walker, Cornelius, clergyman, was born at Richmond, Virginia, June 12, 1819, son of William Woodson and Mary (Bosher) Walker. He attended the Episcopal high school at Fairfax county, Virginia; was



Alexander H. Sands

graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary, 1845; admitted to the diaconate, July 12, 1845; advanced to the priesthood, September 23, 1846, and was in charge of Lexington parish, Amherst, Virginia, 1845-47. He was married, December 1, 1847, to Margaret Jane, daughter of James and Elizabeth Fisher, of Richmond, Virginia. He was assistant at St. Paul's, Richmond, 1847-48; rector of Christ Church, Winchester, Virginia, 1848-60; of Christ Church, Alexandria, 1860-61, and of Emmanuel Church, Richmond, 1862-66. He was professor of church history in the Virginia Theological Seminary, 1866-76; professor of systematic divinity and homiletics, 1876-98, and dean of the faculty, 1895-98, retiring in 1898. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary in 1859. He is the author of: "Biography of Rev. William Duval, City Missionary of Richmond" (1854); "Life and Correspondence of Rev. William Sparrow" (1876); "Biography of Rev. Charles W. Andrews" (1877); "Sorrowing, not without Hope" (1887); "Outlines of Theology" (1893); "Lectures on Christian Ethics" (1896); a history of the Virginia Theological Seminary, in preparation, 1903, and many articles on ecclesiastical subjects.

Murdaugh, Claudius W., born at Portsmouth, Virginia, December 28, 1828, son of James Murdaugh, of Nansemond county, lawyer and legislator, and Mary Reddick, his wife, of Gates county, North Carolina. He was educated at William and Mary College and the University of Virginia, became a lawyer, and engaged in practice in Portsmouth. He served in the legislature from 1855 till the civil war broke out. In 1861 he raised a company in Norfolk, of which he was made captain, and which became a part of the Sixty-first Virginia Regiment. He served until the end of the war, taking part in all the battles around Richmond, at Chancellorsville; at Salem Church, where ne was wounded; and in others. After the war he was commonwealth's attorney, and judge of the hustings court, holding the latter position six years. He married Eugenia, daughter of John Dickson.

Sands, Alexander Hamilton, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 2, 1828, son of Thomas Sands, of York county. He studied at William and Mary in 1838-42, but was not graduated, read law, and in 1843 became deputy clerk of the state superior court. In 1845-49 he held the same office in the United States circuit court. He was a judge-advocate in the Confederate army during the civil war, and a short time before his death entered the Baptist ministry, serving congregations in Ashland and Glen Allen, Virginia. Besides contributions to periodicals, he published "History of a Suit in Equity" (Richmond, 1854); a new edition of Alexander Tate's "American Form-Book" (1857); "Recreations of a Southern Barrister" (Philadelphia, 1860); "Practical Law Forms" (1872); and "Sermons by a Village Pastor." He compiled "Hubbell's Legal Directory of Virginia Laws," and was the editor of the "Quarterly Law Review" and the "Evening Bulletin" (1859), both in Richmond. He died in Richmond, Virginia, December 22, 1887.

Wellford, Beverley Randolph, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 10, 1828, son of Dr. Beverley Randolph Wellford, professor in the Medical College of Virginia, and Mary, his wife, daughter of William Alexander and Sarah Casson, his wife. He attended the Fredericksburg schools, and then

Princeton College, where he graduated in the centennial class of 1847. He studied law at Fredericksburg, under Hon. John Tayloe Lomax, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and engaged in practice at Richmond. In March, 1870, he was elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit of Virginia, and was twice re-elected.

Cooke, Philip St. George, born near Leesburg, Virginia, June 13, 1809. He acquired his academical training at the academy of Martinsburg, Virginia, then became a cadet in the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1827, and was assigned to the Sixth Infantry. For many years he was stationed at the frontier, and was adjutant of his regiment at the battle of Bad Axe river, August 2, 1832, in the Black Hawk war. He escorted a party of Santa Fé traders to the Arkansas river in 1843, and captured a Texan military expedition on June 30, of the same year. During the progress of the Mexican war he commanded a Missouri volunteer battalion in California from 1846 to 1847, and in 1848 a regiment in the City of Mexico, having been promoted to the rank of major, February 16, 1847, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, February 20, for his conduct in California. Subsequently he was engaged in various Indian expeditions; commanding the cavalry in the action at Blue Water, September 3, 1855. He commanded in Kansas during the troubles there in 1856-57, performing that delicate duty to the satisfaction of all concerned; and was at the head of the cavalry in the Utah expedition of 1857-58, becoming colonel of the Second Dragoons, June 14, 1858. He prepared a new system of cavalry tactics in 1859, this being adopted for the service in November, 1861, and a revised edition issued in 1883. In June, 1861, Gen. Cooke published a letter in which he declared he owed allegiance to the general government rather than to his native state of Virginia. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, November 12, 1861, and commanded all the regular cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. during the Peninsular campaign, particularly in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Yorktown, Gaines' Mills and Glendale. He sat on courts-martial in 1862-63, commanded the Baton Rouge district until 1864, and was general superintendent of the recruiting service until 1866. He was at the head of the department of the Platte in 1866-67, head of the department of the Cumberland in 1869-70, and head of the department of the Lakes from 1870 until 1873. He was placed on the retired list, October 29, 1873, having been in active service more than forty-five years. He published "Scenes and Adventures in the Army," Philadelphia, 1856; "The Conquest of New Mexico and California; an Historical and Personal Narrative," 1878.

Triplett, George W., born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 8, 1809, son of Hedgman Triplett, soldier of the revolution. In 1827 he married Pamela Head, he being fifteen years old, and she fourteen. They moved in 1833 to Davis county, Kentucky. He was public surveyor fourteen years; representative and senator in the Kentucky legislature; major in the Confederate army on the staff of Generals Helm, Hanson and Van Dorn, and afterwards chief quartermaster of Gen. Breckinridge's corps. When Gen. Breckinridge went into the Confederate cabinet, Triplett was a member of the Confederate congress from

Kentucky. After the war he was judge in his own county. He died in 1884, and his wife in 1890.

Marye, Morton, son of John Lawrence Marye (q. v.), was born at Fredericksburg; studied law and practiced his profession with success. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederacy as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, which was assigned to the brigade of Gen. A. P. Hill, and acted as part of the rear guard to Johnston's army when it retreated from Yorktown to Richmond; fought in the battles around Richmond against McClellan, and at second Manassas, where he lost a leg, and was incapacitated from further active service. After the war he returned to his profession as a lawyer, and in 1870 was made clerk of the corporation and circuit courts of Alexandria, Virginia. This position he held till 1883, when he was elected by the general assembly of Virginia first auditor of the state, which position he held till his death.

Marye, Simon Bolivar, son of William Staige Marye and Mary Ruffner, his wife, was born in Virginia, June 7, 1825; graduated Bachelor of Arts at William and Mary College, then studied law and took Bachelor of Law; went to Yucatan in 1848 and served as an officer in the revolution there; returned in 1849; went to California; elected first state's attorney; removed to Oregon in 1852, thence to Washington, D. C., thence to Memphis, and finally settled in Bolivar county, Mississippi. He married Sarah Chapman, of Portland, Oregon.

Marye, John Lawrence, son of James Marye, third of that name in Virginia, and Mildred, his wife, daughter of Lawrence Slaughter, of Culpeper county, Virginia; was a lawyer of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He purchased Brompton Heights, which as "Marye's Heights" are historically famous through the events of the war between the states. Mr. Marye was a Whig and as a member of the convention of 1860-61 opposed secession till Lincoln called for troops, when he signed the ordinance. He died in 1868.

Borland, Solon, a native of Virginia, received his education in North Carolina, where he studied medicine, and then established himself in the practice of his profession in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was a major in Yell's cavalry during the Mexican war, and in January, 1847, was captured with Major Gaines. When his troop was disbanded in June, of that year, he was discharged, but continued in service as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth, until the end of the campaign, from the battle of El Molino to the capture of the City of Mexico, September 14, 1847. Upon his return to Arkansas Mr. Borland was appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Ambrose H. Sevier, and later the legislature elected him to serve the unexpired term of this gentleman. Having served in the senate from April 24, 1848, to March 3, 1853, he was appointed minister to Nicaragua, and was also accredited to the four other Central American states. His credentials were received April 18, 1853, and he remained in Nicaragua until April 17, 1854, then returned to his home and resigned from this office on June 30. When he was returning to the United States the authorities attempted to arrest him at San

Juan de Nicaragua, in May, 1854, for interfering to prevent the arrest of a person charged with murder at Puntas Arenas. He was obliged to seek refuge in a hotel and while there protesting against his arrest, a glass bottle was thrown at him by a man in the crowd and struck him. This incident was the main reason for the bombardment and destruction of Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, by the sloop of war *Cyane*, under Commander Hollins, July 13, 1854, under instructions from the United States government. The post of governor of New Mexico was offered Mr. Borland by President Pierce after the return of the former, but he declined, preferring to remain in the practice of his profession at Little Rock, and took no further part in political affairs except occasionally to declare himself an adherent of the states rights doctrines. Before the ordinance of secession, which was passed May 6, 1861, he organized a body of troops and, under the direction of Gov. Rector, at midnight of April 24, took possession of the buildings at Fort Smith one hour after the withdrawal of Captain Sturgis with the garrison. He raised the Third Arkansas Confederate Cavalry, became colonel of that regiment, and was subsequently a brigadier-general in the same service. His death occurred in Texas, January 31, 1864.

Garland, Landon Cabell, born in Nelson county, Virginia, March 21, 1810, son of Hon. David Shepherd Garland, member of congress (q. v.). He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1829, and from 1830 to 1833 he was professor of chemistry in Washington College, Virginia. In the last mentioned year he became professor of physics, and in 1835, president of Randolph-Macon College, remaining the incumbent of this office until 1847. From that year until 1866 he filled the chair of mathematics and physics in the University of Alabama, of which he became president in 1855. He next became professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi, retaining this office until 1875, when he was chosen chancellor and professor of physics at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He traveled through Europe in 1875 in order to purchase the physical and astronomical apparatus of that university. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, and published a treatise on "Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical," Philadelphia, 1841.

Brooke, Walter, born in Virginia, December 13, 1813; graduated in 1835, and studied law. He emigrated to Kentucky, where he taught school two years, and then began to practice law in Lexington, Mississippi. He was elected a senator in congress in place of Henry S. Foote, who had resigned in order to accept the governorship, and served from March 11, 1852, till March 3, 1853. He was a member of the Mississippi secession convention of 1861; was elected a member of the provisional Confederate congress, in which he sat from February 18, 1861, till February 18, 1862, and was a candidate for the Confederate senate, but was defeated by James Phelan. He died in Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 19, 1869.

Atkinson, John Mayo Pleasants, born at "Mansfield," Dinwiddie county, Virginia, son of Robert and Mary Tabb (Mayo) Atkinson, and grandson of Roger Atkinson, a prominent merchant, was born January 10,

1817. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, from which he graduated in June, 1835. He studied for the Presbyterian ministry three years at Union Seminary and two years at Princeton. Sixteen years followed, spent in active ministerial duty—two in Texas, seven in Warrenton, Virginia, and seven in Georgetown, D. C. He was elected president of Hampden-Sidney in 1857, and did much to keep the college up to its ancient traditions. At the beginning of the war for Southern independence he organized the students into a company and marched to the front, but a week later they were captured at Rich Mountain by Gen. McClellan, who sent them all home under parole—a characteristic act of that noble Federal general. Dr. Atkinson met the difficulties of reëstablishing the college after the war with courage and fidelity. Beginning with four professors and one tutor, he brought the student roll from thirty-eight in 1865 to ninety-two in 1873. He was greatly beloved by his scholars. He died in 1883. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Peyton Hawke; (second) Mary B. Baldwin; (third) Fanny, daughter of Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart.

Hoge, Moses Drury, born near Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, September 17, 1819, a son of Samuel Davies Hoge. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in the class of 1839, then pursued his studies at the Union Theological Seminary and was licensed to preach in 1844. He at once received a call to Richmond as assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and under his charge a colony soon went from that church, and organized as the Second Presbyterian Church in January, 1845. For a period of forty years this was his only charge. He ran the blockade to England during the civil war in order to obtain Bibles and other religious works for the Confederate army. Among those who cordially favored his application to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was the leading spirit in obtaining for him a grant of four thousand pounds worth of Bibles and testaments. Dr. Hoge traveled extensively throughout Europe and the east, was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance that met in Philadelphia in 1873, and to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Edinburgh in 1877. In 1875 he delivered the oration at the unveiling of the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, that was presented by English gentlemen to the state of Virginia. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, and declined the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College. He was associated with Rev. Thomas Moore, D. D., in the editorship of the "Central Presbyterian," 1862-67. Throughout his ministry he made numerous addresses before literary and scientific societies, and was regarded as the most eloquent pulpit orator in the Southern Presbyterian church.

Fairfax, Donald McNeill, born in Virginia, August 10, 1822, became a midshipman, August 12, 1837, and served under Dupont on the west coast of Mexico and Califonia, during the Mexican war, participating actively in the capture of a number of towns. He was promoted to a lieutenancy, February 26, 1851; made commander, July 16, 1862; and served on the *Cayuga*, of the West Gulf squadron, from June, 1862, until Feb-

ruary, 1863, under Farragut, when he was transferred to the command of the steamers *Nantucket* and *Montauk*, of the South Atlantic squadron, in which he made several attacks on the defences of Charleston Harbor, under Dupont and Dahlgren. In 1864-65 he was in command of the Naval Academy; promoted to a captaincy, July 25, 1866; served on the flag-ship *Rhode Island* in the North Atlantic squadron, in 1866-67; and on the steam sloop *Susquehanna* in 1867-68. He was advanced to the rank of commodore, August 24, 1873; and made rear-admiral, July 11, 1880. Admiral Fairfax was in service forty-eight years and five months; of this time twenty years and four months were spent at sea, his last cruise terminating in 1868.

Whittle, Francis McNeece, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, July 7, 1823, son of Fortescue Whittle, Esq., of county Antrim, Ireland, and Mary Davies, his wife, a daughter of Col. William Davies, aide to Washington in the revolution, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Davies, president of Princeton College. He graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1847; was ordained deacon in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, July 16, same year, and ordained priest in St. John's Church, Charleston (now West Virginia), October 8, 1848, by Bishop William Meade. He was successively rector of Kanawha parish, Kanawha county, Virginia (1847-49), St. James, Northam parish, Goochland county (1849-52), Grace, Berryville (1852-57), and St. Paul's, Louisville, Kentucky (1857-68). In 1867 he was elected assistant bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, April 30, 1868, by Bishops Johns of Virginia, Lee of Delaware, and Bedell of Ohio. He received the degree of D. D. from the Theological Seminary of Ohio in 1867, and that of LL. D. from the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. He became bishop, April 5, 1876, on the death of Bishop Johns. In 1877 the diocese of Virginia was divided, West Virginia being erected into a separate diocese, and Bishop Whittle retaining the parent diocese. He married, May 15, 1848, Emily Cary, daughter of Wilson Miles Cary Fairfax and Lucy A. Griffith, his wife. He died in 1902.

Holcombe, William Henry, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, May 25, 1825. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1847 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and practiced his profession in Lynchburg, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; and New Orleans, Louisiana. He was president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1874-75. In addition to numerous contributions to homeopathic and Swedenborgian literature, he has published: "Scientific Basis of Homeopathy," Cincinnati, 1852; "Poems," New York, 1860; "Our Children in Heaven," Philadelphia, 1868; "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," 1869; "In Both Worlds," 1870; "The Other Life," 1871; "Southern Voices," 1872; "The Lost Truths of Christianity," 1879; "The End of the World," 1881; "The New Life," 1884; and "Letters on Spiritual Subjects," 1885.

Kent, Robert Craig, born in Wythe county, Virginia, November 28, 1828, and died at Wytheville, Virginia, April 30, 1905, a son of Robert Kent and his wife, Elizabeth Craig, and a descendant of Jacob Kent, who fled to Holland from England because of religious persecution, from thence came to

Virginia in 1760, settling in what is now Montgomery county. The Craigs were a prominent family of Southwest Virginia, and closely allied to the Montgomery family. Robert Kent was an extensive land owner and a farmer of Wythe county, where for a number of years he was a justice of the old county court. After a careful education in the preparatory schools in the vicinity of his home, Robert Craig Kent matriculated at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and from this institution he went to Princeton, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Andrew Fulton, of Wytheville, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He at once established himself in Wytheville and rapidly acquired a lucrative and extended practice. He represented Wythe county in the constitutional convention which passed the ordinance of secession for the state of Virginia; was twice commonwealth's attorney of Wythe county; was twice a member of the house of delegates of Virginia; served once as president of the electoral college of Virginia; and was in office as lieutenant-governor of the state four years. For many years he served as president of the Farmers Bank of Wytheville, Virginia. All his life he was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and he gave his religious support to the Presbyterian church. Gov. Kent married (first) Eliza Ann Wood, (second) Anastatia Pleasants Smith.

Emmet, Thomas Addis, born at the University of Virginia, May 29, 1828, son of Dr. John Patten Emmet (q. v.) and Mary Byrd (Tucker) Emmet. He received his education at a preparatory school near the university, and in a school at Flushing, Long Island, under the charge of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, with a partial course in the academic department of the University of Virginia. In the autumn of 1845 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, under the supervision of Dr. Robley Dunglison, one of the original professors, graduating in 1849-50, and immediately afterwards passing a competitive examination, and receiving an appointment as resident physician to the Emigrant Refuge Hospital, Ward's Island, New York Harbor. He served in that capacity for two years, when he was appointed a visiting physician to the same institution, and served until the spring of 1855, being the junior by twenty years of the next youngest member of the medical board. Forming the acquaintance of Dr. J. Marion Sims, he began to assist him in his operations at the opening of the Woman's Hospital, in May, 1855. In the following September he received the appointment of assistant surgeon. This position he held until the resignation of Dr. Sims, in 1861, when he became surgeon-in-chief, and when the Woman's Hospital Association became merged under the charter of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, in 1868, he continued to hold the same position from the board of governors. Under Dr. Emmet's supervision a large proportion of the money was subscribed, and the first buildings of the Woman's Hospital were constructed under his advice, and he fully organized the medical department. The service rapidly increased, and Dr. Emmet had a number of assistants, but it became too large eventually for him to give his attention to the necessary details. It was then decided by the board of governors to place the hospital in

charge of a medical board, and Dr. Emmet became visiting surgeon, and he continued on duty until his resignation in 1902, having given a continuous service of nearly forty-seven years to the institution. Dr. Emmet served as consulting surgeon or physician to the Roosevelt Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Foundling Asylum, and other institutions in the city of New York. He published in 1868 an original surgical work, "Vesico Vaginal Fistula," which was the foundation of this form of plastic surgery. His chief professional work, and one embodying the experience of a lifetime, was "The Principles and Practice of Gynaecology," issued in 1879, going through three editions in this country, and translated into German and French, of each a single edition. It has been estimated that Dr. Emmet contributed to the medical journals, at home or abroad, over seventy original monographs bearing chiefly on the surgical diseases of women, and his modes of operating and treatment have generally become the accepted practice. Many of these papers were translated abroad, and one treatise describing an original operation which has proved of incalculable value in laceration of the cervix uteri was translated and printed in Chinese characters for circulation in Japan. Dr. Emmet is the author of various essays and addresses upon subjects connected with American history. On the inception of the Irish National Federation in Ireland for gaining home rule by constitutional means, he was chosen president of that organization in America, and during his service of eight years he produced a number of papers and addresses on subjects connected with Irish history. One, "Irish Emigration During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," the result of considerable research, was read January 19, 1899, before the American-Irish Historical Society, and published in its "Transactions." He issued in 1899, in a limited edition, an extensive work, "The Emmet Family, and with some incidents relating to Irish History, and a Biographical Sketch of Professor John Patten Emmet, M. D., etc." octavo, pp. 411, with over one hundred portraits and other illustrations. Dr. Emmet's "Ireland Under English Rule, or a Plea for the Plaintiff," was issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1903, two volumes, octavo, pp. 333 and 359, in which the political and commercial relations of Ireland are treated in detail for the past three hundred years. The title of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Emmet by the trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the governing power of the Jefferson University, Pennsylvania. Dr. Emmet is a member of the principal medical societies of New York, and has been president of the New York Obstetrical Society, president of the American Gynaecological Society, twice vice-president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and honorary member of the State Medical Society of New Jersey and Connecticut. He has been an honorary member of various societies in England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Belgium, Germany and France, and of nearly every gynaecological society in the United States. He was the recipient of the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame. As a pioneer, his chief professional work was devoted to the development of the surgery and treatment of the diseases of women as a distinct branch, and from 1861 his practice was devoted exclusively to gy-

naecology as a specialty. In 1903 he retired from practice, and since that time has devoted himself to literary pursuits, and particularly to the study of the Gaelic or Irish language. He acquired some knowledge of this language during his service in the Emigrant Refuge Hospital after the great Irish famine in 1849, and at which time but a small portion of the Irish peasantry was familiar with any other but their native tongue. Dr. Emmet was married in 1854 to Catherine Rebecca, daughter of John and Catherine Moffit Duncan, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Latané, James Allen, born in Essex county, Virginia, January 15, 1831, a descendant of Dr. Lewis Latané, a French Huguenot, who came to Virginia in 1700; graduated at the University of Virginia in 1852, and then studied law. In 1854 he entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, and in 1856 was ordained deacon, and in 1857 was made priest by Bishop Meade, at Millwood, Virginia. He was rector at Staunton from 1857 to 1871, then at Wheeling, West Virginia, till 1874, when he formally withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal church, and announced his adhesion to the Reformed Episcopal tenets. Returning to his early home, he founded a Reformed church in Essex county, and one in King William county. He was elected bishop in 1876, and declined the position, but accepted it when he was elected a second time, in 1879, and was assigned to the southern jurisdiction. He was unanimously elected presiding bishop in 1883. He resided in Baltimore, having charge of the Bishop Cumming Memorial Church. He died in 1902.

Talley, Susan Archer, born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1835, of Huguenot descent. When she was eight years old her father removed to Richmond, in order to educate her. At ten years of age, an attack of scarlet fever left her with impaired hearing, and she took to drawing, and then painting in water colors and oil, becoming skillful in all, and made some essays at sculpture. Her tasks, however, inclined her to poetry, and at the age of eleven she wrote creditable verse which was published in the "Southern Literary Messenger." At Richmond, and in 1859 her first volume of poems was published. She was for a time a clerk in the war department. She later became a contributor to "Harper's" and "Scribner's Magazines," and other leading periodicals and newspapers. Her poem which is of greatest note is "Ennerslie," by many held to be reminded of Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott."

Cruse, Mary Ann, born in Virginia, about 1835, and long a resident of Huntsville, Alabama. In 1866 she published "Cameron Hall," a tale of the civil war, which brought her high praise. She also wrote several Sunday schools books—"The Little Episcopalian," "Bessie Melville," and "Little Grandpa."

Poague, William Thomas, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 20, 1835, son of John Barclay Poague and his wife, Elizabeth Stuart Paxton; and a descendant of Robert Poague, the immigrant, who came to Virginia from the north of Ireland, and purchased land in the vicinity of Staunton. William Thomas Poague was reared on his father's farm, and there obtained a practical knowledge of farm cultivation and the care

of stock. He attended the Presbyterian High School at Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, then matriculated at Washington College, from which he was graduated in June, 1857. He taught school in Georgia, 1858-59, then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Virginia, where he remained, 1859-60. Having been admitted to the bar, he established himself in practice at St. Joseph, Missouri, in June, 1860, but returned to Virginia at the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate army in May, 1861, and served until the close of the struggle, being advanced by regular gradation from private to lieutenant-colonel. He participated in all the battles with which Stonewall Jackson was identified, and all of those commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee in West Virginia. At the close of the war he returned to Rockbridge. His health had become impaired by the strenuous years of the war, and as his father had died in 1864, he took charge of the homestead, living there, 1866-85. In the last mentioned year, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected treasurer of the Virginia Military Institute and secretary of its board of visitors, positions of which he is still the incumbent. He served as a member of the Virginia house of delegates from Rockbridge county, 1871-72, 1872-73; a member of the board of directors of the Western State Hospital of Virginia, at Staunton, 1874; member of the board of trustees of Washington College and Washington and Lee University, 1865-85; member of the Lexington school board, 1895-1901. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi fraternity, and his address is Lexington, Virginia. He has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for almost half a century.

Hardinge, Belle Boyd, born at Martinsburg, Virginia, about 1835, daughter of Dr. Boyd, of that place. As a Confederate spy during the civil war, she performed valuable service, and her exploits made her famous. She was at one time captured by the Federals and imprisoned. After the war she married a former Federal officer, was divorced from him in 1868, then visited Europe, and on her return went on the stage. She published "Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison" (1865).

Cutler, Lizzie Petit, born at Milton, Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1836; was principally educated at a female seminary at Charlottesville. At the age of nineteen she wrote her first novel, "Light and Darkness," which was received with such favor that it was republished in London and translated into the French. In 1860, as "Miss Petit," she gave a series of popular readings. Her published works are: "Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life" (1856); and "The Stars of the Crowd, or Men and Women of the Day." She married Mr. Cutler, of New York, in 1858.

Allan, William, born at Winchester, Virginia, November 12, 1837, son of Thomas Allan, Esq., and Jane D. George, his wife. His early education was received at a private school in Winchester, Virginia, and he entered the University of Virginia. There he remained until 1861, when he joined the Confederate army, in which he served faithfully and gained distinction. His skill in mathematics attracted him to the ordnance department, and at the close of the war, after

having been intimately associated with Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and other eminent soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he was cashier of the National Valley Bank at Staunton, where he remained until 1866. He was that year elected professor of applied mathematics in Washington College, which was soon to become Washington and Lee University, and where he achieved great success as a teacher, and had the esteem and affection of Gen. Robert E. Lee, under whom he had so long and faithfully served as a soldier. In 1873 he became principal of the McDonough Institute in Maryland, and did much to make it one of the foremost high schools of the country. There the last years of his life were spent, devoted to the instruction of youth and at spare times to writing upon subjects connected with engineering and with the Army of Northern Virginia. Among the most faithful, interesting and useful histories of the civil war are found to be his articles on "Chancellorsville," "Jackson's Valley Campaign," and "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862." An introduction to this last work was written by his friend and former adversary in arms, the late John Codman Ropes, the distinguished lawyer and war critic of Boston. It may be said with regard to what Col. Allan has written upon the subject of the civil war, that his work is history. He also published several engineering brochures, and a number of articles in the magazines and journals of his time. He married, May 14, 1874, Elizabeth Randolph Preston, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Preston, the well known southern poetess. His wife and five children survived him. He died September 17, 1889, at McDonough, Maryland.

Fauntleroy, Archibald Magill, born at Warrenton, Virginia, July 8, 1837, a son of Thomas Turner Fauntleroy. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1856, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the following year became assistant surgeon in the United States army. However, he and his brother, a lieutenant in the navy, resigned when their father did, upon the formation of the Confederate government. He then became a surgeon in the Confederate army, and was president of the board for the admission of surgeons, and chief on the medical staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, serving with him until the battle of Seven Pines. He was then ordered to build and organize the hospitals at Danville, Virginia, and later had charge of the military hospital at Staunton, Virginia, until the close of the war. After the war he engaged in general practice at Staunton, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum in that city. His contributions to medical literature include papers on bromide of potassium, chloral hydrate, the use of chloroform in obstetrical practice, and a "Report upon Advance in Therapeutics," which was printed in the "Transactions" of the Virginia Medical Society. Dr. Fauntleroy died at Staunton, Virginia, June 19, 1886.

Kable, William Hartman, born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, September 25, 1837, a son of John Kable, a farmer and manufacturer, and his wife, Elizabeth Hunter Johnston. The Kables have been resident in this country since 1684, when they

settled in eastern Pennsylvania with William Penn, the Hartmans also living there, and both families had many members who distinguished themselves as privates and officers in the revolutionary war. There were intermarriages between these two families, hence the middle name of Mr. Kable. Attending the schools near his home for his elementary education, at the age of seventeen years he found himself dependent upon his own resources for the continuance of his education, and made the best use of his opportunities. He attended a private school, and then pursued an academic course at the University of Virginia, devoting especial attention to languages and physics. He commenced what was to be his life work as a teacher in a private school, and was assistant in Green Plain Academy, Southampton county, 1860-61. For four years, however, he was a participant in the war between the states. He entered the army as a private and came out as a captain. Mr. Kable was principal of Charleston Academy, Jefferson county, West Virginia, from 1872 to 1883, then becoming principal of the Staunton Military Academy. The Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, for the eminent service he has rendered in the field of education. Mr. Kable married (first) Willie L. Gibbs, who died June 10, 1888; he married (second) December 29, 1903, Mrs. Margaret Holladay, of Albemarle county, Virginia.

Alfriend, Frank H., a native of Virginia, born about 1830, and educated at William and Mary College in 1859-60; was editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," of Richmond. In 1868 he published "The Life of Jefferson Davis," a work which has been given place in the same rank with Dabney's "Defence of Virginia."

Terhune, Mary Virginia (Marion Harland), born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1830, daughter of Samuel Pierce Hawes, a native of Massachusetts, who became a merchant in Richmond, Virginia, and Judith Smith, his wife, of Olney, Virginia. At the age of nine she began writing compositions under a governess, and when she was eleven she was reading the best English authors. At the age of fourteen she was an anonymous contributor to Richmond papers, and a few months later, as "Robert Remer," was writing for the "Central Presbyterian." She was sixteen when she wrote her first novel, "Alone," and began writing for "Godey's Lady Book." In 1856 she married Edward Payson Terhune, a young Presbyterian minister, at Charlotte Court House, and her next novel, "Ruby's Husband," was dedicated to him. Her published works are too numerous to enumerate. Of her "Common Sense in the Household," more than 300,000 copies have been sold. "His Greater Self" she considered her best effort. Her "When Grandmamma was Fourteen" is largely autobiographical. In 1893-94 she visited Egypt and the Holy Land, and after her return wrote "The Home of the Bible." She went abroad again in 1897-98, as a delegate from the American Historical Society to the International Historical Congress at The Hague, and upon her return wrote "The Haunts of Familiar Characters in History and Literature." Her son, Albert Payson Terhune, is a New York journalist, and her daughter, Mrs. Christine Herrick and Mrs. Virginia Van de Water, are both writers.

Hume, Thomas, born in Portsmouth, Virginia, October 21, 1836, son of Thomas Hume. His mother, Mary Anne Gregory, was a daughter of Dr. Richard Baynham Gregory, of Gloucester county, Virginia. On the paternal side he is descended from the Rev. Thomas Hume, a Presbyterian minister of Edinburgh, who came to Virginia and joined his uncle, the Rev. Robert Dickson, of Princess Anne county. Dr. Hume received his preparation at the Virginia Collegiate Institute in Portsmouth, Virginia, from which he came to Richmond College, where he was graduated in 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving afterward the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he remained three years, being graduated therefrom in 1859 in several schools. Upon leaving the university he taught for several years and soon entered the ministry of the Baptist church. He subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Richmond College, and of Doctor of Laws from Wake Forest College, North Carolina. He became a member of the Third Regiment, Virginia Infantry, of which he was made chaplain, but was transferred to Petersburg during the siege of that place. After the war he became principal of the Petersburg Classical Institute, where he took a deep interest in the teaching of English, philology and literature. He traveled abroad, and on his return home became principal of the Roanoke Female College at Danville, Virginia, and during a part of the same period was also the pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city. From 1876 until 1885 he resided in Norfolk, and was professor of English and Latin in the Norfolk College and for four years pastor of the First Baptist Church. He published articles on various topics in the press of the country, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the professorship of English in the University of Virginia. In July, 1885, Dr. Hume was elected professor of English language and literature in the University of North Carolina, where he organized the department of English philology and literature, and did much to promote the knowledge of the modern methods of teaching English. He then became professor of English literature in that university. For four years he was lecturer on English philology and literature in the national summer school for teachers at Glens Falls, New York, and for several years gave courses of lectures before literary societies, colleges, etc., on educational and literary topics. He was a member of the Washington Society of the University of Virginia, and is a member of the Modern Language Association of America. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association at the University of Virginia, the first College Young Men's Christian Association to be established, and drafted its constitution. Dr. Hume was a friend of the distinguished English scholar, Thomas R. Price, and takes great delight in his higher English work. He has written "Helps to the Study of Hamlet," and published papers on "The Moral Teachings of Shakespeare," "John Milton's Religious Opinions," "The Literature of the Bible," and has made various other notable contributions to literature. October 31, 1878, Dr. Hume married Anne Louise Whitescarver, and to them were born four children. He died July 15, 1912.

Chamberlayne, John Hampden, born in Richmond, was descended from early Eng-

lish settlers. His early education was received in the private schools of his native place, and he entered the University of Virginia in 1855, and graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1858. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted, and rose to be a captain of artillery. He was a brilliant scholar, and at the close of the war turned his attention to journalism. He founded the "Richmond State," which, during his time, was the leading evening Democratic paper of that city, exercising a potent influence in the politics of the state. He had the faculty of binding to him a host of friends who admired his brilliant conversation, his ready wit and his thorough scholarship. He represented the city of Richmond in the legislature, and was regarded, at the time of his death, as one of the foremost men of the state. Among those who were intimately associated with him in journalism were the late Richard F. Beirne, and W. W. Archer, Esq. His wife was the daughter of Rev. J. Churchill Gibson, many years a power in the Episcopal church in Virginia.

Draper, Henry, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, March 7, 1837, son of Dr. John William Draper. Two years after the birth of Henry his father took the chair of chemistry in New York University. He first went through the primary school connected with the university, from which he passed into the preparatory school. At the age of fifteen he entered the collegiate department, where he was distinguished for excellent scholarship. By the advice of his father he entered the medical department which his father was prominent in establishing, and passed all his examinations satisfactorily, but not being of the age necessary for graduation, his diploma was withheld, and with his brother he studied and recreated in Europe for one year, and upon his return took his medical degree in 1858. While in Europe he received an appointment upon the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital, which he held for sixteen months, but then decided to abandon practice and give himself to teaching. He was elected professor of natural science in the undergraduate department in the New York University in 1860, and in 1866 became professor of physiology in the medical department, and dean of the faculty. He resigned in 1873 and taught advanced analytical chemistry in the academical department. Upon the death of his father in 1882, he was appointed to succeed as professor of chemistry, but previous to the opening of the last fall term of 1882 he severed his connection with the institution. He was taught to love science, and was early put upon the line of original investigation in which he acquired his celebrity. He inherited not only his father's genius, but his spirit and problems of research. The elder Draper was one of the founders of the recent science of photochemistry, and by his extensive contributions to this subject, he prepared the way for those who entered to reap the fruits of his labors in the splendid field of spectrum analysis. Henry pursued the same line of research and by his extension of it will have a permanent place among the discoverers of the period. His first important scientific investigation was made at the age of twenty, and was embodied in his graduating thesis at the medical college, on the functions of the spleen, illustrated by microscopic photography—an art then in its infancy. While

in Europe he visited the observatory of Lord Rosse and studied the construction and working of his celebrated colossal reflecting telescope. On his return home he constructed a telescope of this kind of fifteen and a half inches aperture and with it took a photograph of the moon fifty inches in diameter—the largest ever made. His success spurred him on, so that he became an adept in grinding, polishing and testing reflecting mirrors. An equatorial telescope was afterwards constructed by him with an aperture of twenty-eight inches, for his observatory at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The instrument was wholly the work of his own hands, and was designed mainly to photograph the spectra of the stars. After a long series of experiments, it was finished in 1872 and was pronounced by President Barnard as "probably the most difficult and costly experiment in celestial chemistry ever made." He was the first to obtain a photograph of the fixed lines in the spectra of stars, and he continued the work until he had obtained impressions of the spectra of more than one hundred stars. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the photographic department of the commission created by congress, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, and received from congress in recognition of his services, a gold medal bearing the inscription, "He adds lustre to ancestral glory." In 1876 he made a negative of the solar spectrum, and in the following year announced, "the discovery of oxygen in the sun by photography, and a new theory of the solar spectrum,"—the most brilliant discovery ever made by an American. He was a member of the principal scientific societies in America and Europe, and in 1882 was awarded the degree of LL. D. by both the University of New York and Wisconsin. Henry Draper died in New York City, November 20, 1882, leaving no children.

Bernard, George S., born at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, August 27, 1837, son of David Meade Bernard and Elizabeth Mildred Ashby, his wife. His father was for many years clerk of the corporation court of Petersburg. His colonial ancestry embraces the Bernards and Ashbys and Stiths, who were identified with Virginia from the latter part of the seventeenth century. Among them was Col. John Stith, ancestor of Rev. William Stith, the Virginia historian and president of the College of William and Mary, and Capt. John Ashby. Mr. Bernard's mother died when he was an infant, and he grew up under the care of his paternal grandmother. He attended the best schools of Petersburg until he was eighteen years old. In 1855, he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for two sessions, graduating in three of its schools. He then taught for nine months in the family of United States Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Essex county, and while there, under Mr. Hunter's advice, and with access to his fine library, he made diligent study of history. He studied law in the office of the late Judge William T. Joynes, was admitted to the bar in the city of Petersburg in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, in April, 1861, he entered the military service of the Confederate States; and, with the exception of about five months, when incapacitated by ill health, served faithfully until the surrender at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865. In the battle of Crampton Gap, Maryland, September 14, 1862, he was wounded, captured and made

prisoner; and he was again wounded in the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865. After the war, he was for some months local editor and reporter on the Petersburg "Daily Express," which position he left in December, 1865, to devote himself to this profession. He represented a number of important interests, and for many years was local counsel in the counties from Dinwiddie to Nansemond for the Norfolk & Western Railroad. From 1870 to 1879, a year or two excepted, he served as a member of the school board of Petersburg. In 1877-79 he was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. He was a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1885 published a volume entitled "Civil Service Reform vs. The Spoils System," which attracted favorable attention throughout the country; and also edited "War Talks of Confederate Veterans," a volume of war reminiscences, two of the chapters of which are from his own pen. He was for several years commonwealth's attorney for the city of Petersburg, and since 1898 has served as a referee in bankruptcy. Several of his opinions in bankruptcy cases were adopted by the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, and appear in the "Federal Reporter" and "American Bankruptcy Reports." He served as president of the Petersburg Bar Association. In June, 1870, he married Fanny, daughter of the late Samuel J. Rutherford, of Richmond, and a niece of former Gov. John Rutherford.

Converse, Amasa, born in Virginia, in 1795; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822. After completing a theological course, he was for some years a pastor in the south, whence he removed to Philadelphia, and founded the "Christian Observer," a Presbyterian weekly organ of old school doctrine and southern political sympathies. When the civil war began he removed his paper to Richmond, Virginia, and after the war to Louisville, Kentucky, where it continued to be the organ and exponent of the Southern Presbyterian church. He died at Louisville, Kentucky, December 9, 1872.

Chew, Robert Smith, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1811, son of Robert Smith Chew and Caroline French, his wife. He entered the service of the government in his youth, and had served in the state department more than forty years, when he was advanced to the chief clerkship on the appointment of William Hunter as second assistant secretary of state, in July, 1866. He died at Washington, D. C., August 3, 1873; father of Richard S. Chew, born September 4, 1843, died April 10, 1875, who was a lieutenant in the United States navy and served on the *Minnesota* when she was attacked by the *Merrimac* and in the fight in Mobile Bay; uncle of Robert Smith Chew (son of John James Chew, clerk of Spottsylvania county, Virginia), who was a colonel of infantry in the Confederate States army.

Speed, John M., born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, May 5, 1815, son of John H. and Susan M. Speed; he was a cousin of James Speed, attorney-general in Lincoln's cabinet. He was a graduate of William and Mary College; became a lawyer at Lynchburg, Virginia, attained eminence in his profession, and occupied various high positions in the state. He married Catherine Page Waller, whose brother, William Wal-

ler, married Elizabeth, daughter of President John Tyler.

Corbin, Thomas G., born in Virginia, August 13, 1820, son of Hon. Francis Corbin and Anna M. Beverley, his wife. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy, May 15, 1838; served on the coast survey, and in the Brazilian and Pacific squadrons; was commissioned lieutenant, June 10, 1852, and employed in the survey of the river Plata during 1853-55. He was attached to the United States steamer *Wabash,* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1861-63, and at the battle of Port Royal, November 7, 1861, taking part in the capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker. He was commissioned commander, July 16, 1862, and was commandant at the naval academy in 1863. In 1864-65 he commanded the United States ship *Augusta*; served as fleet-captain of the West Indies squadron in 1865-66; was commissioned captain, July 25, 1866; made his last cruise in command of the flagship *Guerriere,* of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1868; and afterward served on ordnance duty at Philadelphia. He was retired January 5, 1874, and died in 1886. He was a grandson of Col. Richard Corbin, of the colonial council (q. v. vol. I, 258).

De Vere, Maximilian Schele, a native of Sweden, born in Wexio, November 1, 1820. He came of a distinguished family, whose representatives in Sweden and Prussia hold high rank in church and state. At an early age he evinced the greatest aptitude for scholarship, particularly in the languages, in which he acquired a familiar knowledge with unusual ease, and he was known as an eminent linguist even before he attained his majority. His higher studies were pursued in the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, and the former conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1841, when he was but twenty-one years of age. He subsequently received the degree of *Juris Utriusque Doctor,* or Doctor of Civil and Canon Law. Following the completion of his university work, he became connected with the Prussian military and diplomatic service, in which he rendered valuable service to the government. He came to the United States in 1843, first residing in Boston, Massachusetts. Soon afterward he entered upon a course of study in modern Greek, at Harvard College. In the following year (1844) he accepted the position of professor of modern languages in the University of Virginia, and occupied his chair for more than a half-century (fifty-one years), acquitting himself with distinguished ability. His resignation, in 1895, was a step necessitated only by advanced age. After his retirement from the professorship he removed to Washington City, where he died in 1898. Professor De Vere (or Schele, as he was familiarly known to the students of the University,) performed an enormous amount of labor in many fields of literature and scholarship. In philology—especially his published studies of the English language, its origin and development—his work was of highly original character, and in advance of similar effort elsewhere. All his writings were characterized by clearness and literary finish, and comprise an interesting bibliography. His principal works were: "Outlines of Comparative Philology," 1853; "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature," 1856; "Studies in English," 1867; "Grammar of the Spanish Language," "Grammar

of the French Language," 1867; "Americanisms," 1871; and "The English of the New World," 1873. He was the author of a number of historical romances, of which "The Great Empress" is, perhaps, the best known. His published translations from the French and German were numerous and excellent, and among these were Spielhagen's romances, which were speedily and successfully translated by him as they appeared in German. His "Semi-Centennial Catalogue of the University of Virginia," published in 1878, has an enduring value. This volume also contained his article on "Mr. Jefferson's Pet," which was originally published in "Harper's Magazine," and is reproduced in the work mentioned. Throughout his life he was a constant contributor to reviews and encyclopedias. Professor De Vere was twice married, each time to a daughter of Judge Alexander Rives, of Albemarle county, Virginia, a distinguished jurist. His second wife, who was Miss Lucy Rives, survived him, but is now deceased.

Dowell, Greensville, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 1, 1822; received his literary education at the University of Louisville, and his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in various states, but finally settled in Galveston, Texas, and for fifteen years preceding his death served in the capacity of professor of surgery in the Texas Medical College. During the early part of the war between the states he served as surgeon in the Confederate army. For a period of twelve years, from 1863 to 1875, he was editor and publisher of the "Galveston Medical Journal," originated the Dowell system for hernia, and was the author of several books on that subject and also on yellow fever. He died in Galveston, Texas, in 1881.

Davidson, John Wynn, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, August 18, 1824; after his graduation from the United States Military Academy, in 1845, he was assigned to the First Dragoons, and in the following year accompanied Gen. Kearny to California, in charge of a howitzer battery, and during the Mexican war he served in the Army of the West, participating in the combats of San Pasqual, San Bernardo, San Gabriel, and Mesa. In 1850 he served as a scout, on May 17 was at the action of Clear Lake, on June 17 at Russian River, and from that year until the beginning of the war between the states continued on frontier and garrison duty. On March 30, 1854, he fought the battle of Cieneguilla, New Mexico, against the Apache and Utah Indians, in which he not only lost three-fourths of his command, but was severely wounded. On January 20, 1855, he was promoted to the rank of captain; on November 14, 1861, to major, and on February 3, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. In the same year he commanded a brigade in Gen. Smith's division, and received two brevets for gallant conduct, that of lieutenant-colonel for the battle of Gaines' Mills, and that of colonel for Golding's Farm, and he also participated in the battles at Lee's Mills, Mechanicsville, Savage Station, and Glendale. From August 6, 1862, until November 13, 1862, he commanded the St. Louis district of Missouri; from the latter named date until February 23, 1863, commanded

the Army of Southeast Missouri, and from the latter named date until June 6, 1863, again commanded the St. Louis district, co-operating with Gen. Steele in his Little Rock expedition and directing the movements of troops against Pilot Knob and Fredericktown, and in the pursuit of the enemy during Marmaduke's raid into Missouri. From June until September, 1863, he led a cavalry division, commanded in the actions at Brownsville, Bayou Metre, and Ashley's Mills, Arkansas, and took part in the capture of Little Rock. On June 26, 1864, he was made chief of cavalry of the military division west of the Mississippi, and on November 24, 1864, led a cavalry expedition from Baton Rouge to Pascagoula. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for the capture of Little Rock, and major-general for his services during the war. On December 1, 1866, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Cavalry, was acting inspector-general of the department of the Missouri from November, 1866, until December, 1867, and professor of military science in Kansas Agricultural College from 1868 to 1871. He commanded various posts in Idaho and Texas, also the district of Upper Brazos, Texas, in 1877-78, and was made colonel of the Second Cavalry, March 20, 1879. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota, June 26, 1881.

Monteiro, Aristides, came of a Castilian family in the paternal line and of English ancestry on the maternal side. His father, Francis Xavier Monteiro de Barros, was a man of great learning and literary attainments, who after taking an active part in an effort to establish a republic in Portugal, was forced to flee from that country. He settled in Virginia about 1823, and devoted the remainder of his life to science and literature. At his death in December, 1848, he left eight sons and a daughter. Dr. Aristides Monteiro, the seventh son, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, January 12, 1829, and soon after his father's death entered the medical department of the University of Virginia. The following year he became a student in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1851. He began the practice of medicine in his native county, and in 1857 he removed to Albemarle county. He was at first surgeon of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry Regiment in West Virginia, and was then attached to Hillary P. Jones' battalion of artillery, with which he served through the Seven Days' battles of the Chickahominy, and then proceeded into Maryland. He was afterward with Nelson's battalion of artillery until the battle of Sharpsburg, and next was ordered to serve with Maj. Richardson's battalion, which was disbanded at Staunton, Virginia. With Col. Alexander's battalion he served through the Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Knoxville campaign until the spring of 1864 and next was stationed at the general receiving hospital of the Army of Northern Virginia. After two months he was transferred to Gen. Wise's brigade, and remained as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment until Col. Mosby sought his services, and with that intrepid leader he remained until the command was disbanded, April 21, 1865. He resumed the practice of medicine in Albemarle county, Virginia, and in 1866 went to Chesterfield, that state, and in 1870 to Manchester. In 1882 he removed to North Carolina, where his practice covered a wide area, and while

living in Columbia, Tyrrell county, he was elected to the medical staff of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, remaining in charge of the male department of that institution until May, 1887. While in Manchester, Virginia, he engaged in the banking and drug business, was a member of the city council, and for nearly ten years he was president of the board of health. He was married, October 4, 1853, to a daughter of John S. Cocke, of Albemarle county, Virginia

Minor, Charles Landon Carter, born December 3, 1835, at Edgewood, Hanover county, Virginia, son of Lucius H. Minor, Esq., and Catherine Frances Berkeley, his wife. His paternal grandfather was Gen. John Minor, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who married Lucy Landon Carter, of Cleve, and his mother's father was Dr. Carter Berkeley, of Hanover county, who married Miss Frances Page, daughter of Gov. John Page of Rosewell. He was taught at home by his father and later attended a private school in Lynchburg, Virginia, where one of the teachers was Professor Peters, afterwards of the University of Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1858 with the degree of Master of Arts. Just before taking his degree he had made an engagement to teach with Professor Lewis Minor Coleman at Hanover Academy, which was prevented by Professor Coleman's appointment to the chair of Latin in the University of Virginia. He then became assistant respectively of Mr. William Dinwiddie in Albemarle county, the Rev. Dr. Philips at the Diocesan School, the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton, Virginia, and with Col. Leroy Broun in Albemarle county, Virginia. When the civil war began, he entered the Confederate army as a private in Munford's Second Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and saw active service at Manassas, in the valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and in the battles around Richmond. In 1862, by competitive examination, he was appointed lieutenant and then captain of ordnance, and was assigned to Gen. Sam Jones, then commanding the department of Southwest Virginia. He followed Gen. Jones to Charleston, South Carolina, when he took command of that department in June, 1864, and some months later was assigned to duty as executive officer at the Richmond Arsenal under Gen. Gorgas, where he remained until the close of the war. After the war he opened a private school at his old home in Hanover county, but soon accepted the presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College. He subsequently opened a school in Lynchburg, from which he was elected to a chair in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, whence he returned to Virginia to accept the presidency of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College just opened at Blacksburg. Here he remained for eight years, doing much to establish that institution upon the firm basis which it has since occupied. In 1880 he purchased the Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia, where he did a fine work for years, but an epidemic of scarlet fever and the loss of his wife caused him to leave Virginia to accept the charge of St. Paul's School, in Baltimore, in 1888. He afterwards became associate principal with his old friend and kinsman, L. M. Blackford, at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia. In Baltimore, during the latter years of his life, he devoted much

time to political and historical subjects, writing for the press, mainly of the times of the civil war. He published in pamphlet form "The Real Lincoln," a second and enlarged edition of which, in book form, he was about to publish at the time of his death. In 1874 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College. In 1860, he married Miss Frances Ansley Cazenove, daughter of Lewis Cazenove, Esq., of Alexandria, Virginia, of which marriage, which was singularly happy, two children survived him. Fannie, wife of the Rev. James F. Plummer, of Washington, D. C., and Anne Cazenove, wife of the Rev. Andrew G. Grinnan, of Weston, West Virginia. Dr. Minor died July 13, 1903, at the home of his brother-in-law, R. M. Fontaine, Esq., in Albemarle county, Virginia.

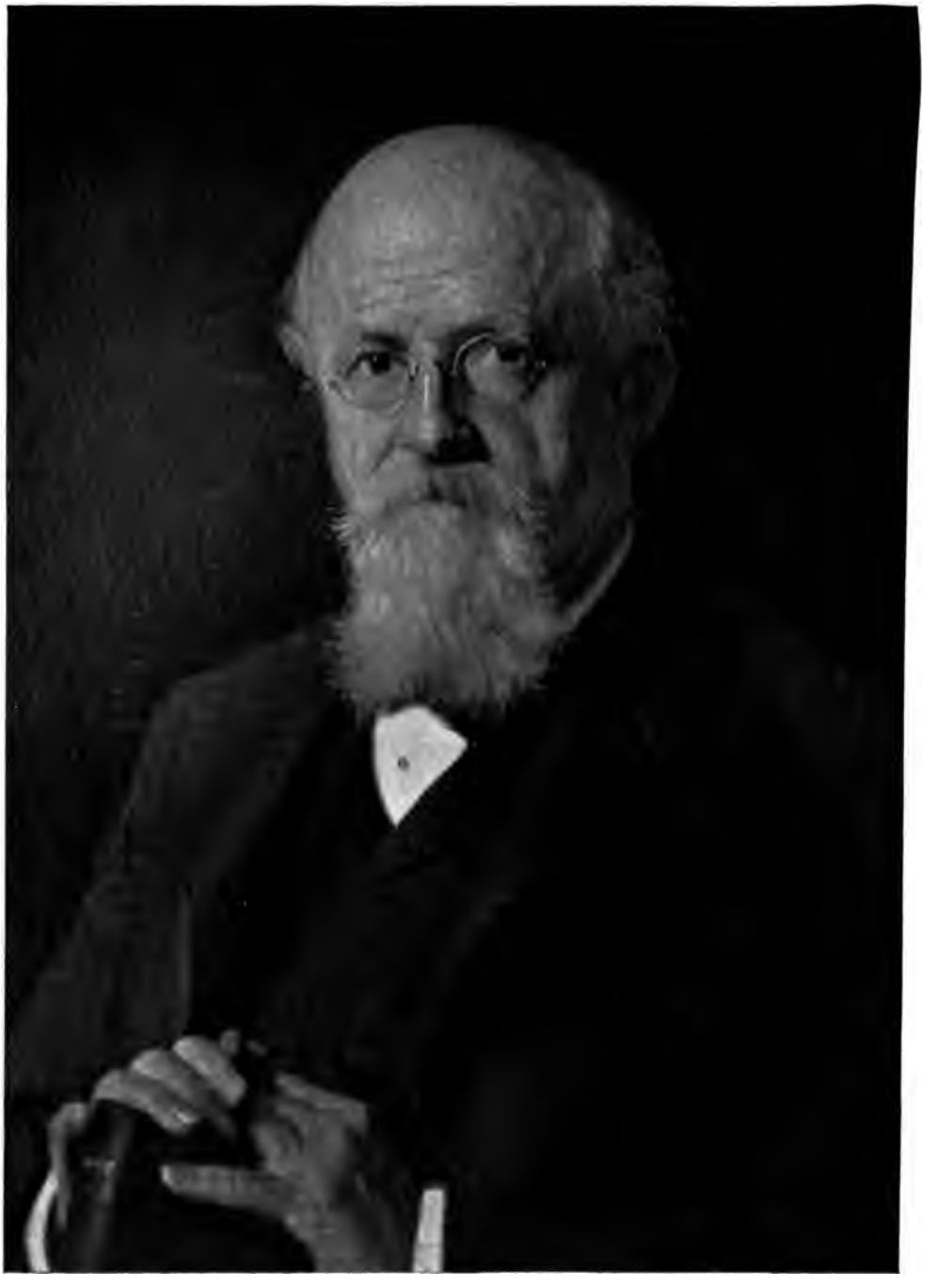
Nash, Herbert Milton, born in Norfolk, Virginia, May 29, 1831, son of Thomas Nash and Lydia Adela Herbert, his wife. The former, born May 12, 1805, died August 9, 1855, and the latter, born in 1805, passed away in September, 1849. The Nash family was founded in Virginia by Thomas Nash and his wife Anne, who with their servants settled in Norfolk county, Virginia, in 1665. They were adherents of the church of England, and Thomas Nash received land grants in the Virginia colony. The fourth Thomas Nash, great-grandfather of Dr. Nash, was a vestryman of St. Bride's parish in Norfolk county from 1761 until his death in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The fifth Thomas Nash, son of the foregoing, was born in 1758, and when little more than a youth was wounded in the battle of Great Bridge. He subsequently served his country during the revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812. His eldest son served in the artillery at Craney Island and took part in the repulse of Admiral Cockburn's fleet. Thomas Nash, the sixth, sacrificed himself by exposure during the epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk, Virginia, in August, 1855. The Herbert family, from whom Dr. Nash is descended in the maternal line, settled in Norfolk county, Virginia, in 1650, and for one hundred and fifty years its men were prominent in public and business affairs. The grandfather, Maximilian Herbert, was sent to England in his youth to study mathematics and the principles of scientific ship construction, and became connected with ship building, an industry for which Norfolk was noted from 1780 until 1825, and even later. Dr. Herbert Milton Nash attended the classical school of the late James D. Johnson, and the Norfolk Military Academy, pursuing the study of mathematics, under Col. John B. Strange, who was killed at Crampton's Gap during the civil war. In 1851 Dr. Nash entered the University of Virginia, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1852. He received clinical instruction in New York City in both medicine and surgery during the twelve months following, and began practice in Norfolk in 1853. He was the last survivor of the physicians who encountered the yellow fever epidemic of 1855. In April, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the state forces of Virginia, and attached to the post at Craney Island until May, 1862. After the evacuation of Norfolk, in May, 1862, he served with Lee's army through all the campaigns. He was disabled and captured in a cavalry charge of the enemy upon the Confederate reserve artillery on the evening of April 8, 1865—the evening be-

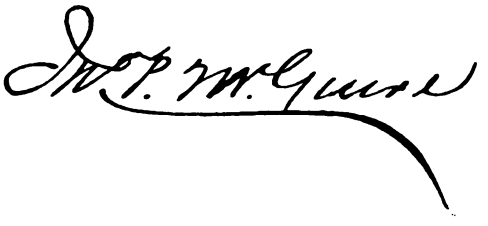
fore the surrender of the entire army—and was paroled a few days afterward. Returning to Norfolk in 1865, Dr. Nash again entered civil professional life, and soon regained a good practice. He gave special attention to plastic surgery and gynecology, and was the pioneer of such work in his city. He was a member of the Norfolk Medical Society since its organization, and several times served as president. He became a member of the Virginia State Medical Society, was formerly its president, and was an honorary fellow. He was a member of many other societies and had an extended reputation. Dr. Nash was married, in February, 1867, to Mary A., daughter of Nicholas Wilson Parker, of Norfolk, Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth Boush, a representative of one of the oldest families of southeastern Virginia.

Saunders, Fleming, born in Campbell county, Virginia, July 18, 1829, a son of Judge (general court) Fleming Saunders and Alice Watts, his wife, and a descendant of John Saunders, a native of England, who died in York county, Virginia, in 1700. Fleming Saunders was prepared for college at the New London Academy, matriculated at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He pursued the study of law at the same institution for one year, then, as his father's health had become impaired, he abandoned his legal studies in order to take charge of the extensive plantation. He was an old-line Whig, and opposed to secession, but cast his fortunes in with those of his state when the latter seceded, and at once enlisted in the Confederate army. His career as soldier was characterized by the thoroughness evident in all that he undertook, and after the surrender at Appomattox he received the personal commendations of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. At the close of the war he resumed his agricultural duties. Mr. Saunders married, July 30, 1874, Mary Gwathmey.

Coke, Richard, born in Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829, son of John Coke and Elizabeth Hankins, his wife; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, and after admission to the bar removed to Waco, Texas, and practiced his profession. He served as a private and afterward as captain in the Confederate army. In June, 1865, he was appointed district judge, and in 1866 elected judge of the supreme court of Texas. A year later, General Sheridan removed him, on the ground that he was an impediment to reconstruction. In 1873 he was elected governor of Texas, and in 1876 was reëlected. Elected as a Democrat to the United States senate, he resigned the governorship to take his seat in the senate, March 4, 1877. In 1833 he was elected for another term, to expire March 3, 1889.

Taylor, William Henry, M. D., born at Richmond, Virginia, May 17, 1835, a son of William Taylor and his wife, Emeline Pearson. William Taylor, who was in the commercial business, was for a time recorder of Richmond, later a member of the city council, a member of the state legislature, and treasurer of Henrico county. Dr. William Henry Taylor commenced his education in various schools of his native city, and in 1854 matriculated at the Medical College of Virginia, from which he was gradu-





ated in 1856 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession at Richmond, where he was successfully engaged until the outbreak of the civil war, when he volunteered his services. He became assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, Virginia Infantry, and after a time was appointed surgeon of the Nineteenth Regiment, Virginia Infantry, with which he was associated until the close of the war. From his earliest years he had displayed decided preference for scientific study and research, and now decided to abandon medical practice in favor of chemistry, an idea which he has followed since that time. He was chosen state chemist for Virginia when that office was established, remaining its incumbent until it was abolished in 1906. For a time he was also the official chemist for the State Department of Agriculture for Virginia. He was a member of the Richmond Board of Health for about twenty years, and since 1872 has been coroner of the city. He has filled the chairs of chemistry, toxicology and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Virginia, and has served as chairman of the faculty. Upon the opening of the Richmond high school Dr. Taylor was chosen as teacher of physics and chemistry, holding this position for twenty-eight years, until June, 1901. As the author of books on scientific subjects, Dr. Taylor has gained a reputation, among his publications being: "The Book of Travels of a Doctor of Physic," 1871, not long after his return from Europe; "Outlines of Physics," 1895; "Outlines of Every-Day Chemistry," 1899; "Fundamental Facts and Principles of Chemistry," 1901; "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence," 1904; and a number of scientific monographs. For a time he was editor of one of the departments of "The Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery." He gives his political support to the Democratic party, and is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia. Dr. Taylor has never married.

Fox, William Fayette, born in King William county, Virginia, May 1, 1836, son of Richard Woolfolk Fox and Mary Elliot Trant, his wife. He pursued his education in the old field schools of Virginia, in Rumford Academy, King William county, in Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. After the completion of his own education, Professor Fox devoted his talents and energies to the instruction of others. He was a teacher in Columbia, Virginia, in 1859-60, and then taught successively in a private school near Marion, Alabama, and in private schools of King William county, Virginia, Essex county, Virginia, and in Richmond, Virginia. In 1871 he accepted a position as principal in the public schools of Richmond, serving until February, 1889, when he was made superintendent. He was the author of a work entitled "Civil Government of Virginia," and was for a number of years editor and proprietor of the "Educational Journal of Virginia." Professor Fox was married, December 22, 1870, to Elenia Pemberton Carter.

McGuire, John Peyton. Mr. McGuire, who has so long been known as head of the McGuire's School for Boys, located in the city of Richmond, Virginia, was born at "The Parsonage," in Essex county, Virginia, September 30, 1836, son of the Rev. John P. McGuire, who was one of the most faith-

ful and successful ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church in Virginia. His grandfather, Colonel William McGuire, of Winchester, Virginia, was a lieutenant of artillery in the revolution, having enlisted at the age of thirteen, and being in most of the battles from Boston to Eutaw Springs, at which last battle he was disabled permanently. After the revolution, he studied law, and became the first chief justice of the territory of Mississippi. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The wife of this William McGuire was Mary Little, daughter of William Little, of Frederick county, Virginia. The mother of John P. McGuire was Maria Mercer Garnett, daughter of Hon. James M. Garnett, of Essex county, who, with his son and grandson, were members of congress from Virginia, and granddaughter of Judge James Mercer, an officer in the French and Indian wars, who was subsequently a member of the Virginia convention of 1775 and 1776. He was a member of the committee of safety of Virginia, and an admiralty judge under the Virginia constitution. John P. McGuire was educated at his father's school at "The Parsonage," taught by various teachers, and at the Episcopal high school, near Alexandria, Virginia, of which his father was principal from 1852 until the breaking out of the war between the sections. In this school he took the gold medal for general excellence in conduct and school work. From the high school he entered the University of Virginia, and for two years studied under Dr. Gessner Harrison, Dr. Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Professor Francis H. Smith and Dr. Schele De Vere. Upon leaving the university in 1856 he entered the Episcopal high school as one of the assistants, remaining there until the school was closed by the war. During a portion of the war period he served as first lieutenant and instructor in the Confederate States navy, on the school ship *Patrick Henry*, commanded by Captain William H. Parker. In September, 1865, he opened a limited school of twenty-four boys in Richmond, especially preparatory to the University of Virginia. From this small beginning, gaining favor by its university and college record, the present large school has grown. Mr. McGuire published addresses upon various subjects of interest, notable among which are "The Siege of Yorktown" and "The Virginian of 1781 and 1861," "The Cause and Consequences of the War uniting to justify the position of the South in all the Sectional Strife," and besides these some writings for school use, in algebra, Latin and English. By addresses and critical essays, he contributed largely to the success of the efforts to banish false histories from the schools of Virginia and the rest of the south. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which organization he was first vice-president; and of the executive committee of the Historical Society of Virginia. He was married twice. His first wife was Clara Mason, daughter of Commander Murray Mason, an officer in the United States and Confederate States navies. His second wife was Susan Rose Morris, daughter of Dr. John Morris, of Goochland county, Virginia. Of his first marriage were three children, John P. McGuire, Jr., associate principal of McGuire's School; Clara Forsythe, wife of the Rev. Claudius F. Smith, of Washington, D. C., and Murray Mason McGuire, a lawyer of Richmond.

Dudley, Thomas Underwood, born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1837, son of Thomas Underwood Dudley and Maria Friend, his wife, both of English lineage. His early education was received in private schools, and he attended Hanover Academy prior to entering the University of Virginia in October, 1855, and where he continued until his graduation with the degree of Master of Arts, in the class of 1858. Following his collegiate course, he taught one year in the Dinwiddie School, Albemarle county, Virginia, and one year in Powell's Female School, at Richmond, Virginia; and the following session was appointed to the position of assistant professor of Latin in the University of Virginia. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Army of Northern Virginia, but was soon afterward promoted to the rank of captain and later to major. He remained in service until the close of the war, and then became a law student in Middleburg, Virginia, with John Randolph Tucker as his preceptor. For six months he continued his reading, but abandoned the law for the ministry, and in January, 1866, entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria. Ordained to the ministry, he served for one year as rector of the Episcopal church at Harrisonburg, Virginia, which was erected by his efforts, and in January, 1869, was appointed rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, Maryland, where he officiated from January, 1869, until January, 1875. He was then made assistant bishop of Kentucky, and upon the death of Bishop Smith, ten years later, succeeded as bishop of that diocese. He was widely known through his published volumes of lectures and sermons, and was regarded as one of the ablest preachers in the American church. One of the great works that he accomplished was in promoting the welfare of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He died in 1904. He was twice married. He married (first) Fannie Berkeley Cochran, of Loudoun county, Virginia; and (second) Virginia Fisher Rowland, of Norfolk, Virginia.

Portner, Robert, born at Rahden, province of Westphalia, Prussia, March 20, 1837, son of Henry Portner, a German lawyer, judge and officer in the German army, and Henrietta Gelker, his wife. Having obtained a practical education at the village schools of Prussia, and the military school of Annaburg, Saxony, he emigrated to the United States, at the age of sixteen, and for the first eight years was variously employed, then took up his residence in Alexandria, Virginia, where he was a grocer in partnership with a friend. They established a small brewing plant, which proved a profitable enterprise. After the civil war the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Portner retaining the brewing business, formed the Robert Portner Brewing Company, of which he became president, and he also became interested in artificial refrigeration, inventing the first successful machine, with direct ammonia expansion, ever used for that purpose. In addition to the above undertakings, Mr. Portner served as president of three building and loan associations in Alexandria, which he organized; the Alexandria Ship Yards, which he originated; the German-American Banking Company, later known as the German American Bank, which he organized; Capital Construction Company, and German Building Association; vice-

president of the National Capital Brewing Company, of Washington; and director in the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington; Riggs Fire Insurance Company, of Washington; National Bank of Washington; Virginia Midland Railway Company; Washington & Ohio Railway Company; National Bank of Manassas, Virginia; Portner Brown Stone Company; Loula Cotton Mills, and a number of other enterprises too numerous to mention. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Alexandria. He took up his residence in Washington, D. C., in 1881, but still retained his citizenship in Alexandria, and his summer residence, known as "Annaburg," was at Manassas, Virginia. He was a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Portner married, April 4, 1872, Anna von Valer, daughter of Johann von Valer, a native of Switzerland. Mr. Portner died at "Annaburg," May 28, 1906.

Blackford, Launcelot Minor, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 23, 1837, son of William M. Blackford and Mary Berkeley Minor, his wife. Mr. Blackford's father was an editor and bank cashier in Lynchburg, and at one time he held an appointment as chargé d'affaires at Bogota. An American ancestor of Mr. Blackford was John Carter, of Corotoman, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Virginia. John's third wife, Sarah Ludlow, was the mother of Robert, familiarly known as "King Carter," who was the direct progenitor of Mr. Blackford. Launcelot M. Blackford attended the best day schools of Lynchburg. In 1860 he took the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Virginia. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Rockbridge artillery, composed largely of university and college graduates and students of theological seminaries, one of the most highly efficient body of soldiers that ever went from Virginia. Mr. Blackford afterward became clerk to the military court of Longstreet's corps, and later was adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry. After the war he became associate principal of the Norwood School, Nelson county, which was for many years one of the leading boys' schools of Virginia, serving there from 1865 to 1870. In the latter year he became principal of the Episcopal high school, and the credit for its high reputation is largely due to the labors of Mr. Blackford. In 1904 Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He is an Episcopalian; for forty years has sat in the annual councils of the diocese of Virginia; has been three times elected to represent his diocese in the general convention, and since 1890 has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese. On August 5, 1884, he married Eliza Chew, daughter of Rev. John Ambler. Mr. Blackford's address is Alexandria, Virginia.

Hundley, George Jefferson, born near Mobile, Alabama, March 22, 1838, son of Josiah Hundley and Cornelia Jefferson, his wife. On his father's side he is of mixed English and Huguenot blood; on his mother's side he is great-great-grandson of Peter Jefferson, uncle of Thomas Jefferson. His mother and father died when he was an infant. He had two years tuition at Fleetwood Academy and a year at Hampden-Sidney College, supplementing his education by reading standard authors. He en-

tered the private law school of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, in Lexington, Virginia, 1860; his license was signed by three judges, and he was about to enter upon practice when Virginia seceded from the Union and he enlisted among the earliest volunteers, serving to Appomattox Court House. After the war Mr. Hundley taught school, and in 1866 located at Buckingham Court House, to practice law. In 1898 he was appointed circuit judge of the fifth judicial circuit. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate, serving for four years; and in 1895 to the house of delegates, where he took especial interest in a reform in the laws relating to criminal trial, and securing the passage of a bill providing that no mere technicality not affecting the merits of a case should delay or postpone a criminal trial. He has served on the board of trustees of the Farmville Normal School, and of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Staunton, Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat. On October 5, 1881, he married Lucy Waller Boyd, of Nelson county, Virginia. His address is Farmville, Virginia.

Hurt, John Linn, born in Carroll county, Tennessee, March 10, 1838, but reared in Virginia, son of William Walker Hurt and Nancy Sims, his wife; his early ancestor came from England about the middle of the eighteenth century. His elementary education was received in the Samuel Davies Institute, at Halifax Court House, Virginia. In 1854 he was appointed deputy in the clerk's office of Halifax county, and afterwards became clerk of the circuit court of Pittsylvania county, which position he filled for twelve years. In 1861 he entered the army, and in 1863 was captured, but not long afterwards was paroled, and returned to his farm in Virginia. Mr. Hurt served in the senate of Virginia in 1877, 1881-1882, and was one of the recognized leaders of the Conservative, or anti-Mahone, Democrats. He married (first) Nannie Kate Clement, (second) Sallie T. Douglas. His residence was in Pittsylvania county.

Taylor, Walter Herron, born at Norfolk, Virginia, June 13, 1838, son of Walter Herron Taylor and Cornelia Wickham, his wife. He was a student in the Norfolk Academy and the Virginia Military Institute. In 1855 he was railroad clerk in Norfolk, later became a bank officer, and in the war (1861-1865) was aide-de-camp to General Lee from 1861 to 1865, adjutant-general of the Army of Northern Virginia, and lieutenant-colonel. After the war in 1877 he became the president of the Marine Bank, of Norfolk. He was one of the pioneers of building associations in his section of the state, thus enabling wage earners to become the owners of their own homes. For a period of more than two decades he was an active member of the board of directors of the Norfolk & Western railroad, in which he was an extensive stockholder. He was a Conservative state senator, serving from 1869 to 1873, and the most important legislation of that period, so far as Norfolk was concerned, was the consolidation of the Norfolk and Petersburg, Southside, and Virginia and Tennessee railroads, making the trunk line of the Norfolk & Western, running from Norfolk to Bristol. He was also chairman of the senate committee on roads and internal navigation and led in the senate in the advocacy of Gen. Mahone's scheme for consolidation. In 1882 he ac-

cepted the office of commissioner of the sinking fund of the city. He is the author of one of the great books of the war, "Four Years with General Lee." Col. Taylor married, April 3, 1865, Elizabeth Selden Saunders, and they are the parents of eight children.

Stubbs, James New, son of Jefferson Washington Stubbs, was born in Gloucester county, October 17, 1839, was educated at William and Mary College, and studied law under John W. Brockenbrough in Lexington, Virginia; entered the Confederate army as a member of the Gloucester artillery ("Red Shirts"); was detailed for duty in the signal corps early in the war, in which service he remained, rising to the rank of major. He went with General John Bankhead Magruder to Texas in 1862, and remained with him till the close of the war. After the war he resumed his law studies, and began to practice in 1866. Elected in 1869 to the house of delegates, and since that time has remained almost continuously in the senate and house of delegates. Vice-president of the board of visitors of William and Mary College since 1888; for some time president of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Staunton. He has been state commander of the Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and is a member of Botetourt Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia, Masonic order. He married, in 1866, Eliza Medlicott, daughter of Joseph and Hester (Shackelford) Medlicott.

Duncan, William Wallace, born at Randolph-Macon College, Boydton, Virginia, December 20, 1839, son of David Duncan, who was of Irish birth, graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, saw service in the British navy, came to America, taught a classical school in Norfolk, Virginia, when Randolph-Macon College was founded, was called to the chair of ancient languages, and later took a chair in Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina. William Wallace Duncan was educated at Randolph-Macon College, and Wofford College, where he was graduated in 1858. He was prepared for the ministry by his brother, Rev. James A. Duncan, president of Randolph-Macon College, and in 1859 was received into the Virginia conference, and under which he served appointments until 1875, when he was called to the chair of mental and moral science at Wofford College. While there was made a delegate to the ecumenical conference in London, England; Emory (Georgia) College and Central (Missouri) College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1886 he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He died in 1908.

Ryan, Abram Joseph, born in Norfolk, Virginia, August 15, 1839. He was ordained in the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1861, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army throughout the war. He was given a charge in New Orleans, Louisiana, after the war, and edited the "Star," a religious weekly; was tranferred to Knoxville, Tennessee, and then to Augusta, Georgia, where he founded and edited the "Banner of the South." He was pastor of St. Mary's, Mobile, Alabama, 1868-80, and traveled and lectured to raise money for the Mobile Cathedral. In 1880 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, intending to make a lecture tour. He delivered his first lecture in Baltimore, on "Some Aspects of Modern Civilization," and gave

to the Jesuit Fathers $300 to found a medal for poetry. His lecture tour was unsuccessful, and, in feeble health, he retired from ministerial work and settled in Biloxi, Mississippi, giving himself to literary work. Among his various volumes the one most regarded is "Poems—Patriotic, Religious and Miscellaneous" (1880), containing "The Sword of Lee," "The Lost Cause," and the world-famous "Conquered Banner." He died in Louisville, Kentucky, April 22, 1886.

Davies, Samuel D., born near Petersburg, Virginia, March 21, 1839, son of Col. William Davies and grandson of Samuel Davies, president of Princeton College; was educated at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and was known as an enthusiastic student of languages. During the civil war he served as a lieutenant on the staff of Gens. Pettigrew and Archer. After the war he was a constant contributor of both poetry and prose to the "Southern Literary Messenger," of Richmond; the "Crescent Monthly," of New Orleans, and other periodicals. His published works include "Fine Arts of the South," "Satirical Romances," "Novels, and Novel Writing," "Subjective and Objective Poets," "Literary Ambition," and "Review of Tannhauser." His poem, "An Evening Visit to the Lines Around Petersburg," written in 1865, won for him highest praise. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College.

Price, Thomas Randolph, born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1839, and died at his home in New York City, May 17, 1903. He entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1858. The next three years were spent in travel and study in Berlin, Kiel, Paris, and Athens. The outbreak of the civil war prevented the completion of his studies. He ran the blockade, and reached his home in 1862. He at once volunteered for army service, and was assigned to duty as lieutenant on Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's staff, and later was transferred to the corps of engineers, and served as captain till the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he opened in Richmond, with his old schoolmate, John M. Strother, a classical school for boys, and taught there until 1868, when he was called to a chair in Randolph-Macon College, and was thus at last fairly launched upon the work of his life. In 1876 the opening of Johns Hopkins University called his old master, Gildersleeve, to Baltimore, and Mr. Price was called to fill his chair at the University of Virginia, and for the next six years served there as professor of Greek. A call to Columbia University was the reward of his success. To Price it seemed rich in beautiful possibilities—relief from much of the drudgery of his professional duties, opportunities for special study, time for original research, the artistic resources of urban life in a great city, and above all, perhaps, restoration to that work in English which he particularly loved. He spent twenty-one years in Columbia, saw it grow into a great university, and when he died was sixth in official rank in that vast faculty. The courses offered by him covered a wide range—from Anglo-Saxon literature down through Chaucer and Shakespeare, to Tennyson and Browning and Matthew Arnold. He never narrowed his field to that of the modern specialist. He was not a prolific writer, and the works of his pen are few in number and slender in volume. His

"Teaching of the Mother Tongue," "Shakespeare's Verse Construction," and monographs of "King Lear," and other plays, go far to exhaust the list. There passed from his lecture rooms an extraordinary number of men with the impulse and the instinct of the scholar. In the six years of his professorship in Virginia alone, Dabney and Fitzhugh and Kent, were his pupils; Kern, of Washington and Lee, Whiting, of Hampden-Sidney, Fry, of North Carolina, Bruce, of Tennessee, Henneman, of Sewanee, Hall, of William and Mary, Ficklin, of Tulane, Trent, of Columbia, these and many more. His lifework was his wonderful monument.

Wright, Thomas Roane Barnes, born at Tappahannock, Virginia, July 4, 1842, son of Capt. William Alfred Wright and Charlotte Barnes, his wife, grandson of Edward Wright and Mary Pitts, his wife, and of Richard Barnes and Rebecca Roane, his wife, and great-grandson of William Wright, who emigrated to the New World from Scotland, early in the seventeenth century. William A. Wright (father) was an eminent lawyer, commonwealth's attorney of Essex county, Virginia, and served as a private in the war of 1812. Thomas R. B. Wright was educated at Fleetwood Academy, Hanover Academy, and the University of Virginia, which he entered during the session of 1859-60. Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he was one of a company of university students, known as the "Southern Guard," to march to Harper's Ferry, and shortly after was a private in the Second Company, Richmond Howitzers, and was later transferred to Company F, Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment; was elected lieutenant, Company A of that regiment, and later promoted for gallantry; was dangerously wounded in charge of Fort McCrae, September 30, 1864. After the close of the war he studied in the law office of James M. Matthews, Esq., and in 1868 began the practice of law, and two years later was elected commonwealth's attorney of Essex county; was elected judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Virginia, December 14, 1891. He was twice re-elected judge. He took an active part in politics, serving as canvasser for the state at large in many heated campaigns; was presidential elector from the first congressional district on the Cleveland ticket in 1888; a member of the Democratic state committee, and chairman of the committee of the first district. He was the first president of the Tidewater Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, and served as first commander of the Wright-Latané Camp, Confederate Veterans. In early manhood Judge Wright was baptized in St. John's Episcopal Church, Tappahannock, Virginia. Judge Wright married, November 29, 1876, Margaret Davidella Preston, of Lewisburg, West Virginia. She was the first president of the Essex Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and was president of the Woman's Monument Association of Essex County (incorporated) which erected in 1907 a monument to the heroic Confederate dead of Essex county.

Maury, Richard Launcelot, born in Virginia, October 9, 1840, son of Commodore Matthew F. Maury and Anne Herndon, his wife. He enlisted as a private in the Virginia army, April 28, 1861; promoted lieutenant in Virginia State Troops, June, 1861; promoted major in the Confederate army

and assigned to the Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry; elected major at the reorganization of the regiment, May, 1862; badly wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862; promoted lieutenant-colonel, May, 1863; badly wounded through the hips at the battle of Drewry's Bluff; promoted colonel, May 16, 1864; permanently disabled, but rejoined the army on the evacuation of Richmond and surrendered at Appomattox April 9, 1865; afterwards a prominent member of the Richmond bar.

Williams, Charles Urquhart, born at Montrose, Henrico county, Virginia, December 27, 1840, son of Charles Bruce Williams, editor and farmer, and Ann Mercer Hackley, his wife; and a descendant of pioneer settlers of Virginia, among whom we find: Philip Pendleton, of Caroline county; William Williams; Edward Duncanson and James Hackley, of Culpeper county; and James Bruce and George Stubblefield, of King George county. Charles Urquhart Williams attended private schools in Richmond and Culpeper county, after which his education was finished by attendance for one year at the school conducted by David Turner. He read law at the University of Virginia, but he was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, when he at once enlisted in the Confederate army, and served as a private in the Richmond Howitzers, and later became lieutenant and drill master. When the army departed from Richmond Mr. Williams went with Brig.-Gen. D. R. Jones, as volunteer aide-de-camp, and subsequently became assistant adjutant and inspector-general. When Gen. Jones died in July, 1863, Lieut. Williams was assigned to the staff of Gen. M. D. Corse until the close of the war, first as aide-de-camp, then as assistant-adjutant and inspector-general. He was admitted to the Richmond bar in October, 1865, and practiced his profession steadily after that time. He was a Democratic member of the Virginia legislature, 1875-77; and served in both branches of the Richmond city council. He was president of the Westmoreland Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution; commander of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, and a member of the Society of Foreign Wars and of the Delta Psi fraternity. Mr. Williams married, August 27, 1867, Alice Davenport. He died in 1910.

Garnett, James Mercer, M. A., LL. D., born April 24, 1840, at "Aldie," Loudoun county, Virginia, the residence of his great-uncle, Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer; he is the son of Theodore Stanford Garnett, and Florentina Isidora Moreno, daughter of Francisco Moreno, Esq., of Pensacola, Florida, his wife. His father was a civil engineer, and the early life of James Mercer Garnett was spent in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida, Kentucky, South Carolina and North Carolina. He was educated for four years at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and for three years at the University of Virginia, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1859. He taught at Brookland School, Albemarle county, Virginia, the session of 1859-60. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate service, July 17, 1861, as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, then attached to Jackson's (later the "Stonewall") brigade, under command of Gen. T. J. Jackson. He was promoted to second lieutenant of infantry, C. S. A., then to first lieutenant of artillery, P. A. C. S.,

for ordnance duty; afterwards to captain, and was assigned to the charge of the general reserve ordnance train of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865, being then ordnance officer of Grimes's (formerly Rodes') Division, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He taught from 1865 to 1867 at Midway School, Charlottesville, Virginia, as professor of Greek in the Louisiana State University (1867), and at the Episcopal High School of Virginia (1867-69). He passed the year of 1869-70 at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, studying classical philology, and on his return was chosen principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and professor of history and the English language and literature, where he remained for ten years (1870-80). He resigned his position at St. John's College in 1880, and conducted for two years a university school at Ellicott City, Maryland (1880-82), when he was chosen professor of the English language and literature in the University of Virginia. Here he remained for fourteen years, the last three years as professor of the English language alone, when he resigned, and filled a temporary vacancy in the chair of English literature at the Woman's College of Baltimore for one year (1896-97), since which time he has been taking private pupils in the city of Baltimore, and doing literary work. He has served as vice-president of the Modern Language Association of America (1887-88), and of the Spelling Reform Association, and as president of the American Dialect Society (1890-91), and of the American Philological Association (1893-94). The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by St. John's College in 1874. While a student at the University of Virginia he assisted in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association, and was its president for one term; was a member of the Jefferson Society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the University Cricket Club, and the "Southern Guard," which organization he accompanied to Harper's Ferry on the secession of Virginia, April 17, 1861. While a professor in the University of Virginia, he was a member of the vestry of Christ Church, Charlottesville, for ten years; often represented that church in the Virginia diocesan councils, and was a delegate from the diocese of Virginia to the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at Minneapolis in 1895, and in Washington, D. C., in 1898. In 1900 he became, by invitation, a member of Alpha Chapter, Phi Betta Kappa, William and Mary College, Virginia, the parent chapter in the United States, from which all other chapters trace their origin. He is editor of "Selections in English Prose from Elizabeth to Victoria" (1891); "Hayne's Speech to which Webster Replied" (1894), "Macbeth" (1897), and "Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America" (1901). He is the author of a translation of "Beowulf" (1882), often reprinted, of "Elene and other Anglo-Saxon Poems" (1889), reprinted; a "History of the University of Virginia," prepared in 1899, and of numerous essays and reviews in various periodicals. He married, April 19, 1871, Kate Huntington Noland, daughter of the late Maj. Burr Powell Noland, of Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, and had one son, James Mercer Garnett, Jr., a lawyer of Baltimore, Maryland. He still resides in Baltimore, Maryland.

Patteson, Camm, born in Amherst county, Virginia, February 21, 1840, a son of David Patteson, a physician of note, and his wife, Elizabeth Camm. He was the recipient of an excellent preparatory education, which was continued at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and a diploma in moral philosophy. This was just at the time of the outbreak of the civil war, and Mr. Patteson became a volunteer in the Confederate service early in 1861. He was advanced to the captaincy of Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Virginia Infantry, and he was in active service until the close of the war. From that time he became identified with the legal profession. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates twice; served as senator from the eighteenth senatorial district; was a delegate to a number of Democratic national conventions; served eight years as a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. He was a frequent contributor to legal and other periodicals, and in 1900 published a novel, "The Young Bachelor." Capt. Patteson married, March 3, 1863, Mary Elizabeth Mills.

Old, William Whitehurst, born in Princess Anne county, Virginia, November 17, 1840, son of Jonathan Whitehead Old and Anne Elizabeth Whitehurst, his wife. His ancestors belonged to the early English stock that settled in Virginia; one of them was a member of the committee of safety of Princess Anne county during the revolutionary war. He was educated in the public schools of Princess Anne county, and in the private schools of Norfolk, Virginia. He attended Southgate's school, also the Norfolk Military Academy, and Col. Strange's school and the Albemarle Military Institute at Charlottesville, Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia in 1858, from which he graduated with the M. A. degree in July, 1861. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the University Volunteers, and was elected second lieutenant of his company. He served with Wise's Legion until December, 1861, when the company was disbanded by the secretary of war, and he re-enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. In August, 1861, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, and was stationed at battery No. 9, near Richmond. In May, 1863, he received an appointment on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson, and served until December of that year, when he resigned his commission as quartermaster and was made aide-de-camp. After Gen. Jackson was captured, May 12, 1864, he served on the staff of Gen. Ewell, until he was relieved from command of the Second Corps, in June, 1863. He then served on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early, through the valley and Maryland campaigns, until August 12, 1864, when he resumed his position on Gen. Johnson's staff, who had been exchanged and had been ordered to Hood's army, and with whom he served until October 31, 1864, when he was disabled by a wound from further service. After the war he studied law and settled in Norfolk, Virginia, having been for years a partner of the late Richard Walke, one of the leaders of the Norfolk bar. He was a member of the Norfolk Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, and of many social organizations. He was a member of the city council of Nor-

folk, and was a Democrat in politics. He for years represented the Episcopal church in the diocesan councils of Virginia and Southern Virginia, and also as a delegate to the general convention. On June 23, 1870, he married Miss Alice Herbert.

Petrie, George Laurens, D. D., was born at Cheraw, South Carolina, February 25, 1840, a son of George H. W. Petrie, and his wife, Mary J. Prince, the former a minister of the Presbyterian church. Alexander Petrie, the first of the family to settle in America, came from Elgin, Scotland, in the eighteenth century, and made his home in South Carolina, where his descendant, George Petrie, grandfather of the subject of this review, was a lieutenant in the continental army. George Laurens Petrie, D. D., received his classical education in Charleston, South Carolina, and Marietta, Georgia, then became a student at Davidson College, North Carolina, and later studied at Oglethorpe University, Georgia, where he graduated as Bachelor and Master of Arts. He then entered the Columbia Theological Seminary, and studied for the ministry. In 1862 he commenced his lifework, and became a chaplain in the Confederate army in 1863, being assigned to the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment. At the close of the war he conducted a classical school at Montgomery; was professor of Latin at Oakland College, Mississippi, 1866-69; and became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Greenville, Alabama, in 1870. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church on Washington street, Petersburg, Virginia, 1872-78; in the last mentioned year was called to the Presbyterian church in Charlottesville, Virginia. Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1887. Dr. Petrie married, November 29, 1864, Mary Cooper.

Conrad, Holmes, born in Winchester, Virginia, January 31, 1840, son of Robert Young Conrad and Elizabeth Whiting Powell, his wife; she was a descendant of Col. Levin Powell, who was a colonel in the continental army during the revolutionary war and became a member of the first congress of the United States. Holmes Conrad pursued his early education in the primary schools, and in the Winchester Academy, at Winchester, Virginia. He was a student in the University of Virginia from 1858 until 1860, graduated, and read law under a private preceptor. He continued his reading through the winter, but on April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a cavalry company from his native county. In 1862 he was commissioned adjutant of his regiment, and became major and assistant adjutant-general in 1864. He served on the staff of Gen. Rosser, in a cavalry division, until the close of the war in April, 1865. He resumed his studies after the cessation of hostilities, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1866, when he joined his father in the practice of law in Winchester. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, having been appointed by Gov. Kemper at the beginning of his administration. He also continued a member of the board under Govs. Fitzhugh Lee and Holliday, this being the board of which the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was rector. In 1881-82 he served as a member of the Virginia legislature; in 1893 was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States, and in 1895 became solicitor-general of the

United States, filling that position until July, 1897. In 1892 he was elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket. He belongs to the American Bar Association, and to the Virginia State Bar Association. For several years Mr. Conrad was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, and is well known as a leader in Democratic circles in Virginia. He was married, in 1869, to Georgia Bryan Forman.

Bruce, Blanche K., born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, March 1, 1841, of African descent, born a slave, and received the rudiments of education from the tutor of his master's son. When the civil war began he left his young master, whose companion he had been, and who went from Missouri to join the Confederate army. Bruce taught school for a time in Hannibal, Missouri, became a student at Oberlin (Ohio) College, and afterward pursued special studies at home, and after the war went to Mississippi, where he was a planter. He was sergeant-at-arms of the legislature, a member of the Mississippi levee board, sheriff of Bolivar county, in 1871-74, county superintendent of education in 1872-73, and was elected United States senator in 1875, as a Republican, and serving till March 3, 1881. He was a member of every Republican convention held after 1868. On May 19, 1881, he entered upon the office of register of the treasury, to which he was appointed by President Garfield. In 1886 he delivered a lecture on the condition of his race entitled "The Race Problem," and one on "Popular Tendencies." He died March 17, 1898.

Stubbs, Thomas Jefferson, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, September 14, 1841, son of Jefferson Washington Stubbs, for many years presiding justice of Gloucester county, and Ann W. C. Baytop, his wife; her grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary army. His early education was obtained in private schools and at William and Mary College, from which he graduated in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1869 he received the degree of Master of Arts in course. In 1882 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Arkansas College. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army as a member of the Gloucester Artillery, served throughout the war, and was taken prisoner at Petersburg just before the surrender, and was not released until Appomattox. In 1865 he entered the University of Virginia, and studied for one year in the academic department. He was master of the grammar school of William and Mary College in 1868-69. In the latter year he removed to Arkansas, and was for sixteen years professor of mathematics and history in Arkansas College. For two terms he was a member of the Arkansas legislature. In 1888 he returned to Virginia, having been elected professor of mathematics in William and Mary College, a position which he has held ever since. For more than ten years he conducted a summer normal school for the state. He is a Mason, and has been president of the Phi Beta Kappa society, the parent chapter of which is at William and Mary College. He has been commander of the Magruder Camp of Confederate Veterans at Williamsburg, Virginia. On December 22, 1869, Professor Stubbs married Mary Mercer, daughter of Captain J. R. Cosnahan, of the Confederate army. She is a lineal descendant of Gen.

Hugh Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton.

Dooley, James Henry, born at Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1841, son of John Dooley and Sarah, his wife. Both John and Sarah Dooley came from their home in Limerick, Ireland, to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1834, whence they came to Richmond. He was first a student in Richmond institutions, at the age of eight years coming under the teaching of Dr. Socrates Maupin, who later was for many years professor and chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. His preparation in Richmond enabled him to enter Georgetown University, District of Columbia, at the age of fifteen years, where he won highest honors during each year of his college course, in 1861 taking his A. B. with the first honors of his class. The same year he enlisted as a private in the regiment of which his father was major, the First Virginia, and at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, was wounded and made a prisoner. Until his exchange in the following August he was confined at the Rip Raps in Hampton Roads, and soon afterward passed the difficult examinations of the Confederate government for service in the ordnance department, being appointed lieutenant of ordnance and assigned to duty under Gen. J. L. Kemper. At the close of the war he began the practice of law and was very successful. From 1871 to 1877 he was a member of the Virginia house of assembly, holding place upon some of the most important committees of that body. He retired from practice in 1898 to devote his entire time to the administration of the vast business interests he had acquired. In 1881 and 1882 he was a director of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, at the same time holding like office in the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, and during the year 1886 he served as vice-president of the first named road. He has long served as president of the Richmond and St. Paul Land and Improvement Company, also as president of the Richmond and West Point Land, Navigation, and Improvement Company. He was president of the North Birmingham Street Railway Company in 1888, also of the North Birmingham Land Company, and in the following year was one of the organizers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. In 1900, 1901 and 1902 he was chairman of the executive committee of this last named company, and he has long been president of the West End Home Building Fund Company and of the Henrico Building Fund Company. From 1898 to 1904 he was first vice-president of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and is a director of the Merchants National Bank, of Richmond. Mr. Dooley married, September 11, 1869, Sallie May, of the well known May family of that name.

Orr, James Wesley, born in Lee county, Virginia, July 19, 1841, son of David Orr, who was a progressive agriculturist of Lee county, Virginia, and Rhoda Orr, his wife. The pioneer ancestor of the line of the Orr family herein recorded was Alexander Orr, who emigrated from Ireland, accompanied by a brother and sister, they locating in the state of Pennsylvania. James W. Orr was raised to manhood on his father's farm, and obtained his education at the local schools and the Jonesville Academy; he also obtained a knowledge of law by a course of

study in the usual text books of a law course. At the beginning of the war between the states, he entered the service of the Confederate army as private, and was promoted to first lieutenant; although he lost an arm at the battle of Sharpsburg, he remained at his post until the close of hostilities and peace was declared. He then returned to his home, and in the same year (1865) was elected sheriff of the county, which office he filled for three years, and later was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts, and so served for ten and a half years, after which he was made judge of the county court of Lee county, by the general assembly of Virginia, and served as such for eight years. In 1901 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention and served throughout its sessions, and he was also chosen as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Lee county, in which capacity he served for eight years. Judge Orr married, November 9, 1865, Patty Vermilliam. They were the parents of six children.

McBryde, John McLaren, born at Abbeville, South Carolina, January 1, 1841, a son of John McBryde and his wife, Susan McLaren. He attended classical schools and studied at South Carolina College, Columbia, South Carolina. The two LeContes, later eminent scientists, were among his instructors at this institution. He then entered the University of Virginia, at which he was a student when the civil war broke out. He served in the Confederate army, but an attack of typhoid fever obliged him to resign, and accept a position in the Confederate treasury department, where he soon became the head of an important division of the war tax bureau. After the war he engaged in farming and turned his attention to scientific studies, giving especial attention to agricultural chemistry and botany, and making extensive collections of plants indigenous to the Piedmont section of the state. He was appointed professor of agriculture and botany at the University of Tennessee in the fall of 1879, and there so strengthened the department of agriculture, that agriculture and botany became most important features of the institution. Upon the reorganization of South Carolina College, a chair in it was offered Professor McBryde, which he accepted, and he was unanimously elected president of the college at the first meeting of the board, 1883. The college prospered greatly during the next four years, and early in 1887 the presidency of the University of Tennessee was tendered him, but this offer was declined. The legislature of South Carolina increased the appropriation for the college in the winter of 1887-88, ordered that it should be turned into a university, and at the same time made it the State Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experimental Station. A social and political storm some time later again reduced the status of the institution to that of a small college, and the position of president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Virginia, at Blacksburg, being offered him, he accepted the offer, and his services there won wide commendation, and resulted in offers from a number of institutions, the highest honor thus coming to him being his unsolicited election to the presidency of the University of Virginia, which he declined. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Tennessee in 1887, and that of Doctor of Laws

by the Southern Presbyterian University in 1883. President Cleveland tendered him the office of assistant secretary of agriculture for the United States, in 1893, but he declined; he is ex-officio member of the Virginia Board of Agriculture, and his agricultural reports and papers on agricultural subjects are of great value in scientific circles. He retired from his active duties at the college (now called the Virginia Polytechnic Institute) at the end of the session of 1906-07. Dr. McBryde married, November 18, 1863, Cora, daughter of Dr. James Bolton, of Richmond, Virginia.

Wilson, William Lyne, born in Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1843, son of Benjamin and Mary (Lyne) Wilson; educated at Charlestown Academy, and was graduated from Columbian College, D. C., in 1860, and subsequently studied in the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate army as a private in the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. After the war he was professor of Latin in Columbian College, from 1865 to 1871, but resigned his position on the overthrow of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia, and for eleven years practiced law at Charlestown. He was a delegate in 1880 to the national Democratic convention in Cincinnati, and the same year was an elector-at-large for the state on the Hancock ticket; chosen president of the West Virginia University, and entered upon the office, September 4, 1882, but resigned it the following year, having been chosen a Democratic member of the forty-eighth congress; he served in that and each successive congress until the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated; he was chairman of the committee on ways and means of the fifty-third congress, and carried through the house of representatives the measure repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and also the tariff bill which bears his name; Columbian University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1883, and he received the same honor from Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, the University of Mississippi, Tulane University, Central College of Missouri, and the West Virginia University; in 1890 he was offered the presidency of the University of Missouri, but did not accept it; he served six years as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution; was permanent president of the Democratic national convention at Chicago, 1892; his name was frequently mentioned as United States senator from his state, and he was frequently urged to accept the speakership of the house of representatives; in 1895 was made postmaster-general in President Cleveland's cabinet, and on the expiration of his term was elected president of Washington and Lee University; died at Lexington, Virginia, October 17, 1900.

Miller, Polk, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, August 2, 1844, a son of Giles A. Miller and his wife, Jane Anthony Webster, the former for some terms a member of the state legislature. He was educated in private schools, and in 1863 enlisted as a private in the Richmond Howitzers, and served till the end of the war. After the war he kept a drug store, and finally became the manager and chief proprietor of two large concerns of that nature. Possessing a fine voice, and fondness for the banjo, he gave a number of private amateur entertainments illustrating plantation life. These were so enthusiastically received,

that in the course of time they were elaborated into "Old Times Down South," a collection of songs and stories depicting negroes and their masters before the war. Mr. Miller has delivered these semi-lectures more than twenty-five hundred times, appearing in almost all the states of the Union. Mr. Miller married, November 29, 1871, Maude Lee Withers.

Dunlop, James Nathaniel, born in Richmond, Virginia, August 24, 1844, son of James and Ann Dent (McCrae) Dunlop, his ancestry being Scotch-Irish; attended schools of David Turner and Dr. Gessner Harrison, as also the military school of the University of Virginia, and became a member of Powhatan Troop, was with the Confederate army at the surrender at Appomattox; studied law at the University of Virginia, and began to practice in 1867; elected to legislature from Richmond in 1883, was re-elected in 1885, leading the Democratic ticket by a handsome majority. He was a fine orator and in 1885 electrified the convention that nominated Fitzhugh Lee. On March 21, 1876, he married Elizabeth Lewis Carrington; children: Maria Louise, became the wife of Hampton D. Ewing, of New York; Ann Dent, Elizabeth Lewis, James Nathaniel, and William Carrington. He died June 28, 1888.

Ezekiel, Moses Jacob, was born at Richmond, Virginia, October 28, 1844, and is of Hebrew parentage. At an early age he manifested his talent by painting panoromas. He entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, in 1861, and was graduated from that institution in 1866, after serving in the Confederate army, 1864-65. For a time he then assisted his father in the latter's dry goods store, but a portion of each day was devoted to the study of art, and at this time some notable paintings left his brush, among them "The Prisoner's Wife." He soon gave his attention more especially to sculpture, and produced "Cain, or the Offering Rejected," an ideal bust that showed great dramatic talent. He studied anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia, removed to Cincinnati in 1868, and in 1869 went to Berlin, Germany. In 1872 he modeled the colossal bust of Washington, now in Cincinnati, which gained him admission to the Society of Artists of Berlin. In 1873 he won the Michael Beer prize, which had never before been awarded to a foreigner. In 1874, the Jewish secret order of Sons of the Covenant, commissioned him to execute a group entitled "Religious Liberty," for the Centennial Exhibition. This was unveiled in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, November 30, 1876, and now stands in front of Horticultural Hall. He was afterward commissioned to execute statues for the outside niches of the Corcoran Art Gallery, at Washington, D. C. Since 1886 his subjects have been mainly ideal. Among his works are busts of Liszt and Cardinal Hohenlohe; a statuette of "Industry," 1868; reliefs of Schiller and Goethe, 1870; bas-relief portraits of Farragut, 1872, and Robert E. Lee, 1873; "Pan and Amor," a bas-relief, 1875, "Fountain of Neptune," Netturno, Italy, 1884; a bronze medallion of William W. Corcoran for his gallery in Washington, 1886; and a group entitled "Art and Nature," in Frankfort, Germany, 1887. He received the Cavalier's cross of merit for art and science, with a diploma from the grand duke of Saxe-Meiningen, in 1887.

Tuttle, Albert Henry, born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, November 19, 1844, son of Henry Blakeslee Tuttle and Emeline Reed, his wife. His father was a successful merchant of Cuyahoga Falls, from whence he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852. He was a pupil in the Cleveland High school, the Cleveland Institute, and the State College of Pennsylvania, from which last he graduated B. S. and M. S., and later pursued post-graduate studies at Harvard University from 1870 to 1872 and at Johns Hopkins University in 1882-83. He was a teacher of natural science in the State Normal School at Plattsville, Wisconsin, from 1868 to 1870; for the following two years was an instructor in microscopy in Harvard College; then became professor of zoology and geology in the State College of Pennsylvania; was called to the chair of zoology and comparative anatomy in the Ohio State University, served from 1873 to 1888, when he was elected professor of biology in the University of Virginia. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and is the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Bacteria," (1895), and "Elements of Histology" (1898). He enlisted as a private in the Eighth Battery of the Ohio National Guard, U. S. A., for three months' service during the war between the states. Prof. Tuttle married in Paris, France, August 7, 1873, Kate Austin Seeley; three children.

Humphreys, Milton Wylie, born in Greenbriar county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 15, 1844, son of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and Mary McQuain Hefner, his wife, who was of German descent. Dr. Humphreys was also a justice of the peace, and a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Samuel Humphreys was the first member of this family to come to America, from his native land, Ireland, and he first settled in Pennsylvania prior to the revolution, and thence removed to Greenbriar county. The maternal American ancestor was Jacob Hefner, who came prior to the revolutionary struggle, and was killed while in the continental army. Prof. Humphreys studied in private schools, and entered Washington College, but the civil war broke out and he enlisted, was corporal of artillery and served four years. At the close of the war he resumed his studies at Washington College, and was graduated Master of Arts in 1869, becoming a tutor in Latin, and later assistant professor of ancient languages. He then continued his studies at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic, the last mentioned conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Elected professor of Greek at the Vanderbilt University in 1875; professor of ancient languages in the University of Texas in 1883; and professor of Greek at the University of Virginia in 1887. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Vanderbilt University in 1883; was made editor-general for North America of the "Revue des Revues," of Paris, France, about the same time; subsequently chosen to prepare the paper of Greek for the World's Congress of Science and Arts at St. Louis; he was vice-president of the American Philological Association from 1880 to 1882, and elected annual president in the last named year. In the first years of his research work, Prof. Humphreys published a work upon Greek meters; he has written many articles which have been published in philological

journals here and abroad; he published an edition of the "Clouds," of Aristophanes in 1885; and of the "Antigone," of Sophocles in 1891. Prof. Humphreys married, May 3, 1887, Louise F. Garland, daughter of Dr. Landon C. Garland, late chancellor of Vanderbilt University.

Jones, Maryus, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, July 8, 1844, son of Catesby Jones and Mary Ann Brooke Pollard, his wife, and descended from Capt. Roger Jones, who, coming to Virginia with Lord Culpeper, was captain of a sloop of war for the suppression of piracy and unlawful trading in Virginia waters. He was the youngest child of his father by the second marriage and acquired his early education in the country schools in the vicinity of his home, was then prepared for college at Newington Academy, after which he matriculated at Randolph-Macon College, but left this institution in 1861 at the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, and was actively engaged in a number of battles, a notable one being the charge at Samaria Church, June 24, 1864, where the entrenchments of the enemy were carried by assault; another well known engagement was the battle at Darbytown Heights, July 27, 1864; he had the misfortune to be captured by the enemy, and was not set at liberty until the close of the war, but was advanced to the rank of sergeant while still a prisoner. After the war he attended lectures at the University of Virginia and in 1868 commenced teaching school, and while following this occupation for four years studied law. He was admitted to the Gloucester county bar in 1872, and at once established himself in the practice of his profession, was elected commonwealth's attorney of the county in 1879, and was the incumbent of this office, by repeated re-elections for a period of sixteen years. He removed to Newport News in 1899, and became mayor of that city. Mr. Jones married, December 10, 1873, Mary Armistead Catlett, and they have had four children.

Stubbs, William Carter, son of Jefferson Washington Stubbs, was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, December 7, 1846, was schooled by private tutors and studied at William and Mary College in 1860. The war suspended the college exercises and Mr. Stubbs graduated at Randolph-Macon College. Served throughout the war afterwards in a company called "The Partisan Rangers," commanded by Capt. Thomas C. Clopton, which afterwards became Company D of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Cavalry. After the war studied at the University of Virginia, and in 1869 was professor in East Alabama College and in 1872 was made professor of chemistry in the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1878 was made state chemist of Alabama. In 1885 was called to Louisiana to take charge of a sugar experiment station; was elected by the Louisiana legislature, state chemist, and in 1887 became director of the north Louisiana experiment station at Calhoun, Louisiana. In 1892 was authorized to conduct a geological survey of the state, and was given charge of the Audubon Sugar School. Has published many reports and pamphlets upon agricultural topics and the manufacture of sugar. In 1900 was commissioned by Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, to visit the Hawaiian Islands and make report,

which was done. He has represented Louisiana as commissioner at many expositions. He married, in 1878, Elizabeth Saunders Blair, daughter of Henry Dickinson and Mary Louisa Blair, of Mobile, Alabama. Mrs. Stubbs, aided by her grandfather, Col. James E. Saunders, published "Early Settlers of Alabama and Notes and Genealogies."

Robertson, Alexander Farish, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, February 15, 1853, a son of William A. Robertson, a country gentleman, and his wife, Sarah Tunstall Farish; and a descendant of William Robertson, a native of Scotland, who settled on a farm in Culpeper in 1784. John Tunstall, a maternal great-great-grandfather of Mr. Robertson, was a member of the committee of safety in 1775.

Alexander Farish Robertson obtained his preparatory education in private schools in Culpeper county, then matriculated at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law. Between the close of the civil war and his entrance into the university, he assisted in all the labors incidental to the cultivation of the homestead farm, a training which endowed him with a robust constitution. He established himself in the practice of the legal profession in Staunton, Virginia, in 1876, and for a time took a rather active part in political affairs, but then devoted his entire time to his profession, making a specialty of chancery and fiduciary practice. The Democratic party has always had his political support, although he was a "Gold Democrat," in 1898. Mr. Robertson married, May 4, 1882, Margaret Briscoe Stuart, daughter of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, and cousin of General J. E. B. Stuart, the dashing cavalry officer of the Confederacy.

Bullitt, Joshua Fry, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 24, 1856, a son of Joshua Fry Bullitt, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Roland Smith, eldest daughter of Dr. George W. Smith, a leading physician in Louisville. Joshua Fry Bullitt, Sr., a distinguished member of the bar of Louisville, served as a member of the Louisville city council, of the legislature of Kentucky, as city attorney of Louisville, as associate judge and chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky, and was reviser and editor of the "Codes of Practice," and "General Statutes." The Bullitt family was founded in this country by Benjamin Bullitt, a Huguenot, who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at Port Tobacco, Maryland. For a time the family was resident in Virginia, whither the son of Benjamin Bullett had removed, and from there to Kentucky. He was a student at the Rugby Grammar School for a year, was the winner of a scholarship in Washington and Lee University, and matriculated at this university in the fall of 1876. He studied there two years, being a leader during this period in the literary and athletic societies, and winning other honors. After teaching for one year at Rugby, he commenced the study of law in a private class presided over by his father and ex-Attorney-General James Speed, and he also attended the lectures of Prof. Minor at the University of Virginia during the summers of 1879 and 1883. In 1880 he became associated in the practice of law with his father in Louisville, and seven years later he associated himself with Henry C. McDowell, of Lexington,

Kentucky, went to Mineral City, now Big Stone Gap, and there they practiced successfully until they dissolved partnership in 1894. The following year Mr. Bullitt formed a partnership with J. L. Kelly, having offices at Big Stone Gap, and at Bristol, Virginia. While their practice is a general one, it is chiefly connected with corporation work, and the firm of Bullitt & Kelly is a well known one. In 1885 and 1886 he served as a member of the Kentucky legislature, and was a candidate for congress in Virginia in 1896, but withdrew because of his dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform. He was first lieutenant and then captain of the Crescent Hill Guards (Cavalry), this later becoming Company E, of the Louisville Legion. He and his partner, Mr. McDowell, organized the "Police Guard," of Big Stone Gap, about forty of the best men of the town joining this body. Mr. Bullitt was elected captain, and Big Stone Gap became a model town of the west. This body is still in existence, and is mentioned in the dedication of "Blue-Grass and Rhododendron," by John Fox, Jr. who says: "To Joshua Bullitt, Henry Clay McDowell, Horace Fox, the first three captains of the Guard." One of the stories in this book, "Civilizing the Cumberland," contains an account of the "Police Guard" and its captain. Mr. Bullitt is the author of: "Panics and their Causes," "New Woman," "Trusts and Labor Unions," and "Objections to the Torrens System." His address is Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Virginia.

Mr. Bullitt married, in 1885, Mrs. Maggie Talbott Churchill, only daughter of Jeremiah J. Talbott, of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Mears, Otho Frederick, born near Keller, Accomac county, Virginia, June 4, 1862, son of Benjamin W. Mears and Emma S. Mapp, his wife, is a descendant of a family, whose ancestors settled on the Eastern Shore at an early date. He studied at Onancock Academy, and at Randolph-Macon College, where he pursued his studies for two years. Upon his return to the Eastern Shore, he taught school for five years. He next studied law under John B. Minor and James H. Gilmore at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated June 30, 1886. After his admission to the bar, he located for active practice in Accomac, and shortly afterward formed a business connection with Thomas C. Walston, and then removed to Eastville, where the partners conducted a successful business until the death of Mr. Walston, which occurred in December, 1887, since which time Mr. Mears has devoted his entire time to his private practice, to the duties pertaining to the office of commonwealth's attorney, to which he was elected twice. Mr. Mears married, November 19, 1890, Florence R. Holland, daughter of N. L. Holland. His address is Eastville, Virginia.

Summers, Lewis Preston, was born four and a half miles west of Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, November 2, 1868, a son of John Calhoun Summers and Nannie Montgomery Preston, his wife, who was a daughter of John F. Preston, of Locust Glen, Washington county, Virginia, and a sister of the later Dr. Robert J. Preston, superintendent of the Western State Hospital for a number of years. The immigrant ancestor of Mr. Summers in the paternal line was George Summers, of Flemish

origin, who settled in Frederick county, afterward Shenandoah county, near Tom's Brook, in 1766.

His early education was acquired at the public schools of his native county and at the Wytheville Male Academy, his spare time being devoted to the performance of the various sorts of labors incident to the cultivation of a farm. He commenced the study of law in the summer school conducted by Prof. John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia, during the years 1890-91, and continued the regular course at this university, 1892-93, being graduated in the last mentioned year with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was a student at the Tulane University of Louisiana, 1894-95, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895. While engaged in his legal studies, he was also otherwise occupied in order to render himself self supporting, the first of his positions being that of railway postal clerk on the route between Lynchburg, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee. He served as postmaster of Abingdon from March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1894. During the next ten years he was a member of the Republican district committee, of the ninth congressional district of Virginia; from January 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905, he was commonwealth's attorney for Washington county, resigning this office in order to accept that of collector of internal revenue. In April, 1904, he had been elected chairman of the Republican district committee of his district, and resigned this at the same time and for the same reasons. As an author Mr. Summers has earned considerable praise; his "History of Southwest Virginia from 1746 to 1786, and of Washington County, 1777 to 1870," published in 1903, is considered a valuable contribution to the local history of his section. He resides at Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia. Mr. Summers married, February 24, 1897, Annie Katherine Barbee, daughter of M. A. Barbee, of Giles county, Virginia.

Sands, Alexander H. G., was born in 1828, son of Thomas Sands, of Williamsburg. In 1838 he entered the grammar school of William and Mary College, under Professor Dabney Brown, and continued four years. At the age of ten years he began the study of Latin, and when he left the school he had read through the ordinary course, had made some proficiency in Greek, and had a limited knowledge of French. He made a distinguished record as a lawyer, and was a law writer of note. He was author of Sands' "Suit in Equity," "Recreation of a Southern Barrister," and some miscellaneous writings. He left an incomplete "History of Legal and Constitutional History of Virginia." He died in Richmond, in 1887.

Fristoe, Edward T., born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, December 16, 1830. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1849, was then a teacher for three years, and in 1855 graduated from the University of Virginia. While an undergraduate, he was called to the chair of mathematics in Columbian University, Washington City, where he served until 1860, when he accepted the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Missouri. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army, as captain and assistant adjutant-general, later being promoted to colonel of cavalry, under Gen. Sterling Price. After the war he was professor of chemistry in Columbian University; in 1871

took similar position in the National Medical College; in 1874 was dean of the Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; and was later professor of chemistry in the National College of Pharmacy in the same city. In 1868 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William Jewell College.

Keiley, Anthony M., born in New Jersey, in 1835; he was a brother of Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College, and after leaving that institution, founded the Norfolk "Virginian," which he edited for a time, and also the Petersburg "Index and News." A staunch Democrat, he "stumped" for his party in many campaigns, and in 1881 was chairman of the Virginia Democrat state committee. He was mayor of Richmond for one term, and from 1875 to 1885 was city attorney. In the latter year he was nominated by President Cleveland as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy, but the appointment was withdrawn on account of objections by the Italian government, and his subsequent nomination for the Vienna post ended similarly. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him to the international court of first instance, at Cairo, Egypt, a body constituted to regulate the privileges and status of foreigners domiciled within the dominions of the Turkish Sultan. The court comprises two divisions, the lower and the upper, or final court of appeals. In 1894 Mr. Keiley was transferred from the former to the latter, and served in that capacity until 1902, when he resigned and took up his residence in London. For twelve years he was president of the National Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. He died from an accident in Paris, January 24, 1905.

Pegram, William Johnson, who served as a colonel of artillery in the Confederate army, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1841; entered the University of Virginia in 1860, and was a student of the law when the civil war began; he was a member of the famous F Company of Richmond, and he enlisted at once as a private in the artillery, and was soon elected lieutenant of the Purcell Battery, one of the crack batteries of the Confederate army; the following winter he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and at the time of his death at Five Forks, in April, 1865, he was full colonel of artillery, when twenty-four years of age; among his friends and companions he had always been noted for the modesty of his demeanor, and it was only upon the field of battle that men realized what a master in the art of war this young soldier was; no man of his age ever received greater commendation from his superior officers, and time and again he was the popular hero of his community; he fell as a soldier desires to fall, upon the field of battle, having attained the highest success which any officer of his rank attained during the war; of him, his faithful friend and gallant subordinate, Captain W. Gordon McCabe, says: "Thus passed away this incomparable young man; it was his lot to be tried in great events and his fortune to be equal to the trial; in his boyhood he had nourished noble ambitions, in his young manhood he had won a fame greater than his modest nature ever dreamed of and at last there was accorded him, on the field of battle, the death counted sweet and honorable."

Lindsay, John Summerfield, born in Williamsburg, Virginia, March 19, 1842; graduated at William and Mary College in 1859,

and at the University of Virginia in 1866, where he was chaplain for two years. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church until 1868, when he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of St. James' Church, Richmond, 1871-79, and in the latter year took charge of St. John's, Georgetown, Virginia. He was chaplain of the United States house of representatives, 1883-85. In 1887 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Eastern Maryland, but declined it. He published two historical sermons relating to the churches at Richmond and Georgetown, and an address on "The True Citizen" (1889). He removed to Boston, where he was a prominent preacher till his death in 1903.

Fox, Luther Augustine, D. D., born at Randleman, Randolph county, North Carolina, August 3, 1843, son of Alfred J. Fox, a minister of the gospel, and his wife, Lydia Fox; and a descendant of David Fox, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1750, and took up his residence in North Carolina. His early life was the usual one of a country lad. After proper preparation he became a student at Roanoke College, Virginia, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868. Not long afterward, he entered upon his duties as a minister of the Lutheran church in North Carolina, and subsequently served churches in Roanoke, Virginia; Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and Waynesboro, Virginia. He was elected professor of philosophy at Roanoke College in 1882, devoting his energies to the duties of this position up to the present time. He was also acting president of the college for many years, the president himself being called away by other duties, and this institution conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Divinity. He has achieved a reputation as an author, his work, entitled "Evidences of a Future Life," earning especial commendation, as did also his articles appearing in the "Lutheran Quarterly." Dr. Fox married, September 9, 1869, Etta Glossbrenner, daughter of Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner.

Brown, Alexander, born at Glenmore, Nelson county, Virginia, September 5, 1843, and died at his home in the same county, August 25, 1906, son of Robert Lawrence Brown and Sarah Cabell Callaway, his wife. The Browns have only been in America about a century, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also Alexander Brown, coming from Perth, Scotland, in 1811, and settling in Williamsburg, Virginia. Robert L. Brown was a farmer and teacher, a man of high literary attainments, who at the commencement of the civil war, abandoned his peaceful pursuits and joined the Confederate army, in which he rose to the rank of licutenant. The earliest American ancestor of Alexander Brown in the maternal line was Dr. William Cabell, an eminent surgeon in his day, born in England, who acquired lands in what are now Nelson, Amherst, Appomattox and Buckingham counties. He held many offices of public trust and responsibility, and four of his sons achieved eminence, the eldest, Colonel William Cabell, of Union Hill, becoming the great-grandfather of Alexander Brown, the subject of this sketch. The early tuition of Alexander Brown was acquired under his father and the late Horace W. Jones, an eminent teacher of the past half century, and

the well furnished library of his home furnished him with the best examples of English literature, so that he could follow his natural inclination for reading to his heart's content. He was about to engage in the study of engineering when the civil war broke out, and at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving faithfully until the close of this momentous struggle, and was unfortunate enough to completely lose his hearing as a result of the tremendous explosion at Fort Fisher. Handicapped as he was by his deafness, Mr. Brown engaged in the battle of life after the war with a courage which was nothing less than admirable. For three years he was a salesman in a grocery store in Washington, D. C., then removed to Norwood, Nelson county, Virginia, which was his place of residence until his death. He lived a quiet, retired life, devoting himself to literary labors, with a most gratifying result. Not having at hand the necessary books for consultation, he sent to all parts of the world to have old records, etc., copied and forwarded to him, collecting his data at great expense, but the results justified his methods. In 1886 he published "New Views on Early Virginia History;" in 1890 his monumental work, "The Genesis of the United States;" in 1895, "The Cabells and their Kin;" in 1898, "The History of our Earliest History." He was also the author of articles which appeared in various periodicals, and these always commanded attention. He was a member of many societies. Some years prior to his death he was elected a member of the mother chapter of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of William and Mary College, and the same institution conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him in 1901. He already held the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of the South. Dr. Brown married (first) Caroline Cabell; (second) Sara Randolph Cabell. He had no children.

Thomas, Reuben Smith, born in Madison county, Virginia, March 19, 1843, son of Reuben Thomas and Eliza Carpenter, his wife, is a descendant of an English and German ancestry, respectively. His father was a successful agriculturist, also a soldier, serving in the war of 1812 and participating in the battle of New Orleans in 1814, and was active in the political affairs of Madison county, serving as magistrate and presiding justice. Reuben S. Thomas spent his early years on his father's farm, and his education was acquired in the schools and academy of the neighborhood. After completing his studies, at the age of sixteen, he went to Charlestown, Virginia, now West Virginia, as a member of the Richardson Guards, to assist in putting down the John Brown raid. In 1861, at the beginning of the war between the states, during his academical course, he enlisted in the Seventh Virginia Regiment, and participated in all the battles and engagements of that body, being severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, captured at the engagement at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and remained a prisoner at Point Lookout until June 20, 1865, when he took the oath of allegiance and was released. Upon his return from the war he studied law in the office of Gen. James L. Kemper, also attended the law school of Judge Brockenbrough, in Lexington, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Mr. Thomas married, May 28, 1867, Ella C. Hamm, daughter of J. C. Hamm and Lucy Hamm, his wife.

Boulware, Aubin Lee, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, December 27, 1843, son of Andrew Moore Boulware and Martha Ellen Todd, his wife, she a daughter of George Thompson Todd, a native of Scotland, and his wife, Mary (Smith) Todd, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He studied at different private schools until his education was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, Lee's Rangers, serving with bravery until the close of the war, and promoted to a lieutenancy, but never commissioned. At the close of the war he resumed his studies at Mr. Schooler's Edge Hill Academy, and the following year matriculated at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated three years later in the class of 1869, with the degree of Master of Arts. He taught school at the Kenmore high school, and on the death of Judge R. L. Coleman, the principal, the following spring, Mr. Boulware opened the University high school, of which he was the proprietor. After one or two years he commenced reading law in the offices of Judge Barton and St. George R. Fitzhugh, in Fredericksburg. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time in the office of Johnston & Williams, the firm subsequently becoming Johnston, Williams & Boulware, when he became a member of the firm. When Mr. Johnston died the firm was continued as Williams & Boulware. When the Southern Railway Company was organized Mr. Boulware became a director and served in this office until his death. He acted as receiver in the United States courts, in the White Sulphur Springs case; the Arlington Life Insurance case and the Southern Telegraph Company case. He became president of the First National Bank of Richmond in 1891, and later in the same year, president of the Union Bank of Richmond. He died June 12, 1897. Mr. Boulware married, November 14, 1878, Janie Grace Preston, daughter of the late Hon. William Ballard Preston, of Montgomery county, Virginia, and they had three children.

Hume, Frank, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, July 21, 1843, son of Charles Hume and Virginia Rawlins, his wife, and a descendant of George Hume, son of George Hume, Lord of Wedderburn, Berwickshire, Scotland. His father had a position in the second auditor's office in Washington and the son attended a school in that city, and in July, 1861, joined the "Volunteer Southern" attached to the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment and participated in many battles of the war, being wounded severely in the hip at Gettysburg. After the surrender at Appomattox, he was for two years engaged in agricultural pursuits, and then took up the grocery business in Washington and amassed a considerable fortune. He was associated with other important enterprises both in Washington and Alexandria. He was interested in politics, and was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1889 and 1899, and served as chairman of the board of supervisors of Alexandria county. He married, June 22, 1870, Emma Phillips Norris, daughter of John E. Norris, a lawyer of Washington, D. C. He died in Washington, July 17, 1906.

Woods, Micajah, born May 17, 1844, at "Holkham," Albemarle county, Virginia, son of Dr. John Rodes Woods, and Sabina Lewis Stuart Creigh, his wife. He was de-

scended on both parental sides from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His first American progenitor, Michael Woods, received a patent to a large tract of land in 1737, in the western part of Albemarle (then Goochland) county; his wife, Mary Campbell, belonged to the clan of which the Duke of Argyle was the head. William Woods, great-grandfather of Micajah Woods, was a member of the legislature of Virginia, 1798-90; and his son, Micajah, was a member of the Albemarle county court, 1815-37, and sheriff of the county at the time of his death. Micajah Woods was educated at the Lewisburg Academy, the Military School of Charlottesville, taught by Colonel John Bowie Strange, and the Bloomfield Academy. In 1861 he entered the University of Virginia, but with many of the other young men of the South soon entered the Confederate army. He served when barely seventeen years of age as volunteer aide on the staff of General John B. Floyd in West Virginia, and in 1862 was a private in the Albemarle light horse company, Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and afterwards was first lieutenant in the Virginia state line. In May, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant in Jackson's battery of horse artillery, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Carnifax Ferry, Port Republic, Second Cold Harbor, New Market, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he returned to the University of Virginia, where after studying in the academic department for one year, he took up law, and was graduated therefrom in 1868 with the Bachelor of Law degree. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in Charlottesville, Virginia, and in 1870 was elected commonwealth's attorney for that county, and filled that position for thirty-three years, without opposition for the nomination since 1873. In 1872 he was made a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, a position which he held for four years, at the time of his appointment being the youngest member of the board ever selected. He was chairman of the Democratic party of Albemarle county for several years; as elector represented the seventh congressional district of Virginia; and also was a member of the presidential electoral board in 1888. He was permanent chairman of the Virginia Democratic state convention which met in Staunton, in 1896, to elect delegates to the national convention. As captain of the Monticello Guard at Charlottesville, he commanded that famous old company at the Yorktown celebration in October, 1881. In 1893 he was made brigadier-general of the Second Brigade of Virginia Confederate Veterans, which position he held until 1901, when he declined reëlection. On June 9, 1874, he married Matilda Minor, daughter of the late Edward Minor Morris, Esq., of Hanover county, Virginia.

Croghan, George St. John, son of Col. George Croghan, was a Confederate officer, and was fatally wounded at McCoy's Mills, West Virginia, during the retreat of Gen. Floyd in December, 1861. He invented a pack-saddle for mules, which was first successfully used in carrying wounded soldiers over the mountains in West Virginia.

Thurman, Allen Granberg, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813. His grandfather, a Baptist minister, opposed slavery, and removed with his family to

Ohio, and there taught school, with young Thurman as one of his pupils, and who later entered an academy at Chillicothe, where his proficiency in mathematics won for him the sobriquet of "right-angled, triangled Thurman." At the age of eighteen he began law studies under his uncle, William Allen, and after three years thus occupied, he became private secretary to Governor Lucas, of Ohio, at the same time continuing in law studies under Judge Swayne. After being admitted to the bar, he became a partner of his uncle at Chillicothe, who soon engaged in politics, Thurman succeeeding to the business of the firm. In 1844 he was elected to congress, being the youngest member of that body. He declined a renomination, and practiced his profession until 1851, when he was elected to the supreme court of Ohio, in which position he remained for four years, being chief justice for one-half of that period. He then resumed his law practice, in which he continued until 1867, when he received the unanimous Democratic nomination for governor, and at the election was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes (afterwards President), but reduced the Republican majority of 42,000 the year before to less than 3,000. The legislature was Democratic, and Mr. Thurman was at once elected United States senator, to succeed Ben Wade. He took his seat March 4, 1869, and at once became leader of the Democratic minority. His speeches on the Geneva award and the Pacific railway funding bill attracted wide attention. He was reëlected, and closed his twelve years' service March 4, 1881, with a reputation which stood among the highest for judicial fairness, and for dignity and strength in debate, especially on questions of constitutional law. He served usefully on the committees on the judiciary and private land claims. He was the author of an act (the "Thurman Act") to compel the Pacific railroad corporations to fulfill their obligations to the government, and which he forced through the senate, in spite of the powerful railroad influences. On retiring from the senate, he resumed his law practice, and was particularly prominent in the Bell Telephone patent contest, being on principal in opposition to a monopoly. In 1886 he was nominated by the Democratic caucus of the legislature for United States senate, but was defeated. In 1884 his name was brought forward for the Democratic presidential nomination, but was not seriously considered. In 1887 he declined a position on the interstate commerce commission. He was the Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1888, but his ticket was defeated. He married Mrs. Mary (Dun) Tompkins, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He died December 12, 1895.

English, Thomas Dunn, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1819, of Quaker ancestors, who settled in New Jersey, in 1684. He was educated chiefly in private academies and at the Friends' boarding school in Burlington, New Jersey. When only seventeen years of age he already wrote for the "Philadelphia Press." He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, but after a short practice he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He edited a daily paper in New York in 1844, and in 1845, issued a literary magazine, "The Aristidean," but only a single volume appeared. In 1848 he edited a humorous periodical, "John Donkey," and

the same year wrote a work on the French revolution of that period, in conjunction with G. G. Foster. In 1852 he removed to Virginia, remaining five years, then went to New York, where he wrote the "Logan Grazier" and other poems, descriptive of life and character in that region. In 1859 he settled in New Jersey, and practiced medicine many years. Politics engaged a share of his attention, and in 1863-64 he was member of the New Jersey legislature. William and Mary College (Williamsburg, Virginia) conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1876. He wrote several novels, mostly pseudonymous, and more than twenty dramas, of which "The Mormons" is the only one printed. He wrote "Ben Bolt," a popular song, which first appeared in the "New York Mirror," in 1843, and the "Gallows-Goers," which had a large circulation during the agitation of the question of capital punishment from 1845 to 1850. His other publications are: "Walter Woolfe," Philadelphia, 1842; "MDCCCXLIV, or the Power of the S. F.," a political satire; "Poems" (suppressed); "Ambrose Fecit, or the Peer and the Painter;" "American Ballads;" "Book of Battle Lyrics," and "Jacob Schuyler's Millions." He also wrote numerous pamphlets, and contributed lyrics and essays to various periodicals. He died in 1902.

Elliott, Wyatt M., born in Campbell county, Virginia, February 25, 1823, son of Thomas Elliott and Elizabeth Bonduvant, his wife. When eight years old, he was taken to the home of his maternal uncle, Thomas M. Bondurant, in Buckingham county, and at the age of sixteen entered the Virginia Military Institute, at its organization, and was made captain of the first company of cadets. He graduated in 1842, returned to Buckingham county, and taught school for two years, meantime reading law under Col. W. P. Bock. In 1846 he went to Richmond, where for twenty years he was connected with the "Whig" newspaper. He was chosen captain of the "Richmond Grays" in 1847, and which he commanded until the second year of the late war, an incident of this service being guard duty at Harper's Ferry, at the execution of John Brown. During the war he retained a nominal relation to the "Whig," but in 1862 resigned his captaincy of the Grays and recruited a battalion of six companies (Fifteenth Virginia), of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the same under Gen. Ewell until he was captured at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and thence taken to Johnson's Island, being liberated by President Johnson in July following. Returning to Richmond, he resumed his connection with the "Whig," continuing until December, 1866, when he removed with his family to Appomattox county. He was a member of the house of delegates, 1871-73, and in 1875 was elected to the state senate. In 1884 he was made clerk of the United States circuit and district courts at Lynchburg.

McCaw, James Brown, was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 12, 1823, and represented a line of distinguished physicians. His grandfather, James Drew McCaw, was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. James McClurg (q. v.), who brought him up and sent him to the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1792. He settled in Richmond, where in 1799 he was pronounced

"one of the greatest men of his profession in America," having the best library of books in Richmond. His father, William R. McCaw, was also a prominent physician, who married Anne Ludwell Brown, daughter of James Brown, Jr., state auditor for forty years. James Brown McCaw graduated in 1844 at the medical department of the University of New York, and engaged in practice in Richmond. During the war between the states he was chief surgeon of Chimborazo Hospital and during the four years treated some 76,000 patients. He was a professor in the Medical College of Virginia and editor of the "Virginia Medical Journal." He was a man of splendid appearance and was counted one of the finest physicians in Richmond. He married Delia, daughter of Dr. William A. Patterson, of Richmond, and had two sons—also surgeons and physicians—Dr. David McCaw, of Richmond, and Dr. Walter McCaw, of the United States army.

Bolling, Stith, born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, February 28, 1835, son of John Stith Bolling and Mary T. Irby, his wife. He attended the Laurel Hill school, and Mt. Lebanon Academy. He farmed until 1858, and then engaged in a mercantile business until the beginning of the civil war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and was promoted through various grades to captain, and in 1863 became acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. W. H. F. Lee. He was six times wounded—near Culpeper Court House; near Green House; at Morton's Ford; at Guinea Station; near Petersburg; and at Gaines' Mills. After the war, he returned to Lunenburg county and farmed until 1869. In that year he was elected to the house of delegates, and was reëlected. He was then appointed tobacco inspector by Governor Kemper, and served as such until 1880, when he was appointed postmaster at Petersburg, and held that position something more than four years. He became connected with the Oaks Warehouse Company, and served as president of the Lunatic Asylum board, and as president of the board of education, Petersburg.

Bouldin, Edwin E., born in Charlotte county, Virginia, March 31, 1838, son of James W. Bouldin, a former congressman, and Almeria Read, his wife, daughter of Rev. Clement R. Read. He took an academic course at the University of Virginia, and studied law under George W. Read. He practiced at Goliad, Texas, from 1859 till the opening of the civil war, when he returned to Virginia and joined Company B, Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, known as the "Charlotte Cavalry." In September, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant, and was elected captain in 1862. He commanded his regiment at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, and he was again seriously wounded at the crossing of the Potomac, near Hagerstown. He was taken prisoner at Moorfield, in 1864, and held in the Camp Chase (Ohio) prison for eighteen months. He was exchanged in 1865, and commanded his regiment from Five Forks till the surrender. He then engaged in law practice in Danville. In 1902 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He married Lucy L. Edwards, of Charlotte.

Coke, John Archer, born in Williamsburg, Virginia, July 14, 1842, son of John Coke and Eliza Hankins, his wife. He was edu-

cated at William and Mary College, where he also studied law. In April, 1861, he became a lieutenant in the Lee Artillery, and at the reorganization in 1862 became captain; was slightly wounded in "Dahlgren's raid," near Richmond; served with the army until 1864, and was then on duty in Richmond until the close of the war. In September, 1865, he entered upon law practice in Richmond. He married Emma Overby, of Mecklenburg county.

Royall, William L., born in Fauquier county, Virginia, November 15, 1844, son of Rev. John J. Royall and Anna K. Taylor, his wife. His education was given him by his mother and by his grandmother, who was a sister of Chief Justice Marshall. In March, 1862, when a little more than seventeen years old, he entered the Confederate army, and took part in all its great battles until March, 1864, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. After the war he studied law under William Green, in Richmond, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Richmond, and was one of the most prominent attorneys. He was especially prominent as attorney for the holders of state bonds, who after years of litigation finally agreed to compromise. He married Judith Page Aylett, daughter of Patrick Henry Aylett and Emily Rutherfoord, his wife.

Watkins, Asa D., born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, June 5, 1856, son of F. N. Watkins and Martha A. Scott, his wife; his father was county judge and member of the house of delegates. He was a student at Hampden-Sidney College, read law with his father, and attended law lectures at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Prince Edward and adjoining counties. In 1886 he was made judge of the county court. In 1885 he became secretary and treasurer of the State Female Normal School, at Farmville. He also served in the state senate, where he was one of the most influential and popular members. He married Nannie E., daughter of W. W. Forbes, of Buckingham county.

Traylor, Robert Lee, born at "Midway Mills," Nelson county, Virginia, September 23, 1864, son of Albert W. Traylor and Mary E. Adams, his wife. He was educated at Richmond College, and on leaving school became a rodman in the engineer corps of the Richmond & Alleghany railroad. He afterwards served in various capacities with the Georgia Pacific railroad, at Atlanta, Georgia, and Birmingham, Alabama; the Memphis, Birmingham & Atlanta railroad, and the Tennessee Midland railroad, at Memphis, Tennessee. He was a director and secretary for the last named company, with offices in Richmond. He was later connected with the banking and insurance business. Mr. Traylor was fond of literature and was an experienced bibliographer. He had a remarkable collection of books which he disposed of just before his death.

Bosher, Kate Langley, born in Norfolk, Virginia, February 1, 1865, daughter of Charles Henry Langley and Portia Deming Langley, his wife; graduated at Norfolk College for Young Ladies, with Bachelor of Arts degree. She is identified with various leading civic, educational, literary and other societies; is a member of the Woman's Club, and of the Baptist church. She is the author of "Mary Cary" (1910); "Miss Gibbie Gault" (1911); "Bobbie;" all three of which have

proved very popular and had large sales. She has also been a frequent contributor to magazines. She is descended from William Langley, who settled in Lower Norfolk county about 1850, and from Salvato Muscoe, a lawyer (q. v.), who settled in Essex county about 1700. She is the wife of Charles G. Bosher, of Richmond, Virginia.

Johnston, Mary, born at "Buchanan," Botetourt county, Virginia, November 21, 1870, daughter of Major John William Johnston, a veteran of the civil war, and Elizabeth Alexander, his wife. She was not strong as a child, and was not sent away to school, and her education was largely derived from her industrious reading in her father's library, particularly along historical and general literary lines. She did her first writing in Birmingham, Alabama, while her family was residing there, and afterwards went to New York, and in 1902 to Richmond, Virginia. She made various journeys, to familiarize herself with places which she made the scene of her work. Her published volumes include: "Prisoners of Hope" (1898), dealing with colonial Virginia, and republished in England as "The Old Dominion;" "To Have and to Hold" (1900), also based on colonial Virginia, and published in England as "By Order of the Company;" "Audrey" (1902), on similar lines to the two preceding works; "Sir Mortimer" (1904), relating to the Elizabethan period in England; "The Goddess of Reason" (1907), based on the French revolution; "Lewis Rand" (1908), a tale of the Burr conspiracy; and "The Long Roll" (1911), relating to the achievements and character of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. Miss Johnston's works have given her rank with the first novelists of the day.

Flournoy, H. W., born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1846, son of Thomas S. Flournoy, who was a candidate for governor against Henry A. Wise in 1851, and Rosa Buena Wood, his wife. He was educated at the Samuel Davis Institute, Halifax county; T. T. Bouldin's school, Charlotte county; John H. Powell's school, Halifax county, and the Pike Powers school, at "Mt. Laurel." In January, 1862, before he was sixteen years old, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, serving until he was wounded at Tom's Brook, Virginia, October 8, 1864. In November following he joined the Third Company, Richmond Howitzers, with which he served till the end of the war. In September, 1867, he entered upon law practice in Danville; he was elected judge of the corporation court in June, 1870, and reëlected in 1876, resigning in the latter year, and resuming practice in Halifax county. In 1881 he removed to Washington county. In 1883 he was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia, and was twice reëlected.

Bosher, Lewis C., born in Richmond, Virginia, February 17, 1860, son of Robert H. Bosher and Elizabeth Eubank, his wife. He attended Richmond College, graduated at the Medical College of Virginia, and entered into practice at Richmond. He was professor of anatomy in the Medical College; deputy coroner of Richmond; and surgeon, with the rank of major, of the First Virginia Artillery Battalion. He was one of the leading Richmond physicians.

Carter, John C., born in Virginia in 1805. He was appointed to the naval service from Kentucky, March 1, 1825, served on the sloop *Lexington* in 1827, and on the frigate

Delaware, of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1829-30; was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831, and commissioned as lieutenant, February 9, 1837. He served on the United States steamer *Mississippi*, of the home. squadron, during the Mexican war. On September 14, 1855, he was made commander. In 1862 he commanded the steamer *Michigan*, on the lakes. After the war he was placed in command of the receiving ship *Vermont*, and of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. He was commissioned commodore and placed on the retired list on April 4, 1867. He died November 24, 1870, at Brooklyn, New York.

Campbell, John Lyle, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 7, 1818; graduated at Washington College (now Washington and Lee) in 1843. On leaving college he became assistant in the academy at Staunton, Virginia, and afterwards had charge of a similar institution in Richmond, Kentucky. In 1851 he was called to the chair of chemistry and geology at Washington College, an office which he occupied until his death. He was a recognized authority on the geology of Virginia, and wrote reports on that subject as well as frequent contributions to the scientific journals. Among his larger works were: "Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley" (1882), and "Campbell's Agriculture; A Manual of Scientific and Practical Agriculture for the School and Farm" (Philadelphia, 1850). He died February 2, 1886, at Lexington, Virginia.

Armstrong, George Dodd, born in Mendham, New Jersey, September 15, 1813. He graduated at Princeton in 1832, was a teacher for over three years, and then entered the Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward county, Virginia. Two years later he became professor of chemistry and mechanics in Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington. In 1851 he resigned his professorship and took charge of a church in Norfolk. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by the college of William and Mary in 1854. He contributed from an early age to periodicals, and published "The Christian Doctrine of Slavery" (New York, 1857); "Scriptural Examination of the Doctrine of Baptism," and "The Theology of Christian Experience" (1857); "The Summer of the Pestilence; A History of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1855" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Sacraments of the New Testament" (1880); and "The Books of Nature and Revelation Collated" (1886).

Battelle, Gordon, born in Newport, Ohio, November 14, 1814. He graduated at Allegheny College in 1840, and was licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1842. From 1843 to 1851 he was principal of the academy at Clarksburg, Virginia. In 1847 he was ordained deacon, and in 1849 elder, in the Methodist church. As preacher and presiding elder he occupied most of his time from 1851 to 1860, and was a member of the general conferences of 1856 and 1860. His influence in western Virginia was very great, and at the beginning of the civil war he was appointed official visitor to the military camps. He was a member of the convention that met November 24, 1861, and framed the constitution of the new state of West Virginia. To him more largely, probably, than to any other, was due the abolition of slavery in that region. In Novem-

ber, 1861, he was chosen chaplain of the First Virginia Regiment, and so continued till his death in camp, January 7, 1862, of typhoid fever, after a service of but a few weeks.

Cain, Richard H., born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, April 12, 1825; removed to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Gallipolis. Though his education was limited, he entered the ministry at an early age. In 1860 he entered Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, and in 1865 went south and engaged in the work of reconstruction. In 1867 he was elected to the constitutional convention of South Carolina, and the year following to the senate of that state. He was elected to congress for two terms, serving from 1876 till 1880. In 1880 he was chosen bishop by the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed to supervise its interests in Louisiana and Texas. In the latter state he organized Paul Quinn College at Waco. He was presiding bishop of the first Episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, embracing the conferences of New York, New Jersey, New England, and Philadelphia. In 1873 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Wilberforce University.

Burnett, Henry Clay, born in Essex county, Virginia, October 5, 1825. He received a classical education, removed early to Kentucky, where he entered upon the practice of law, and was in 1851-53 clerk of the circuit court of Trigg county. He was elected to congress as a Democrat from 1855 to 1861, but was expelled at the latter session for his open sympathy with the South, on December 3, 1861. He had presided over a Kentucky southern conference held at Russellville on October 29, 1861, and called a sovereignty convention at Russellville on November 18, of which he also was president, and which passed an ordinance of secession and organized a state government. He was a representative from Kentucky in the provisional Confederate congress, serving from November 18, 1861, till February 17, 1862, and a senator in the Confederate congress, serving from February 19, 1862, till February 18, 1865. After the downfall of the Confederacy he exerted himself to restore the Democratic party to the ascendency in his state. He died near Hopkinton, Kentucky, October 1, 1866.

Chambliss, William Parham, born in Bedford county, Virginia, March 20, 1827. After attending a private school in Giles county, Tennessee, he served through the Mexican war as second lieutenant in the First Tennessee Volunteers, from June, 1846, till July, 1847, and afterward as captain of the Third Tennessee Volunteers. From 1850 till 1855 he practised law in Pulaski, Tennessee, and from 1852 till 1855 edited there the "Citizen," a democratic weekly newspaper. He was also a member of the legislature from 1853 till 1854. He entered the Federal army as first lieutenant in the Second Cavalry, March 3, 1855, and was engaged in Texas against Indians until March, 1861. He was made captain in the Fifth Cavalry, April 6, 1861, and served through the Manassas and Peninsula campaigns, receiving the brevet of major, May 4, 1862, for gallantry at Hanover Court House, Virginia. At the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, he was wounded in several places, lay four days and four nights on the field of battle, and was

then taken to Libby prison, Richmond. For his conduct at Gaines' Mills he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on June 28, 1862. The wounds that he received on this occasion nearly caused his death, and partially disabled him for the rest of his life. After his release from Libby prison he underwent treatment in St. Luke's hospital, New York, and then served as instructor of cavalry at the United States military academy from October, 1862, till June, 1864. He was made major in the Fourth Cavalry, March 30, 1864, served as special inspector of cavalry, division of the Mississippi, from August, 1864, till April, 1865, and with his regiment in Texas till November 1, 1867, when he resigned and became president and general manager of the Cobourg Railway and Mining Company, Cobourg, Canada. He published a pamphlet on "General McClellan and the Presidency" (1864). He died February 22, 1887.

Chancellor, Charles William, born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, February 19, 1833; was educated at Georgetown College, D. C., and at the University of Virginia; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853, and practised in Alexandria, Virginia, till 1861. During the civil war he was medical director on the staff of General Pickett, in the Confederate army. After the war he practised in Memphis, Tennessee, till 1868, when he was elected professor of anatomy in Washington University, Baltimore, Maryland; he was made dean of the faculty in 1869, and transferred to the chair of surgery in 1870; resigned in 1873; was elected secretary of the state board of health in 1876, and president of the state insane asylum in 1877. He published a "Report upon the Condition of the Prisons, Reformatories, and Charitable Institutions of Maryland," made to the governor of the state (Frederick, Maryland, 1875); a treatise on "Mineral Waters and Seaside Resorts" (Baltimore, 1883); and a large number of monographs on medical and sanitary subjects, including "Contagious and Infectious Diseases" (Baltimore, 1878); "Drainage of the Marsh Lands of Maryland" (1884); "A Sanitary Inspection of Elkton, Maryland," (1886); "Heredity" (Philadelphia, 1886); and the "Sewerage of Cities" (Baltimore, 1886). He has also read papers before the American public health association on "The Squalid Dwellings of the Poor" (1884); and "Impure Air and Unhealthy Occupations as Predisposing Causes of Pulmonary Consumption" (1885). Dr. Chancellor was a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Bangs, Francis C., born in Virginia, in October, 1837. His first appearance on the stage was in November, 1852, in the old National Theatre, Washington, D. C. He played in New York for the first time, at Laura Keene's theatre, in the spring of 1858; at Wallack's in December of that year, and at the Winter Garden in 1860; after which he retired from the stage until 1865, when he appeared as William Tell at the National Theatre, Washington. He played Old Tom in "After Dark" at Niblo's Garden in November, 1868, and in 1869 appeared as the Duke of Alva in "Patrie" at the Grand Opera House. He took part in the Shakespearian revival at Booth's Theatre in 1875, and afterward played with Charles Thorne in the "Corsican Brothers." In 1884 he appeared in the role of Willie Denver in "The Silver King."

Roller, John E., born at Mt. Crawford, Rockingham county, Virginia, October 5, 1844, son of Peter S. Roller, who served as justice of the county court of Rockingham, and whose wife was a descendant of Christian Allebach, an early settler in the Perkiomen Valley, and of John Boneauvent, an early settler of Colebrook Dale. John Peter Roller, great-great-grandfather of Gen. Roller, was of Huguenot stock, originally from France, and he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1752, having been the first of the name in this country. Later he settled in the Valley of the Hawksbill, now in Page county, Virginia, removing from there to the North Fork of the Shenandoah in Rockingham county, where he was the possessor of an extensive estate. All his sons served in the revolutionary army, being attached to the Third Virginia Regiment. In 1861, when about to enter the University of Virginia, the war between the states broke out, and John E. Roller attached himself to Company I, First Virginia Cavalry, and participated in the first battle of Manassas. In the following year he was appointed a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute, from which he graduated July 4, 1863. He was elected lieutenant of Captain Blackford's scouts, and later was appointed lieutenant of engineers in the regular service. Shortly afterward he was ordered to the institute as assistant professor, but in 1863, on his own application, was ordered to Charleston, served under Gen. Beauregard and accompanied him to Virginia in the spring of 1864; was assigned to Hoke's division, Fourth Corps of the Army of North Virginia, as engineer officer, and was promoted two grades for his share in the campaign of 1864 and the defense of Petersburg; he organized Companies G and H, Second Regiment of Engineer Troops, winter of 1864-65, and served in front of Richmond and Petersburg until the evacuation, April 21, 1865. He was paroled at Appomattox. In September, 1865, he opened the old academy at Pleasant Grove, and studied law at the University of Virginia the following year. He practiced law at Harrisonburg, Virginia, making land law his specialty. He met with much success and became the owner of extensive mines and manufacturing plants, mineral and timber lands, and real estate in Virginia and other States. He has met with much success as a lecturer, some of the more popular being addresses as follows: "The German Element in Virginia," "Tersteegen," "The Reflex Power of Missions," "Michael Schlatter," and "Robert E. Lee." He is a member and elder of the Reformed Church in the United States, and in 1887 identified himself with the Republican party. He has taken much interest in history and literature and is a member of many societies. Gen. Roller married (first) June 27, 1878, Margaret Rector Schacklett. He married (second) November 11, 1896, Lucy Brown Cabell, daughter of Patrick Henry Cabell, of the distinguished family of that name.

Smith, Francis Lee, born at Alexandria, Virginia, October 6, 1845, son of Francis Lee Smith, a prominent lawyer, and Sarah Gosnell Vowell, his wife. He was a pupil in the schools of Alexandria, and completed his studies at the Virginia Military Institute, and graduated in 1864. During his period of study there he served occasionally in the Confederate army, being seriously wounded twice in the battle of New Market.

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Jos. T. Bryan

In 1867, after being admitted to the bar, he began practice in Alexandria. He served as corporation attorney for Alexandria for the years 1871-72, and shortly afterward became attorney for various corporations, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has also served as a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Alexandria, as president of the school board of Alexandria, as a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, as member of the state senate from 1879 to 1883, as member of the board of aldermen of Alexandria from 1885 to 1887, as member of the constitutional convention in 1901, as captain of the Alexandria Light Infantry appointed in 1878, as major of the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteers commissioned in 1881, and as lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment appointed in 1882. He married, November 20, 1871, Janie L. Sutherlin, of Danville, Virginia.

Scott, William Wallace, born in Orange county, Virginia, April 10, 1845, son of Garnett and Sarah Ellen (Nalle) Scott. In ancestral lines he is connected with the Scott, Barbour and Pendleton families of Virginia. He was taught by Lewis Willis, John P. Walters, Thomas C. Nelson, F. B. Davis, R. H. Newman, Charles O. Young and J. S. Newman, all educated at the University of Virginia; and was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute in 1863. He studied law at the University of Virginia from 1865 until 1867, being graduated in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Law. His school work, however, was not entirely consecutive, for during the civil war he put aside his books and joined the Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, and later served in the Black Horse Cavalry. He practiced law in Lexington, Virginia, from 1867 until 1869, when he became a member of the bar of Orange until 1879. In the meantime he edited the "Charlottesville Chronicle," and in 1873 founded the "Gordonsville Gazette," which he published until 1877. He was secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Virginia from 1883 until 1889; was clerk to the committee on the District of Columbia in the United States House of Representatives from 1885 until 1887; was in the United States internal revenue service, and special agent in connection with the Eleventh Census of the United States. In 1901 he was appointed state librarian of Virginia, which position he resigned in 1903 to become librarian to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Mr. Scott is the author of some political articles, and in connection with W. G. Stanard wrote "A History of the Capitol," "The Public Square," "The Library and Its Contents." He is also the author of a "History of Orange County." He was married, September 29, 1869, to Claudia Marshall Willis. They have eight children. The family home is in Gordonsville, Virginia.

Bryan, Joseph, born at his father's plantation, "Eagle Point," Gloucester county, Virginia, August 13, 1845, son of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Tucker Coalter, his wife; his father was godson and namesake of John Randolph, of Roanoke. His early education was by his mother, and after her death he entered the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He was only sixteen years old, but was anxious to enter the army. However, he yielded to

the wishes of his father and returned home, where he remained until October, 1862, when he entered the academic department of the University of Virginia, where he remained until July, 1863. He was now more anxious than before to join the army, but was disabled by an accident in which he broke his bridle-arm, and he took service in the government nitre and mining bureau in Pulaski county. In May, 1864, he procured leave of absence, and joined the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers, and took part in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, two weeks later (May 18, 1864). On the expiration of his leave, he returned to bureau duty in Pulaski county, and after a few months, having recovered the use of his arm, he enlisted in Captain Mountjoy's company of Mosby's command. In less than a month he had been wounded twice, and he was sent back to "Carysbrook," where his father was now living, but soon rejoined his company in the field, and served creditably until the end of the war. Shortly afterwards, he entered the academic department of the University of Virginia, and in 1867 took up the law course, but on account of lack of means was unable to remain for graduation. He kept up his studies, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice at Palmyra, Fluvanna county, and in 1870 he removed to Richmond. In that city, so many important financial interests were committed to his care that he was obliged to gradually withdraw from the active labors of his profession. He was actively connected with the Schloss Sheffield Works, the American Locomotive Company, and was a director in the Southern Railway Company, the New York Equitable Life Assurance Association (which latter position he accepted on the personal solicitation of Grover Cleveland, who was then chairman of the committee on reorganization), and he was closely identified with this important corporation. He was deeply interested in the history and antiquities of his native state. The Virginia Historical Society claimed his largest interest. He was for many years its president, and he made it the object of many of his benefactions. It was largely through his interest that Mrs. Stewart, of "Brook Hill," and her daughters, gave to the society the old residence of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for its permanent home; and his purpose to provide a fire-proof annex for the safekeeping of its valuable manuscripts was only defeated by his death. He was also deeply interested in the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, in which he held official position, and one of the last of his many gifts to it was the superb bronze statue of Captain John Smith, erected on Jamestown Island, the joint gift of himself and wife. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and a trustee of the university endowment fund. He was an Episcopalian in religion—a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Virginia; a delegate, year after year, to the Episcopal Council of Virginia; a delegate from 1866 to the end of his life to the general convention of the church in the United States, and which in 1907 convened in Richmond, largely at his instance; and a trustee of the Episcopal high school. He was a director of the Jamestown Exposition, the chief management of which was twice pressed upon him, and declined. He was sole owner of the "Times-Dispatch" newspaper of Richmond, and as its controlling

spirit wielded a potent influence for good throughout the state and nation. He married, in 1871, Isabel L. Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, of "Brook Hill." He died at his country seat, "Laburnum," near Richmond, November 20, 1908.

Brock, Sarah A., born at Madison Court House, Virginia, in 1845. Her education was acquired at home, under private tutors, and she early developed excellent literary tastes, and capability as a writer. In 1867 she published "Richmond during the War," under the *nom de plume* of "Virginia Madison." Her succeeding works were: "The Southern Amaranth" (1888); "Kenneth my King" (1872); and "Poets and Poetry of America." She married Rev. Richard Putnam, of New York.

Dreher, Julius Daniel, born in Lexington county, South Carolina, October 28, 1846, son of John J. Dreher and Martha E. (Counts) Dreher, his wife. He left school to enter the Confederate army, continuing until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, under whom he was serving. After four years spent in study and teaching, he entered Roanoke College, from which he was graduated in 1871, and for seven years after was a professor in the institution. In 1878 he was elected president, and was eminently successful in placing the college on a high basis, erecting various buildings, laying the foundations of a substantial endowment, and largely increasing the number of students.

Reed, Walter C., born in 1846, Gloucester county, Virginia. He obtained his early education in the schools of that place and Charlottesville, Virginia, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1866, graduating therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. After leaving the university he entered Bellevue Medical College, New York, from which he was also graduated. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, following the duties of that position with fidelity. He became famous on account of the scientific discoveries which he made in connection with the work of suppressing yellow fever. The experience which he and his associates made, established one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern science—that yellow fever is conveyed by the bite of mosquitoes of certain species. In February, 1901, he read before the Pan-American Medical Congress, at Havana, a paper in which he gave a modest, though exact and scientific history, of the results achieved by himself and his colleagues. On his return to the United States, he was received with enthusiasm by the Johns Hopkins Medical Association and other medical bodies, who realized the soundness of his conclusions, and the importance of his discoveries. Experiments were further conducted in Cuba, with the result that there has been a marked decrease in yellow fever in that island. Among investigators, Dr. Reed stood preeminent, both as a man of science and as a disinterested lover of humanity. He died in Washington, D. C., November 23, 1902. A tablet to his memory is in Gloucester Court House, Virginia.

Graham, Samuel Cecil, born at "Bluestone," Tazewell county, Virginia, at the home of his maternal grandfather, William Witten, January 1, 1846, son of Robert Craig Graham, merchant and farmer, and Eliza-

beth Peery Witten, his wife. He is of Scotch descent in the paternal line; his grandfather, Maj. Samuel Graham, was born while his parents were on their way to this country. He was a volunteer captain during the war of 1812, at which time he was in his early forties, and during his service at Norfolk, Virginia, he was appointed to the rank of major. He had been a member of the Virginia legislature from Wythe county, 1806 and 1808, and died in Smyth county, Virginia. He married Rachel, daughter of John Montgomery, and his wife, Nancy Agnes Montgomery. Thomas Witten, great-great-grandfather of Samuel Cecil Graham in the maternal line, came to Virginia in 1771 from the Maryland colony. With him came Samuel W. Cecil. Each of these men had ten children, five of each family intermarrying, and among these was Thomas Witten, great-grandfather of Samuel Cecil Graham, and father of the William Witten mentioned above. Samuel Cecil Graham attended the log cabin schools of the mountains, and at the age of seventeen years he became a private in Company I, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, at that time under the command of his uncle, Lieut.-Col. William I. Graham. He was wounded at "Hanging Rock," June, 1864, near Salem, Virginia; at Monocacy Junction, in July, 1864; and at Moorfield, in Hardy county, West Virginia, in August, 1864, this last injury being a most serious one. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and after preparing for college at the local schools, he entered Emory and Henry College in the fall of 1867, and after a two years' attendance read law in the office of Col. Andrew J. May, at Jeffersonville, then the county seat of Tazewell county. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1870, and in the following January established himself in practice at Tazewell. Three years later he was elected judge of the Tazewell county court, filling this office until 1880. He formed a law partnership with Maj. Robert R. Henry in July, 1881, the style of the firm being Henry & Graham, and this is still in existence. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Virginia State Bar Association; was vice-president in 1890 and 1895; elected president in 1902, the following year delivering the president's address, entitled "Some Philosophy of the Law and of Lawyers," which was published in Volume 16, Reports of the Virginia State Bar Association. "A Criticism of the Profession Reviewed," was the title of a paper read before the same association in 1892, and this was published in Volume 5 of its reports. Judge Graham married (first) October 16, 1872, Anna Elizabeth Spotts, who died September 6, 1895, daughter of Washington Spotts, and his wife, Jane (Kelly) Spotts; he married (second) June 2, 1898, Minnie Cox, of Richmond, Virginia, daughter of Capt. Henry Cox and his wife, Martha

Ellyson, J. Taylor, born in Richmond, Virginia, May 20, 1847, son of Henry K. Ellyson and Elizabeth P. Barnes, his wife. He was trained in the private schools of Richmond, at Columbia College, Richmond College, and entered the University of Virginia in 1867, graduating in a number of schools. He served during the war, and surrendered with his company at Appomattox. Immediately thereafter he resumed his college duties; was an active member of the Jefferson Literary Society of the university, and represented that society as one of the editors of the "Univer-

sity Magazine," in 1868-69; he also was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. After completing his studies at the university, he entered business, and became actively identified with the commercial life of Richmond for more than thirty years. He occupied many public positions, having served as president of the city council, and president of the board of public interests. In 1885 he was elected state senator, and in 1888 resigned to accept the mayoralty of Richmond, which office he held for three terms. He was for fourteen years chairman of the Democratic state committee, and also represented Virginia on the Democratic national committee. He was many times a delegate to the state and national convention of his party, and was a candidate for Democratic nomination for governor in 1897. He was largely interested in Confederate affairs, having been president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, president of the Richmond Howitzers Association, and an active member of R. E. Lee and George E. Pickett Camps of Confederate Veterans, and has represented these camps in the general convention of United Confederate Veterans each year since the organization of that convention. Mr. Ellyson has always been interested in the work of education, and he served his city for sixteen years as chairman of the city school board. He is a member and vice-president of the board of trustees of Richmond College, and has been for thirty-one years executive officer of the education board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. He has been prominent in the affairs of his denominations, having been for three terms president of his state association, and vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention, besides being a representative on the State Mission Board, the Orphanage Board and the Education Board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. He has been prominently identified with the social life of Richmond, being a member of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs, of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society, and many other well known organizations. He is at present lieutenant-governor of Virginia and *ex officio* president of the senate.

McCarthy, Carlton, was born at Richmond, Virginia, August 18, 1847, son of Florence McCarthy and Julia Anne Humes, his wife, the former named a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia, and was a highly esteemed merchant during his active career, and the latter named a native of Virginia, of Scotch parentage. Carlton McCarthy obtained an excellent education in the academies of his native city, and had almost completed his studies when the war between the states broke out, his father and elder brothers enlisting in defense of the southern cause, and Carlton being too young to enlist. Three years later, after the death of his brother, Capt. McCarthy, of the Richmond Howitzers, Carlton McCarthy enlisted as a private soldier in the same company, and served until the cessation of hostilities. Upon his return to Richmond, he secured employment in a tannery, after which he became successively a bookseller and stationer, secretary of a building and loan association, and city accountant, and during his incumbency of the latter office introduced many reforms, and greatly improved the financial system of the city. He was honored by his fellow citizens by elec-

tion to the office of mayor of Richmond. in 1904, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is the author of "Walks about Richmond," written shortly after the war; "Our Distinguished Fellow-Citizen," and "Soldier Life in the Army of Northern Virginia," which has been adopted by the state board of education for use in the public schools of Virginia, and he has also compiled and edited several volumes of the "Record of the Howitzers." He is a forceful and able speaker. Mr. McCarthy married, January 5, 1877, Susie Ryall Apperson, of Richmond, Virginia.

Bowman, Alpheus Michael, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, January 11, 1847, son of George Bowman and Sarah V. Zeigler, his wife, both of German Lutheran descent. His earliest American ancestor was Joist Hite, who, with his three sons-in-law and their families, settled on Cedar creek, in the Shenandoah Valley, west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Together they owned forty thousand acres of land, which they obtained by purchase from Isaac and John Vanmeter, who had patented this tract in 1730. One of these sons-in-law was George Bowman, who had married Mary Hite and raised a large family. The stone house occupied by him is still standing on the one thousand acre tract which he patented in 1734. He was an active participant in the Indian wars, and died in 1768. Benjamin Bowman, one of his sons, was killed by the Indians, tradition telling us that his scalp was taken by the famous chief Logan himself. Abraham, Joseph and Isaac Bowman, three other sons, were officers in the revolutionary war. Of these, Abraham Bowman was major of the well known Eighth Regiment, organized by Gen. Peter Muhlenburg, and known as the "German Lutheran regiment;" he was in command of this regiment when it made the last charge upon the redoubts at Yorktown. Joseph Bowman, the second mentioned, ranked next to George Rogers Clark in the noted Illinois campaign, the success of which assured to the United States that part of the northwest territory now represented by five fine states; his death occurred in the fort at Vincennes, shortly after its surrender by the British, and it is supposed that he was the only officer who lost his life in actual service during this campaign. Isaac Bowman, the third of the trio, was a lieutenant in the same company as his brother Joseph, and was entrusted with the responsible duty of conveying the English governor Hamilton and a number of other prisoners from Fort Vincennes to Williamsburg, Virginia; he was the direct ancestor of Alpheus Michael Bowman. The early years of Mr. Bowman's life were spent in the country, where he attended the schools near his home, and the New Market Academy. At sixteen years old he became a private in Company H, Twelfth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, and after two years' service was captured in March, 1865, and held a prisoner in Fort Delaware until June 1, 1865. After the war, he engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale in Augusta county, then removed to Saltville, Washington county. His next remove was to Roanoke county, where for many years he was the owner and personal manager of the Bowmont stock farm, and president of the Diamond Orchard Company, the largest concern of its kind east of the Alleghany Mountains and north

of Georgia. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association eleven years, was vice-president of the American Berkshire Association, first president of the American Saddle Horse Association, and a life member of the American Jersey Cattle Club. His record in public life was equally notable. In 1883 he was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic party, and aided in defeating William Mahone. He was a member of the Democratic state committee twelve years, was chairman of the ninth congressional district committee six years, and chairman of the Roanoke county Democratic committee many years. He was elected to the house of delegates from Roanoke county in 1901, was appointed a member of the finance committee, and secured the appropriation of $50,000 so that Virginia might be adequately represented at the World's Fair at St. Louis. He was re-elected in 1903, and again served on the finance committee; in 1905 he was elected for the third time, and this time was appointed chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Bowman married, February 11, 1869, Mary E. Killian.

Avary, Myrta Lockett, born at Halifax, Virginia. She was educated in her native state, and was afterwards for some years a resident of New York, where she was engaged on various newspapers, among them the "Christian Herald." Her published volumes include "A Virginia Girl in the Civil War" (1903); "Dixie After the War" (1906); and "A Diary for Dixie" (1905); and "Letters and Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens"—all works which found a wide sale. Her address is Atlanta, Georgia.

Tucker, John Randolph, born August 13, 1857, son of Dr. David Hunter Tucker and Elizabeth Dallas, his wife, is a descendant of a distinguished ancestry, the early members of the Tucker family being among the first settlers of the Virginia colony. The home of the family in the old country was in county Kent, England, from whence emigrated Daniel and George Tucker, sons of George Tucker, of Milton, in the year 1606, the line in this particular case being traced through George Tucker, who was a member of the London Company; through his son George, born in 1594, died about 1648; through his son George, who married Frances, daughter of Henry St. George, Knight of the Garter, and principal king of arms; through their son, St. George Tucker, born in Bermuda, died in 1717, married Jane Hubbard; through their son, Henry Tucker, born in 1683, died December 14, 1734, married Frances, daughter of John Tudor; through their son, Col. Henry Tucker, secretary of state for Bermuda, married Nancy Butterfield; through their son, Col. St. George Tucker, of Williamsburg, Virginia, married Frances Bland, widow of John Randolph; through their son, Henry St. George Tucker, president of the court of appeals of Virginia, married Anne Evelina Hunter; through their son, Dr. David Hunter Tucker, an eminent physician of Richmond. On the maternal side, John R. Tucker is a descendant of George M. Dallas, a native of Pennsylvania, senator of the United States for many years, and was vice-president from 1845 to 1849. He spent his boyhood and youth in the city of Richmond, and acquired his education in schools in Richmond and an academy. He began his active career as an employee

in a cotton factory in Manchester, after which he was employed on the Richmond & Danville railroad, and subsequently became a student in Washington and Lee University, and during the sessions of 1881-82 studied law in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar. For several succeeding years he practiced his profession in Richmond, then moved to Bedford county, Virginia, and in 1898 was elected by the legislature of Virginia judge of the circuit court, which office he held until by the reorganization of the circuits by the constitutional convention of 1901-02, he lost his position, when he again engaged in his practice in Bedford county, residing in Bedford city. He later served in the state senate, and in 1914 was appointed by President Wilson judge of the United States Court for Alaska.

Kent, Charles William, born in Louisa county, Virginia, September 27, 1860, son of Robert Meredith Kent, of that county, and Sarah Garland Hunter, his wife. On his father's side he is descended from Abram Kent, who settled in Hanover county, Virginia, from England, and established himself as a planter. His father was a merchant until about 1850, when he retired to his country home, where he lived the rest of his life. Being past military life at the outbreak of the civil war, he served the Confederate government in a civil capacity. On his mother's side he is descended from Scotch ancestors who came to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, John Hunter, was named after the famous Scotch surgeon of that name. George Hunter, one of his ancestors, was a surgeon in the continental navy during the revolutionary war. His brother, the late Linden Kent, a distinguished lawyer of Washington, D. C., was adjutant to Col. R. T. W. Duke during the civil war, and was captured just before the surrender at Appomattox, and imprisoned on Johnson's Island. Professor Kent was educated in the private schools of his native county, and at the Locust Dale Academy. He entered the University of Virginia in 1878, and graduated in 1882 with the degree of Master of Arts. He received that year the debater's medal from the Jefferson Literary Society, making a unique family record, his brothers, Linden and Henry, having already won medals in the Washington and Jefferson societies respectively. From 1884 to 1887 he continued his advanced work in English, German and philosophy in the universities of Goettingen, Berlin and Leipsic. The University of Leipsic conferred upon him, in June, 1887, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (*magna cum laude*). Upon his return home he was appointed licentiate for one year in French and German at his *alma mater*, and for the next four or five years he held the professorship of English and modern languages in the University of Tennessee. In 1893 he was elected professor of English literature, rhetoric and belles lettres in the University of Virginia. Dr. Kent is recognized as a lecturer of ability, and possesses oratorical gifts of a high order. His addresses on literature before the Summer School of Methods, have attracted scores of teachers whom he has delighted and filled with enthusiasm. He has been among the prominent lecturers at Monteagle, Tennessee; Salt Springs, in Georgia; Tulane University; the V. P. I. at Blacksburg, and other schools and colleges. As

author and editor he has already distinguished himself, writing upon a variety of themes and editing a number of select works, among which may be noted: "Teutonic Antiquities in Andreas and Elene" (1887); Cynewulf's "Elene" (in "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," 1888); "The Use of the Negative by Chaucer" (1889); "A Study of Lanier's Poems" (1891), Addresses before the Modern Language Association of America; "Outlook for Literature in the South" (1892); "Literature and Life" (1893); "Shakespeare Note Book" (1897). In 1901 appeared "Poems from Burns," Tennyson's "Princess," and the "Poe Memorial Volume;" in 1902, "Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," and "Poe's Poems," in the Virginia edition. In 1903, "Poe's Poems." He is engaged at present on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and "A Study of Poetry." Dr. Kent has shown himself to be a very earnest and sympathetic student of Edgar Allan Poe. It is largely due to his interest and activity as president of the Poe Memorial Association that the Zolnay bust of Poe is now in the University Library. The late Virginia edition of Poe's complete works, edited by Harrison and Kent, elicits hearty praise from literary critics. He was a member of the State Board of Education, 1903-11. On June 4, 1895, he married Mrs. Eleanor A. Miles, daughter of Professor Francis H. Smith.

Sutherlin, William T., born on his father's estate, near Danville, Virginia, April 7, 1822, son of George S. Sutherlin and Polly S. Norman, his wife. He went from a home school to a male academy in Danville, where he was a student for three years, and then attended Joseph Godfrey's school in Franklin county. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, and then until the beginning of the war, was a tobacco manufacturer in Danville. He was mayor of that city from 1855 to 1861, and was a delegate to the secession convention. He entered the Confederate army, but his health would not admit of his doing field duty, and he was at different times commandant and quartermaster at Danville. Early in war days, he became a member of the Danville board of public works; and after the war he served two years in the house of delegates. He was a leader in all community affairs. He built two railroads—the Milton & Sutherlin, and the Danville & New River, and established the Danville Bank, and aided largely in establishing the Border Grange Bank. He aided in reorganizing the Virginia State Agricultural Society. He liberally aided Randolph-Macon College and the Danville College for Young Ladies. He married Jane E. Patrick.

Snead, Thomas Lowndes, born in Henrico county, Virginia, January 10, 1828; graduated at Richmond College in 1846, and at the University of Virginia in 1848; was admitted to the bar, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was editor and proprietor of the "Bulletin" in 1860-61. He was aide-de-camp to Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, and adjutant-general of the Missouri state guard in 1861, and took part in the battles of Booneville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington. He was a commissioner from Missouri to negotiate a military convention with the Confederate States in October, 1861. He became an assistant adjutant-general in the Confederate army, and served with Price in Arkansas, Mis-

souri, and Mississippi. He was elected to the Confederate congress by Missouri soldiers in May, 1864. He removed to New York in 1865, was managing editor of the "Daily News" in 1865-66, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1866. He published the first volume of a history of the war in the Trans-Mississippi department, entitled "The Fight for Missouri."

Pryor, Sara Agnes, born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1830, daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair Rice and Lucinda Walton Leftwich, his wife; she married, at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1848, Roger Atkinson Pryor (q. v.). She was educated by private tutors, being given special instruction in English literature, history, modern languages and music. In 1903 she published "The Mother of Washington, and Her Times," which was received with general commendation; and her "Reminiscences of War and Peace" (1904), was hailed as a delightful portraiture of the leading people of a stirring period. She was a leading member of the principal patriotic orders.

Tabb, John Banister, born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1845, son of John Yelverton Tabb, and great-grandson of Col. John Tabb, of the public committee of safety (1775), and Frances Peyton, his wife, daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Mathews county, Virginia. He was educated at home by private tutors. He was a lad when he entered the Confederate army, was captured and held prisoner for seven months. After the war, he studied music in Baltimore, later entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, and was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church in 1884. In 1884 he published a volume containing poems he had previously written for the press. He was made professor of English at St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, in 1885. In 1889 he published a second volume of poems. His verse is characterized by natural imagery, and a refined taste. He died in 1909.

Magruder, Julia, born at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1854, daughter of Allan Bowie Magruder and Sarah M. Gilliam, his wife. She was almost entirely educated by her parents and governesses. She was only sixteen when her "My Three Chances" was published in a southern journal, and received with marked favor. Her first important novel was "Across the Chasm," dealing with the period after the civil war. Among her other works are: "At Anchor," "A Magnificent Plebeian," "The Princess Sonia," "A Beautiful Alien," and "The Thousandth Woman."

Dabney, Richard Heath, born in Memphis, Tennessee, March 29, 1860, son of Virginius Dabney and Ellen Maria Heath, his wife. His mother died when he was less than a month old, and he was brought up by his maternal grandmother, by whom he was taught until he was sent to Miss Sue Williams' private school in Richmond, at the age of seven years. He was further instructed by his father, and in 1878 he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1881 with the Master of Arts degree. He taught school for a year, and was then a student of history, politics and economics in the Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg universities, and graduating from the latter in 1885 as Ph. D., *multa cum laude*. In the winter of that year, while living with his father, in New York, he wrote a series of

lectures on the French revolution, which he delivered the next year, at Washington and Lee University, and which were subsequently expanded into book form. From 1886 to 1889 he was professor of history at the Indiana University, and in the latter year was made adjunct professor of history at the University of Virginia, being promoted in 1897 to the chair of historic and economic science. His "John Randolph" is a specially meritorious work, and he has made frequent contributions to leading magazines and newspapers. He is a member of numerous historical and literary societies. He married (first) Mary Amanda Bentley, of Richmond; and (second) Lily Heath Davis, of Albemarle county, Virginia.

Seawell, Molly Elliott, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, daughter of John Tyler Seawell (q. v.), (a nephew of President John Tyler), and Frances Jackson, his wife. She was educated at home. Her father dying, her mother and herself took up their residence in Washington City. She began writing sketches and stories in 1886; and published her first novel in 1890, and in that year took a prize of $500 offered by the "Youth's Companion" for the best story for boys. In 1895 she received from the New York "Herald" a prize of $3,000 for her "Sprightly Romance of Marsac." Her most important works are: "The Berkeleys and Their Neighbors," "Throckmorton," "Children of Destiny," "Maid Marian," "History of Betty Stair," "The House of Egremont," "A Virginia Cavalier," "The Loves of the Lady Arabella," "The Great Scoop Garvin Hamilton." Some of her novels have been wrought into plays.

Ruffin, Thomas, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, November 17, 1787, son of Judge Sterling Ruffin, of Brunswick county, Virginia, and Alice Roane, his wife. He graduated at Princeton College in 1805, studied law, and went to Hillsboro, North Carolina. He served in the legislature there, 1813-16, being speaker in the latter year; was judge of the state supreme court in 1816-18, elected again in 1825, and was chief justice from 1829 till 1852, and again in 1856-58, after which he was presiding judge of the county court. He opposed nullification in 1832, and secession in 1860, but in the North Carolina convention voted for the secession ordinance. He was a delegate to the peace congress in 1861. The University of North Carolina gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1834. He died in Hillsboro, North Carolina, January 15, 1870. He was regarded as one of the ablest judges in the United States.

Whelan, Richard Vincent, born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 28, 1809; educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, and studied theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained priest in 1832, and after his return to the United States was appointed pastor at Harper's Ferry, at the same time attending neighboring missions. He was made second bishop of Richmond in 1840, and consecrated at Baltimore by Archbishop Eccleson. There were only six priests in Virginia to minister to six thousand souls, and he appealed for help to the societies for the propagation of the faith in Europe. He received a liberal response, and founded a school at Martinsburg. To continue to provide priests for his diocese, he bought land near Richmond, and

erected a theological seminary. He established missions at Wytheville, Summersville, Kingwood, and Lynchburg. In 1846 he went to Wheeling, and labored as a priest on this mission. Feeling that his supervision was needed in building up the church in western Virginia, he removed there, and never returned. He built a cathedral at Wheeling, founded schools, and opened an ecclesiastical seminary in his own house, in which he trained young men for the priesthood. He attended the seventh provincial council of Baltimore in 1849. In 1850 the bishopric of Wheeling was created, and he was made its first bishop. His efforts brought upon him a heavy debt, and in 1857 he sought assistance in Europe, and obtained the necessary aid. He began a college at Wheeling in 1866, and opened several academies. He was present at the Vatican council in 1869-70, and opposed the dogma of papal infallibility, but submitted to the decision of the council, declaring that his opposition did not arise from disbelief in its truth, but that he believed its definition inopportune at that time. At the beginning of the administration of Bishop Whelan, the diocese of Wheeling contained two churches and two priests, and was without Roman Catholic schools or institutions of any kind. At his death there were forty-eight churches, forty stations where religious services were held, and twenty-nine priests. It contained six academies for girls, four convents, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and a college. The Roman Catholic population had increased from less than one thousand to eighteen thousand. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, July 7, 1874.

Woods, John Rodes, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 15, 1815; son of Micajah Woods, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of John Rodes; graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia in 1835, but abandoned practice in 1837, to give his attention to scientific agriculture, and brought large importations of English stock to his estate, "Holkham." He was an old-line Whig, a personal friend of Henry Clay, and attended many Whig conventions. He was a director of the Virginia Central (now Chesapeake and Ohio) Railway Company. He was a supporter of the University of Virginia, and a member of its board of visitors from 1867 till 1872. He died in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 9, 1885. Micajah Woods lately deceased in Albemarle county, for a long time commonwealth's attorney, was his son.

Wingfield, John Henry Ducachet, born in Portsmouth, Virginia, September 24, 1833. He entered St. Timothy's College, Maryland, at the age of thirteen, graduated in 1850, and was a tutor there two years. He entered the senior class of William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1852, and graduated in 1853. Returning to St. Timothy's, he taught for another year, and in 1854 went to New York and became a tutor in the Churchill Military Academy at Sing Sing. In 1855 he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he remained a year, then removing to Arkansas, and becoming principal of Ashley Institute, at Little Rock. He was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, in the chapel of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, July 1, 1859, by Bishop Johns. In July, 1858, he became assistant to his father, who was rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Virginia. He was rector of Christ Church, Rock Spring, Harford county, Maryland, in 1864, but re-

turned to Portsmouth in 1866. In 1868 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Virginia, where he founded St. Paul's school for young ladies. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by William and Mary College in 1869, and that of LL. D. by the same college in 1874. In that year he removed to California, and was rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco. At the general convention at New York in 1874, he was elected missionary bishop of northern California, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Virginia, December 2, 1874, but remained in charge of his parish until April, 1875. He became president of the missionary college of St. Augustine, Benicia, and in 1876 head of St. Mary's of the Pacific, a school for girls, and rector of St. Paul's Church in that city. He was elected bishop of Louisiana in 1879, but declined.

Willcox, Louise Collier, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 24, 1865, daughter of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier and Mary Price, his wife. She received her education from private tutors in France, Germany and England, and at the Conservatory in Leipzic, in 1882-83. For some years before her marriage, she was engaged in educational pursuits. On June 25, 1890, she married, in Norfolk, Virginia, J. Westmore Willcox, a prominent lawyer of that city. Her life has been largely devoted to literary occupations of various kinds, for which she was particularly adapted, not only on account of her wide information in such matters, but also on account of her admirable critical judgment and her great felicity of expression. For quite a time she was an editorial writer for "Harper's Weekly," and contributed many excellent articles to "Harper's Bazaar." From 1896 to 1903 she was on the staff of the "North American Review." From 1903 to 1909 she was reader and literary adviser to the great book firm of the Macmillans. In 1909 she published some of her essays, under the title of "The Human Way;" in 1910 "A Manual of Spiritual Fortification," being an anthology of mystic poems; and in 1912 a short essay entitled "The Road to Joy." Mrs. Willcox contributes from time to time to magazines and newspapers, and is prominent in all matters connected with literature and art in the city of Norfolk. She is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, of the MacDowell Club (New York), and of other organizations of a social and literary character.

Morrison, Alfred James, born in Selma, Alabama, July 11, 1876, son of Rev. Alfred J. Morrison and Portia Atkinson, his wife; grandson of Robert Hall Morrison, first president of Davidson (North Carolina) College, and of John M. P. Atkinson, president of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He graduated A. B. at Hampden-Sidney College in 1895; attended the University of Virginia, 1895-96; and received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1903. He was a reporter on the Baltimore "News" in 1903; was with Henry Holt & Company, publishers, New York, 1904-05; and since 1907 has been engaged in historical and statistical work at Hampden-Sidney. His published works are: "Halifax County, Virginia: A Handbook," (Richmond, 1907); "Travels in Virginia in Revolutionary Times, 1776-1800," a series of articles appearing in the "Richmond Times-Dispatch," 1909, showing the opinions regarding Vir-

ginia formed by intelligent travelers, British, French, German and Italian; "Travels in the United States during four years and a half, 1798-1802, by John Davis of Salisbury," much of the material bearing on Virginia (New York, Henry Holt & Company, 1909); a re-edition of this very interesting book of impressions, equipped with introduction and a great many notes; "Travels in the Confederation, 1783-1784," from the German of Dr. Johann David Schoepf, surgeon to the Ansbach troops in the British army (Philadelphia, William J. Campbell, 1911), two volumes, volume two dealing with Virginia and the south; "The College of Hampden Sidney: Calendar of Board Minutes, 1776-1876," a documentary history (Richmond: The Hermitage Press, 1912); "Secondary Education in Virginia, 1776-1860," manuscript now in the hands of the United States Commissioner of Education; "Virginia Agriculture: 1607-1860," a series of articles running in the "Southern Planter," Richmond, 1914; miscellaneous articles in the "Virginia Historical Society's Magazine" and the "William and Mary College Quarterly," about thirty articles in a local newspaper on the "History of Prince Edward County," etc., etc.

Stanard, William Glover, born in Richmond, Virginia, October 2, 1858, son of Robert C. Stanard, captain in the Confederate States army, and Virginia M. Cowan, his wife, was a student at William and Mary and Richmond colleges (1876-1880). He began soon after to take great interest in the early history of Virginia, and prosecuted his inquiries by a personal investigation of the county records. He contributed many articles on Virginia families to the Richmond "Critic" and other periodicals and became known as an authority. In October, 1898, on the resignation of Philip Alexander Bruce, he was elected corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, and editor of the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography." In addition to numerous articles contributed to this magazine, he has published "Colonial Virginia Register" 1902, and "Some Emigrants to Virginia," 1911. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, as well as of various other societies, antiquarian and historical, and in 1915 William and Mary College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He married, in 1900, Mary Mann Page Newton, of Richmond, daughter of Rt. Rev. John Brockenbrough Newton. His address is 707 East Franklin street.

Stanard, Mary Mann Page Newton, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, daughter of Rt. Rev. John Brockenbrough Newton and Roberta Page Williamson, his wife; graduated at the Leach-Wood School in Norfolk, Virginia; married William Glover Stanard, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society (q. v.), April 17, 1900. She is the historian of the board of managers of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and a member of the Colonial Dames Society of America. She is the author of "The Story of Bacon's Rebellion," 1907, "The Dreamer, a Romantic Rendering of the Life Story of Edgar Allan Poe," 1909, and of other works.

Mahan, Dennis Hart, born in New York City, April 2, 1802. He spent his boyhood in Norfolk, Virginia, and was appointed from that state to the United States Military Academy, where he graduated in 1824,

at the head of his class. In his third year he was appointed acting assistant professor of mathematics at the academy, and continued as such after his commissioning as second lieutenant of engineers, until 1825, when he became principal assistant professor of engineering. In 1826 he went abroad under orders of the war department, to study public engineering works and military institutions, and he spent some time, by special favor of the French government at the military school of application for engineers and artillerists in Metz, and was frequently the guest of Lafayette. He returned to West Point in 1830, and resumed his duties as acting professor of engineering, which chair he accepted in 1832, and held, with that of dean, after 1838, until his death by suicide, during a fit of insanity resulting from learning that the board of visitors had recommended his being placed on the retired list, although assured by the president that he should be retained. Professor Mahan was appointed by the governor of Virginia, in 1850, a member of the board of engineers to decide the controversy between the city of Wheeling and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as to the proper route of the railroad to Wheeling. He received the degree of LL. D. from William and Mary College in 1852; from Brown in 1852; and from Dartmouth in 1867. He was a member of many scientific societies in the United States, and a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863. He gained a world-wide reputation by his text-books, which were used in the military academy and in many universities. They include "Treatise on Field Fortifications," "Elementary Course of Civil Engineering," "Elementary Treatise on Advanced Guard, Outposts, and Detachment Service of Troops," "Elementary Treatise on Industrial Drawing," "Descriptive Geometry, as applied to the Drawing of Fortifications and Stereometry," and "Military Engineering," including "Field Fortifications, Military Mining, and Siege Operations," and "Permanent Fortifications." He edited, with additions, an American reprint of Mosely's "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture." His portrait, painted by Robert W. Weir, is included in the collections of professors to be seen in the library of the United States Military Academy. He died September 16, 1871, near Stony Point, New York.

Trotter, James Fisher, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, November 5, 1802; emigrated with his parents to eastern Tennessee, and in 1820 became a lawyer. He settled in Hamilton, Mississippi, in 1823. After serving several terms in the legislature, he became a judge of the circuit court, and in 1838 succeeded Judge Black in the United States senate, as a Democrat. After serving from February to December of that year, he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the court of appeals of Mississippi, which he held till 1840, then resuming his profession. He was vice-chancellor of the northern district of the state, 1855-57, and professor of law in the University of Mississippi, 1860-62. He supported the southern cause during the civil war, and after its close labored earnestly for peace. He became a circuit judge in 1866, and died in Holly Springs, Mississippi, March 9, the same year.

Plumer, William Swan, born in Griersburg (now Darlington), Beaver county,

Pennsylvania, July 25, 1802; graduated at Washington College, Virginia, in 1825; studied at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1826; was ordained in 1827, and organized the first Presbyterian church in Danville, Virginia, in 1827. He removed to Warrenton, North Carolina, where he formed a church, and afterward preached in Raleigh, Washington, and New Berne, North Carolina, and in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties, Virginia. He was pastor of a church in Petersburg, Virginia, 1831-34, and in Richmond in 1835-46. He founded the "Watchman of the South," a religious weekly, in 1837, and for eight years was its sole editor. In 1838 he was instrumental in establishing the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution in Staunton, Virginia. He was pastor of churches in Baltimore, Maryland, 1847-54, and in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, 1855-62, at the same time serving as professor of didactic and pastoral theology in Western Theological Seminary there. He resided in Philadelphia for the next three years, was in charge of a Presbyterian church in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1865-66, and became professor of didactic and polemic theology in the Theological Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina. He was transferred to the chair of historic, casuistic and pastoral theology in 1875, and held that office until a few months previous to his death. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1838, and of the southern branch of that body in 1871. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton, Lafayette, and Washington colleges in 1838, and that of LL. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1857. His writings were of the extreme Calvinistic school. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 22, 1880.

Trimble, Isaac Ridgeway, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, May 15, 1802. His father, John Trimble, removed to Fort Sterling, Kentucky, in 1805. At sixteen, securing an appointment to the United States Military Academy through his uncle Davis, then in congress, he traveled to West Point on horseback, and mostly by night, the country through which he passed being then little settled and infested with Indians. Graduating in 1822, he was employed in surveying the military road to the Ohio. He left the army in 1832, entered into business as a civil engineer, and was chief engineer successively of the Baltimore and Susquehanna, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Boston and Providence railroads. On the outbreak of the civil war he hastened from Cuba to Baltimore, entered the service of Virginia, and then of the Confederacy, as colonel of engineers; was sent by Gen. Lee to construct the defenses of Norfolk and J. E. Johnston to close the Potomac by batteries at Evansport. As a brigadier-general he had a command under Ewell and Jackson in 1862, was prominent in the valley campaign, chose the ground at Cross Keys, took part in the seven days' fighting around Richmond, and in the defeat of Gen. Pope, and with two regiments took Manassas Junction, with all the supplies and ammunition there, August 27, an exploit highly commended by Gen. Jackson, to the command of whose division he succeeded when Jackson was put at the head of a corps. The day after this service he was wounded at the second Bull Run. Commissioned major-general, April 23, 1863, he led a division

at Chancellorsville, and in June had charge of the left wing of the Army of Northern Virginia. His military career was cut short at Gettysburg, where, in Pickett's charge, on the third day, he lost a leg and his liberty. After long imprisonment on Johnson's Island he was exchanged in April, 1865, and was on his way to resume his duties when he heard of Lee's surrender. His later years were spent in Baltimore, Maryland, where he died January 2, 1888.

Horner, Gustavus Richard Brown, born at Warrenton, Virginia, June 18, 1804, son of William Horner, of Maryland, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Col. William Edmonds, of Fauquier county, who commanded a regiment in the revolutionary war. He attended Rev. William Williamson's high school near Middleburg, and the Warrenton Academy, and afterwards graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He was assistant surgeon on the United States ship *Macedonian* for two and a half years, and was then transferred to the *Brandywine* for six months. He then was sent to the sloop-of-war *John Adams,* was promoted to surgeon, and for three years cruised in the Mediterranean sea, and he made a second cruise of four years on the frigate *United States.* He was then on shore duty until 1841, and went to Brazil on the *Delaware,* remaining until 1843 as fleet surgeon, and was then sent again to the Mediterranean. In 1844 as fleet surgeon on the frigate *Savannah,* he went to California, remaining eighteen months, then coming home in 1850 by way of Panama. In 1856-58 he was fleet surgeon on the *Wabash.* In 1861 he went as fleet surgeon to the flag frigate *Colorado,* of the Gulf blockading squadron; in 1862 was transferred to the flag-ship *Niagara,* and later to the *San Jacinto,* and then to the *St. Lawrence,* remaining until 1863. He was then on duty at the marine rendezvous at Philadelphia until 1866, when he was placed on the retired list, at the head of the list of navy medical directors. He married Mary Agnes Teresa, daughter of Dr. Charles Byrne, of Jacksonville, Florida.

Marshall, James W., born in Clarke county, Virginia, August 14, 1822. His early boyhood was passed at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and on arriving at school age he returned to his native section to prepare himself for college. He entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1848. He was retained at the college as instructor in the position of adjunct-professor until 1850, when he was promoted to a full professorship of ancient languages, and continued to fill that chair until 1861, when President Lincoln appointed him United States consul at Leeds, England, where he remained four years. In 1869 President Grant appointed Mr. Marshall first assistant postmaster-general, in which position he served up to the close of the administration, except for the brief term in 1874, when he temporarily filled the office of postmaster-general. In 1877 he was appointed general superintendent of the railway mail service, which position he held for one year.

Chiselin, George R., born at Staunton, Virginia, in 1824. During the civil war he acted as quasi-ambassador to England for the southern Confederacy. When Mason and Slidell were overtaken and detained, Mr. Chiselin, who had followed them by another route as an emergency diplomat, took the place which they were designed to

fill and during the war labored zealously to enlist the aid of the English government for the Confederacy. He remained in England for three years following the close of the civil war, and for a number of years prior to 1877 lived in Chili, where he had acquired wealth in mines and railroads, but his later years were passed in New York, in which city he died September 14, 1890.

Jackson, William Lowther, born in Clarksburg, Virginia, February 3, 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1847. He served two terms as commonwealth's attorney, two terms in the Virginia house of delegates, two terms as second auditor and superintendent of the state literary fund, one term as lieutenant-governor, and in 1860 was elected judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry, and in 1862 became a member of the staff of his cousin, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He served through the campaigns and battles around Richmond, Cedar Run, Harper's Ferry, and Antietam, then, ranking as brigadier-general, he recruited a brigade of cavalry in northwestern Virginia which he led in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania In May, 1865, he disbanded his troops at Lexington, being among the last to be paroled. After the war he spent some time in Mexico, then came north, intending to settle in West Virginia and resume the practice of his profession, but a statute of that state debarred him from practice and he located in Louisville, Kentucky, where he practiced until 1872, when he was elected judge of the circuit court.

Buford, Algernon Sidney, born in Rowan county, North Carolina, January 2, 1826, during the temporary residence of his parents in that state, son of William Buford, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and Susan Robertson Shelton, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. On his father's side he was descended from colonial English settlers, his great-grandfather, Henry Buford, having settled in Culpeper county, Virginia. These ancestors were devoted patriots to the American cause in the revolution. His early education was obtained at the private school taught by his father in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. In October, 1846, he entered the University of Virginia, and in June, 1848, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Prior to entering the university, he had taught a private school for two years. Upon leaving the university he began the practice of law in Pittsylvania and adjacent counties, and so continued until the outbreak of the civil war. Upon his circuit he took and maintained honorable and progressive rank among the distinguished lawyers, James M. Whittle, William M. Tredway, Judge George H. Gilmer, Judge N. M. Taliaferro, Jubal Early, and many others whose names are well known in the history of the Virginia bar. For a short time before the war, having become a resident of Danville, Virginia, he owned and edited the "Danville Register." In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature from Pittsylvania, but declined reelection. In 1861 he was elected to the house of delegates, while he was serving as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army, which position he held until the close of the war. During his membership in the house, he was commissioned, by Gov. Letcher, lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and given special service in aid of the Virginia

soldiers in the field. In October, 1865, he was elected president of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company. This position he held for upwards of twenty years, and during his administration he saw this railroad enlarged, under his active direction, from about two hundred miles to about two thousand miles. He removed early in 1866 to Richmond, and in 1887 he was elected to the house of delegates from that city. He always took an earnest and active interest in agriculture, and in the commercial and material development of the state, and was for years president of the Virginia Board of Agriculture. His first wife was Emily W. Townes, of Pittsylvania county. His second wife was Kate A. Wortham, of Richmond, Virginia. His last wife was Mrs. Mary Cameron Strother, *nee* Ross.

Lupton, Nathaniel Thomas, born in Frederick county, Virginia, December 19, 1830; graduated at Dickinson College in 1849; spent two years in Heidelberg, specializing in chemistry under Bunsen, then returned to the United States. In 1857 he was elected professor of chemistry and geology at Randolph-Macon College, and in 1858 resigned to accept a like chair at the Southern University, Greensborough, Alabama. In 1871 he resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Alabama, with the chair of chemistry. Three years later he was chosen professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University, also dean of the faculty, and continued eleven years, devoting a great deal of attention in seeking to improve economic and sanitary conditions in Nashville and the state. In 1865 he was appointed state chemist of Alabama, and professor of chemistry in the Agricultural College at Auburn. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Vanderbilt University and Doctor of Laws from the University of Alabama in 1875. He held important positions in a number of scientific societies; was vice-president of the American Chemical Society in 1880, chairman of the chemistry section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1877, and vice-president of the Association in 1880. In 1880 he published "The Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture," a work of enduring value.

Lucas, Daniel B., born at Charlestown, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 16, 1836, son of William Lucas, congressman from Virginia. In infancy he sustained a fall, causing a permanent spinal difficulty. He went from an academy to the University of Virginia, where he remained four years, and after graduation studied law under Judge John W. Brook, and entered upon practice in 1859, at his native place. The next year he located in Richmond, and was there when the civil war broke out. He was given a position on the staff of Gen. Henry A. Wise, in June, 1861, with whom he served throughout the valley campaign until October. On June 1, 1864 he ran the blockade to Canada, in order to assist in the defence of Captain John Yates Beall (q. v.), a college friend, in his trial as a spy. Captain Beall's trial was conducted by the famous New York lawyer, John P. Brady, the Federal department commander, General John A. Dix, refusing to allow Mr. Lucas to appear in the case. Mr. Lucas remained in Canada for some months, and while there wrote his famous poem, "The Land Where We Were Dreaming," which

first appeared in the "Montreal Gazette," and was afterwards reproduced in many newspapers in England and the United States. After the war he returned to Charlestown (now in West Virginia), but the "test oath" provisions would not admit of his practicing his profession until 1870, when he formed a law partnership with Judge Thomas B. Green, afterwards president of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia. In 1884-86 he was a member of the legislature, and in that body he was the important factor in defeating the election of a Standard Oil Company official as a United States senator, and his speech on that occasion was widely disseminated. On March 5, 1887, he was appointed United States senator by Governor Wilson. On December 5, 1889, on the death of Judge Green, of the supreme court of appeals, he was appointed to fill the position, to which he was elected at the end of the term. After leaving the bench he lived a retired life. In 1875 he delivered the ode at the semi-centennial anniversary of the University of Virtennial anniversary of the University of Virginia. He published "Memoir of John Yates Beall," "The Wreath of Eglantine, and Other Poems," "The Maid of Northumberland," "Ballads and Madrigals," "Nicaragua and the Filibusters." In recognition of his ample learning, and brilliant qualities as an orator and writer, the University of Virginia conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He married Evelina Tucker Brooke, daughter of Henry Laurens Brooke, and Virginia Tucker, his wife, daughter of Henry St. George Tucker, judge of the Virginia supreme court of appeals, and Evelina Hunter, his wife.

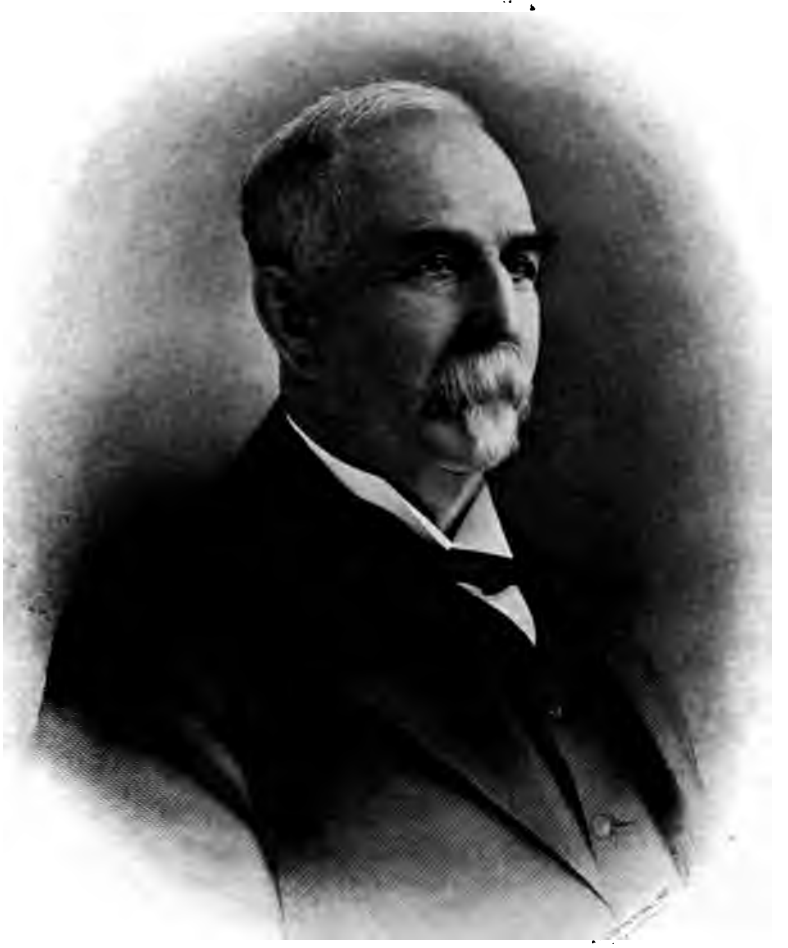
McKim, Randolph Harrison, son of John S. McKim and Katharine Harrison, his wife; is descended on the father's side from a Scotch-Irish family emigrating to America in the eighteenth century; and on the mother's from Benjamin Harrison, of James river, Virginia (1635), ancestor of the two presidents of that name, and from William Randolph, of Turkey Island. He left the University in July, 1861, to enlist in Company H, First Regiment, Maryland Infantry, Captain William H. Murray, attached to Elzey's brigade, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, and subsequently in Stonewall Jackson's famous valley campaign of 1862, in the various engagements from Harper's Ferry to Cross Keys, at which battle (having been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General George H. Stewart) he had a horse shot under him. In the campaign of 1863, Lieutenant McKim was several times mentioned for gallantry in official despatches, especially for conduct at Stephenson's Depot in volunteering to serve a piece of artillery whose cannoneers had all been killed or wounded, and at Gettysburg for volunteering to bring a supply of ammunition, under fire, to the men of the Third Brigade lying in the Federal breastworks on Culp's Hill. In this battle he was touched four times by the bullets of the enemy, but escaped serious injury. In the following autumn he resigned, with the consent of his superior officers, in order to fit himself for the post of chaplain. He spent the winter in study in Staunton, Virginia, and was ordained in May, 1864. He then served as chaplain in the field until the surrender of Appomattox, first in Chew's Battalion of

Horse Artillery, and then in the Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Fitzhugh Lee's regiment), taking part in the battles and skirmishes of Early's campaign of 1864, and sharing the hardships of a winter campaign in the mountains of West Virginia in 1864-65. The war over, after a brief service as assistant minister of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, he became rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Virginia. In 1867 he removed to Alexandria, Virginia, and served as rector of old Christ Church for eight years, when he accepted the charge of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, New York City, where he remained eleven years, and resigned to accept the rectorate of Trinity Church, New Orleans. From there he removed to Washington, D. C., and became rector of the Church of the Epiphany in December, 1888. In 1871 the University of Washington and Lee conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While in New York, Dr. McKim was instrumental in forming the Church Temperance Society and the Parochial Mission Society. He represented the diocese of Maryland, and subsequently the diocese of Washington, in the general conventions since 1892, and was continuously a member of the standing committee, and was president of that body. He was largely instrumental in the creation of the diocese of Washington in 1895. He was a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and chaplain of the Confederate Veterans of Washington, and also chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution. Among the books published by him are the following: "The Doctrine of the Christian Ministry," "Protestant Principles," "Sermons on Future Punishment," "Christ and Modern Unbelief," "Leo XIII at the Bar of History," "Present Day Problems of Christian Thoughts," "Bread in the Desert," and "The Gospel in the Christian Year," besides various occasional sermons and pamphlets, among which may be mentioned two addresses given at the University of Virginia.

Barnett, Edward Hammet, born in Montgomery county, Virginia, October 8, 1840. His father, James Barnett, owned the Big Spring farm on the Roanoke river, and died when Edward was a child, leaving his mother and three little children in charge of her father, William Wade, a Presbyterian elder in Christiansburg, Virginia. He was educated in the village academy until sixteen years old, worked three years on what is now the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and entering in 1859, Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia; was graduated in 1861 with first honor. He entered the war as third sergeant of a students' company, and was captured in July, 1861, at the battle of Rich Mountain, northern Virginia, paroled and exchanged in 1862. He then entered the Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry Regiment, in which he was promoted to be captain and quartermaster, and was afterward transferred to the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry, with which he gallantly served until he surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. In September, 1865, he entered Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward county, Virginia, graduating in 1867, was licensed by the Montgomery presbytery, in Virginia, April 19, 1867, and went at once to Lynchburg, Virginia, as assistant to Rev. Dr. Ramsey in the first Presbyterian church in that city. In 1869 he became pastor of the

Abingdon (Virginia) church, and was ordained by the Abingdon presbytery, January 14, 1870, preaching there until 1883. In July, 1873, he declined a call to the first Presbyterian church of Atlanta, Georgia; accepted a call from the same church, in December, 1882, but his presbytery refused to release him from his Virginia charge, and finally upon the renewal of the call, and the consent of his presbytery, he came to Atlanta in May, 1883. He has been for five years an editor of the "Presbyterian Quarterly," of Richmond, and is the author of scholarly contributions to the religious volume called "Life's Golden Lamp." In 1889 his congregation gave him a five months' vacation and the expenses of a trip to Palestine and Egypt, of which he spent a month in the Holy Land, and on these travels, after his return, he delivered more than twenty instructive and eloquent lectures. He received, in 1882, the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Alfred University, New York. He married, March 8, 1870, Caroline L. Trent, of Buckingham county, Virginia.

Bolton, Channing Moore, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 24, 1843, eldest son of Dr. James Bolton, deceased. He was educated at Richmond and the University of Virginia. From 1861 to 1862 he was in the service of the state of Virginia on the military defences around Richmond; engaged in railroading February, 1862, and was successively rodman, transitman, and resident engineer of the Piedmont railroad, Virginia and North Carolina, up to 1863; from 1863 to 1865 he was a commissioned officer in engineer corps, Confederate States Army, and assigned to duty with the Army of Northern Virginia; in 1865 to 1866 was in charge of the location and construction of the Clover Hill railroad, Virginia; 1866 to 1867 resident engineer of the connecting railroad through Richmond, Virginia, and constructed the tunnel under Gamble's Hill; 1867 to 1869, resident engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, Kentucky, and from 1869 to 1874, division engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. During this time Major Bolton located the western division of the great trunk line down the New river through the mountains of West Virginia. He located the eastern terminus of Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, from Richmond to Newport News, and constructed "Church Hill" tunnel at Richmond, Virginia, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering work of the country. From 1874 to 1876 he surveyed and located several small railroads in Virginia and North Carolina, and from 1876 to 1879 was engineer in charge for the United States government of location and construction of a canal and locks around the cascades of the Columbian river in Oregon; also, during the same time, made surveys and reports of the improvement of the entrance to Coes Bay, and the Coquille river in the same state. In 1880 to 1881 he was division engineer of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, Virginia, a road two hundred and fifty miles long commenced and completed in about fourteen months. From 1881 to 1882 he was engineer and superintendent of the Greenville, Columbus and Birmingham railroad, with headquarters at Greenville, Mississippi. Since 1882 to date he has been the chief engineer of the Richmond and Danville railroad, the great trunk line to the south and the southwest, extend-



Faithfully yours
Thaming M. Bolton

ing from Washington, D. C., through the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. From 1879 to 1888 he was also president and general manager of the Richmond City (Street) Railroad Company. On February 17, 1874, he married Miss Lizzie Parker, daughter of Mr. Parker Campbell, of Richmond, Virginia. She died October 6, 1889.

Price, Samuel, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, August 18, 1805. He removed to Preston county, Virginia, at twelve years of age, received a common school education, and engaged in law practice in Nicholas county. He served two terms in the legislature, and moved to Wheeling, and subsequently to Lewisburg, and represented Greenbrier county in the legislature for many years. He was a leader of internal improvements, and an originator of the proposition to establish a railroad from Tidewater, Virginia, to the Ohio river. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1851, and of the secession convention in 1861. He earnestly opposed secession in the latter body, but, when Lincoln left no alternative he supported the measures that followed. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1863, and served as president of the state senate till the close of the war. He was appointed a circuit judge in 1865, but declined to take the test oath, and did not serve. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States senate in 1876; was president of the West Virginia constitutional convention in 1872; and in 1876 was appointed by the governor to fill out the unexpired term of Allen T. Caperton, deceased, in the United States senate, serving four months. He died at Lewisburg, West Virginia, February 25, 1884.

Hubbard, David, born in Virginia, in 1806, removed to Alabama, practiced law, and became solicitor of his judicial district. He was a member of the state senate in 1830, and served in the legislature in 1831-53. He was elected to congress as a states rights Democrat in 1838, serving until 1841; was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1845; was reëlected to congress in 1849, serving till 1851. He was presidential elector on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860; a member of the first Confederate congress, and in 1861 was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs for the Confederate government. After the close of the civil war he removed to Nashville, Tennessee. He died in Louisiana in 1874.

Underwood, John Curtiss, born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, in 1808. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1832, and located in Clarke county, Virginia. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated John C. Fremont for President. His anti-slavery sentiments led him to leave Virginia and settle in New York, where he became secretary of a company dealing in southern lands. In 1861 he was appointed United States consul at Callao, Peru, but took instead the office of fifth auditor in the United States Treasury Department. Early in the civil war he affirmed the right of the United States government to confiscate the property of Confederates. During reconstruction he was appointed judge of a district court in Virginia, and it was in his court that bail was refused the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, in June, 1866, after he had been in-

dicted for treason. He presided over the court in May, 1867, when the Confederate leader was released. He was bitterly denounced in the South on account of his violent and unbecoming partisanship, and was forced to defend suits brought against him on account of his decrees sanctioning confiscation. He died in Washington, D. C., December 7, 1873.

Price, Thomas Lawson, born near Danville, Virginia, January 19, 1809. In 1831 he settled in Jefferson City, Missouri, at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, and afterward bought and sold real estate. In 1838 he obtained the contract for carrying the mail between St. Louis and Jefferson City, and established the first stage line between those places. Later he gained control of all the stage routes in the state, and became lessee of the state penitentiary. He was the first mayor of Jefferson City in 1838, and was reëlected. In 1847 he was appointed brevet major-general of Missouri militia, and in 1849 he was elected lieutenant-governor as a Democrat. In 1856 General Price headed a Benton delegation to the Democratic national convention that nominated James Buchanan, but was not admitted. In 1860 he served in the state legislature, and on September 21, 1861, was appointed by General John C. Fremont brigadier-general of volunteers. The appointment expired by limitation, July 17, 1862. He was elected to congress in place of John W. Reid, expelled, and served from January 21, 1862, till March 3, 1863. In 1864 he was nominated by the Unionists for governor. His health now began to fail, and his only subsequent appearance in public life was as delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868, where he acted as vice-president when Horatio Seymour was nominated. He was connected with railroad affairs both as contractor and officer, and, as a member of the legislature, he was largely instrumental in inducing the state to lend its aid to the construction of Iron Mountain and Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads; and was also identified with the construction of the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Pacific roads. Besides building the greater part of the Kansas Pacific, he was also a fund commissioner and director of that road, and united with other capitalists in extending the line from Denver to Cheyenne. He died in Jefferson City, Missouri, July 16, 1870.

Harris, John Woods, born in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1810. He became a lawyer, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Texas, in 1838. During the earlier years his practice was general, but after the civil war he confined himself chiefly to important cases in the higher courts. He was a member of the first congress of Texas, at Austin, in 1838. In 1841 he proposed abolishing the Mexican laws, and engrafting the common law on the jurisprudence of the republic. He was made attorney-general of Texas in 1846, was reappointed, and in 1854 was one of a commission to revise the laws of the state. He was a staunch Democrat, and though opposed to secession he finally accepted it when Lincoln left no alternative, and gave a loyal support to the Confederacy. He died at Galveston, Texas, April 1, 1887.

Smith, Benjamin Mosby, born in Powhatan county, Virginia, June 30, 1811; graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1829,

and at the Virginia Union Theological Seminary in 1832. He was then tutor in Hebrew and introductory studies until 1836, and was successively pastor of Presbyterian churches in Danville and Augusta county, Virginia, from 1840 till his appointment in 1854 to the chair of Oriental and biblical literature in Union Seminary. From 1858 to 1874 he was pastor of Hampden-Sidney College Church, and he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1876. Hampden-Sidney College gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1845.

Phillips, Dinwiddie Brazier, son of Col. William Foulke Phillips and Edith Harrison Ashmore Cannon, his wife, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia. He entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon in 1847; was surgeon of the *Virginia* or *Merrimac* during her entire existence; medical director of the Wise Legion and commanded the post at White Sulphur Springs as major of that legion. After the war he resided at Madison Run Station, Orange county, Virginia. He wrote a paper entitled "The Career of the Iron-Clad Virginia (formerly the Merrimac), Confederate States Navy," which was published in "Virginia Historical Collections," vol. vi., new series, miscellaneous papers. He married Nannie F., daughter of William Walden, of Rappahannock county, Virginia. He was descended from John Dinwiddie, brother of Robert Dinwiddie, governor (1751-1758) (q. v.).

Moore, Edwin Ward, born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1811; entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1825, and became lieutenant in 1835. His first cruise was in the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, and he was in service until the Texan war of independence of 1836, when the new government of Texas called him to the command of its navy, with the rank of commodore. Resigning his commission in the United States service, partly from the credit of the republic and partly from his own resources, he purchased two small ships, which he equipped for war. With these he sailed from New Orleans early in 1843, the Mexicans awaiting him in the Gulf with a fleet of eight or ten vessels, including two steamers, the *Guadalupe* and *Montezuma*, which had been built in England at an expense of $1,000,000. Fearing the destruction of his two ships, President Houston repeatedly ordered Commodore Moore to take shelter in Galveston bay; but, disregarding these orders, or failing to receive them, Moore put out in search of the enemy. A series of hot engagements ensued, in which the enemy were routed with heavy losses. Commodore Moore, however, was dismissed from the service by President Houston for disobedience of orders, but the Texan congress indemnified him for his pecuniary losses, granting him a large tract of land. After the annexation of Texas, Moore and his associate Texan naval officers applied to congress to be reinstated in the United States navy, with the rank they had held in that of Texas. A compromise was finally passed in the shape of an appropriation of leave-pay from the time of annexation to the passage of the bill. Of this appropriation in 1855, the share accruing to Commodore Moore was about $17,000. He subsequently resided in New York City, engaged in mechanical experiments and inventions, and died there, October 5, 1865.

Mines, Flavel Scott, born in Leesburg, Virginia, December 31, 1811, son of John Mines, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Virginia. He graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1830, and became pastor of Laight Street Presbyterian Church, New York City, but resigned his charge in 1841, and in 1842 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1849 he organized at San Francisco, California, the first Protestant Episcopal congregation on the Pacific coast, and built Trinity Church, under the chancel of which he was buried. He was the author of a "Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church." He died in 1852 at San Francisco, California.

Mutter, Thomas Dent, born in Richmond, Virginia, March 9, 1811; graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, then went to Paris. On his return he settled in Philadelphia. In 1841-56 he was professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical College. He wrote an account of the salt sulphur springs of Virginia, an essay on "Club-Foot," contributed various professional papers to periodicals, and published an edition of Robert Liston's "Lectures on the Operations of Surgery," with additions (Philadelphia, 1846). He died at Charleston, South Carolina.

Jenkins, Thornton Alexander, born in Orange county, Virginia, December 11, 1811. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman, November 1, 1828; in 1829 saw service on the *Natchez* in breaking up pirates in Cuba, and in 1831 assisted in suppressing Nat Turner's negro insurrection in Virginia. He was commissioned lieutenant, December 9, 1839, and until 1842 was engaged on the coast survey. In 1845 he was sent to Europe to examine lighthouse systems, and in 1846 presented a report on the lighthouse service in England, France, and other European countries. During the Mexican war he was executive officer of the sloop-of-war *Germantown;* commander of the store ship *Relief,* and of the supply and hospital station on Salmadena Island, and commanded landing parties in the capture of Tuxpan and Tabasco. From 1848 to 1851 he was in command of the steamers *Jefferson* and *Corwin,* in meteorological and hydrographic observations and taking deep sea temperatures. The *Corwin* was built from his own plans and under his supervision. In October, 1852, he was appointed naval secretary to the lighthouse board; September 14, 1855, he was promoted to commander, and placed in command of the *Preble* in the Paraguay expedition, 1855-59. On his return he was ordered to the Caribbean in search of Walker, the filibusterer; then to Vera Cruz, where he aided in the capture of the *Miramon* and the *Marquis of Havana,* which he convoyed to New Orleans. Before the war between the states was begun he and Captain William F. Smith saved the forts at Key West and Dry Tortugas from falling into the hands of an expedition sent from New Orleans. In February, 1861, he was again appointed secretary of the lighthouse board, and during the year performed secret service at the request of President Lincoln, until stricken with illness in November. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted captain, and as senior officer repulsed the attack of the Confederates at Coggin's Point, James river, and the attack on City Point in August, 1862. Later that year he was engaged in blockading Mobile and its approaches, in

command of the *Oneida*. He was fleet captain and chief of staff of Farragut's squadron on the Mississippi, commanding the *Hartford* at the passing of the Port Hudson and Grand Gulf batteries. At the capture of Port Hudson he was in chief command of the naval forces, Admiral Farragut having been called to New Orleans. In the blockade of Mobile in 1864, he commanded the *Richmond*, and the second division of Farragut's fleet, and was left in command in Mobile Bay until February, 1865, when he was ordered to the James river, remaining there until the surrender. After the war he was sent to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to investigate seamen's bounty claims, and as president of a board awarded a large sum to enlisted men and their families. From 1865 until 1869 he was chief of the board of navigation, then chief of the lighthouse board until 1871. He was promoted to rear-admiral July 13, 1870. Later he commanded the naval forces on the Asiatic station until his retirement, December 12, 1873. At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, he was in charge of the exhibit made by the United States Navy Department.

Halsey, Leroy Jones, born in Goochland county, Virginia, January 28, 1812. When he was six years old his parents removed to Huntsville, Alabama, and his education was obtained at Nashville University, from which he graduated in 1834, and for two years was tutor of ancient languages there. He pursued his theological studies at Princeton, was licensed to preach in 1840, and served as a preacher in Dallas county, Alabama. From 1843 until 1848 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Jackson, Mississippi, then removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where for a decade he served as pastor of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church. In 1859 he was elected to the chair of pastoral theology, homiletics and church government in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, Chicago, Illinois, and filled the same until 1881, when he was made professor emeritus. His published works are: "The Literary Attractions of the Bible" (New York, 1859); "The Life and Pictures of the Bible" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Beauty of Emanuel" (1861); "The Life and Works of Philip Lindley (3 vols., 1866); "Memoir of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D." (New York, 1871), and "Living Christianity" (1881).

Wilmer, Joseph Pere Bell, born in Kent county, Maryland, February 11, 1812; was educated at Kenyon College, and the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia; was ordained deacon in July, 1834, and priest in May, 1838. After serving for a few months as chaplain at the University of Virginia, he was appointed a chaplain in the United States army. He resigned in 1843, and was in charge successively of Hunger's parish, Northampton county, and St. Paul's parish, Goochland county, Virginia; became rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, in 1848, continuing there till the beginning of the civil war, when he resigned, and settled on his plantation in Albemarle county, Virginia. He went to England in 1863 to purchase Bibles for the Confederate army, was captured on his return voyage, and for a short time confined in the old Capitol prison, Washington, D. C. He became bishop of Louisiana in 1866. The diocese at that time was in a disorganized condition, but he de-

voted himself with great energy to reconstructing churches that had been burned, and supplying vacant pulpits, and was successful in restoring the affairs of the diocese to a prosperous condition. He was classed with the high church party. He died in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 2, 1878.

Scott, Gustavus Hall, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, June 13, 1812. He entered the United States navy as midshipman, August 1, 1828, became passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and made two cruises in the West Indies in the *Vandalia* in 1835-36 and 1839-40. He was also off Charleston, South Carolina, during the nullification excitement. He was commissioned lieutenant, February 25, 1841, and was flag lieutenant of the Pacific squadron in the frigate *St. Lawrence*, in 1852-53; was commissioned commander, December 27, 1856, and served as lighthouse inspector in 1858-60. In June, 1861, he commanded the steamer *Keystone State*, pursued the Confederate privateer *Sumter*, and captured the steamer *Salvor* off Tampico. He commanded the *Marantanza* in the operations with the army in James river, was on the blockade, and had numerous engagements with Confederate batteries in the sounds of North Carolina in 1862-63. He was commissioned captain, November 4, 1863, and commanded *De Soto*, in which he captured several blockade-runners in 1864. Subsequently he took charge of the steamsloop *Canandaigua*, on the blockade, and was senior officer at the surrender of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1865. He was a member of the examining board for the admission of volunteer officers to the regular navy in 1868; served as lighthouse inspector in 1869-71; was promoted to commodore, February 10, 1869, and to rear-admiral, February 14, 1873. He was then commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron until June 13, 1874, when he was retired, having reached the age of sixty-two. He died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1882.

Ambler, William Marshall, youngest son of Col. John Ambler and Catherine Bush, his wife, was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 25, 1813. He spent two years at William and Mary College and two years at the University of Virginia, and then studied law at the law school of Judge Lomax, at Fredericksburg, and for many years practiced in Louisa and surrounding counties with great success. He served several terms in the senate of Virginia, and was for many years chairman of the committee on justice, and was at one time speaker of the senate. In 1861 he was a member of the state convention and signed the ordinance of secession. He died at his estate "Lakeland," Louisa county, Virginia, August 25, 1896. He married, June 20, 1855, Martha Elizabeth Coleman, daughter of Thomas G. Coleman, of Halifax county.

Wilmer, Richard Hooker, born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1816, son of Rev. William H. Wilmer, president of William and Mary College. He graduated from Yale College, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Alabama, and that of Doctor of Divinity from William and Mary College. He was made bishop of Alabama in 1862. When the civil war ended, he instructed the clergy of his diocese to omit the prayer "for the president and all others in authority," on the ground that Alabama was under military, and not civil

authority. Gen. George H. Thomas issued an order suspending him, and which was revoked by President Johnson. He published: "The Recent Past from a Southern Standpoint;" "Reminiscences of a Grandfather," and "Guide Books for Young Churchmen," and many sermons and addresses. He married Margaret Brown, of Nelson county, Virginia. He died in 1902.

Cary, John B., born at Hampton, Virginia, in 1819, son of Col. Gill A. Cary and Sarah E. Baytop, his wife. He attended Hampton Academy, and William and Mary College, where he graduated on July 4, 1839. He taught a common school five years, and was principal of Hampton Academy (combining the ancient schools of Benjamin Syms and Thomas Eaton) for seventeen years, ending with its closing in April, 1861, on account of the war. He entered the army as major of Virginia volunteers, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel after the battle of Bethel, and assigned to the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment. Later he became assistant adjutant-general and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. John B. Magruder, with whom he served in the Peninsular campaign and the Seven Days' battle near Richmond. After Gen. Magruder's transfer to the west, he was put on duty in the pay department in Richmond, and where he served till the close of the war. He was paroled April 24, 1865, and after farming for a year he engaged in the commission business. He was also made general agent for the Virginia penitentiary, from which position he was removed in December, 1868, by the military commandant. In January, 1869, he became general agent of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, and a few months later went to New York, and was soon appointed general agent of the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, serving as such nearly two years. He was then for several years with Gen. Harry Heth as general agent and manager for the Life Association of America, later becoming sole manager, and resigning late in 1887. In January of the following year he was made general agent for Virginia of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and in 1883 he and his son, T. A. Cary, were appointed general agents for the company in Virginia and North Carolina. Col. Cary served as treasurer and superintendent of the Democratic city committee of Richmond for six years, to July, 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of the city schools. He was a man of polished manners, and very successful in all his undertakings. He married Columbia H. Hudgins.

Beale, Richard Lee Turberville, son of Robert Beale and Martha Felicia Turberville, his wife, daughter of Major George Lee Turberville, born at Hickory Hill, Westmoreland county, Virginia, May 22, 1819. He was educated at Northumberland Academy and Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, then, taking up the study of law, he graduated at the law department of the University of Virginia in 1838. Subsequently he was engaged in the practice of his profession and attained prominence in the political field. From 1847 until 1849 he represented his district in congress, to which he declined reëlection. He was a delegate to the State reform convention in 1850, and was elected to the state senate in 1857. Upon the secession of Virginia he enlisted in the cavalry

service, and being promoted captain and then major, was put in command at Camp Lee, near Hague, on the lower Potomac, where his intelligence and excellent judgment were of much value. Subsequently he served under Col. W. H. F. Lee, in the Ninth Cavalry Regiment until Lee was promoted brigadier-general, when he was advanced to the rank of colonel and given command of the regiment. In December, 1862, he attracted attention and much favorable comment by a bold expedition into Rappahannock county, in which the Federal garrison at Leeds was captured, without loss. On April 16, 1863, he won the praise of J. E. B. Stuart for his heroic service in meeting and repelling the threatened raid of Stoneman's cavalry division, and during the renewed movement by Stoneman at the close of the month, he was for a week in almost constant fighting, his regiment everywhere behaving valorously and capturing many prisoners. At the battle of Fleetwood he led the Ninth in the brilliant charge in which Gen. W. H. F. Lee was wounded and Col. Williams killed. He participated in Stuart's raid through Maryland, fought at Gettysburg, and rendered faithful service in the cavalry affairs during the return to Virginia. During the fight at Culpeper Court House he was in command of W. H. F. Lee's brigade. In March, 1864, having been stationed on the Northern Neck, he made a forced march to intercept Dahlgren and his raiders, and a detachment of his regiment, under First Lieutenant James Pollard, Company H, successfully ambushed the Federals, and aided by other detachments captured about one hundred and seventy-five men and killed Dahlgren. The papers found upon Dahlgren's person, revealing a design to burn Richmond and kill President Davis and cabinet, were forwarded by Col. Beale, through Fitz Lee, to the government. A correspondence with the Federal authorities followed. He participated in command of his regiment in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, was distinguished in the fighting at Stony creek, and toward Reams' Station in July, capturing two Federal standards; and in August, upon the death of Gen. Chambliss, was given command of the brigade. February 6, 1865, he was promoted brigadier-general, and in this rank he served during the remainder of the struggle. After the war he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-sixth congress and served from February 8, 1879, to March 3, 1887; retired to his home near Hague, Westmoreland county, Virginia, and practiced law; died in his home, April 21, 1893.

Taylor, James Barnett, born in England, March 19, 1819; received his early education in New York City; his parents removed about 1818 to Mecklenburg county, Virginia. After receiving an academical course, he became a Baptist home missionary, and in 1826 was made pastor of a church in Richmond, Virginia. In 1839-40 he was chaplain of the University of Virginia. Returning to Richmond, he served as a pastor five years, and in 1845, soon after the organization of the Southern Baptist convention, became its corresponding secretary, which office he filled until within a few weeks of his death, travelling and preaching constantly throughout the South. He was editor of the "Religious Herald," and subsequently of the "Southern Baptist Missionary Journal," and the "Home and Foreign Journal," both of which he founded. During the

civil war he was a colporteur in camps and hospitals, and a Confederate post-chaplain. After the war he revived the Southern Baptist missions, aided in the education of the freedmen, preaching often to colored congregations, and conferring with the Freedmen's Bureau in planning for assisting the emancipated slaves. He was one of the founders of the Virginia Baptist education society, also of Richmond College. His chief published works were "Life of Lot Cary;" "Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers;" and "Memoir of Luther Rice, one of the First Missionaries in the East." When he died he had nearly completed a "History of Virginia Baptists." His wife was a daughter of Elisha Scott Williams. He died in Richmond, Virginia, December 22, 1871.

Jones, James Alfred, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, June 3, 1820, son of James B. Jones and Judith Bailey, his wife. He took the Master of Arts degree at the University of Virginia in his nineteenth year, and also took the law course, completing his legal studies under Conway Robinson, of Richmond. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and the next year entered upon practice in Petersburg, removing to Richmond in 1857. In 1850 he was a member of the state constitutional convention; he was eminently conservative, and he did not favor the amendments proposed in that body, nor the constitution which it framed. In 1853 he was elected to the state senate. From the time of his removal to Richmond, his practice was for the greater part a practicing attorney in the supreme court of appeals, ranking as one of the ablest in the state. He was an earnest exponent of states' rights doctrines. He was a director and counsel for railroads and banks, and a trustee of Richmond College. He married Mary Henry, daughter of James G. Lyon, of Mobile, Alabama.

Garnett, Alexander Yelverton Peyton, born in Essex county, Virginia, September 20, 1820. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, then entered the United States navy, was promoted surgeon in 1848, and resigned on October 21, 1850, to accept the professorship of clinical medicine in the National Medical College at Washington, D. C. In 1861 he left Washington, and became a member of the examining board of surgeons for the Confederate army, and afterward surgeon in charge of the two military hospitals in Richmond. He was the family physician of Jefferson Davis and of all his cabinet officers, and accompanied Mr. Davis after the evacuation of Richmond. Afterward he returned to Washington, and was again elected a professor in the medical college in 1867, but resigned in 1870, and was made an emeritus professor. He was elected a vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1885. He contributed to medical literature papers on the claims of "Condurango as a Cure for Cancer;" "The Potomac Marshes and Their Influence as a Pathogenic Agent;" "Epidemic Jaundice Among Children;" "The Sorghum Vulgare or Broom-corn Seed in Cystitis;" "Nelaton's Probe in Gunshot Wounds," and "Coloproctitis Treated by Hot-water Douche and Dilation or Division of the Sphincters." He married in 1848 the eldest daughter of Henry A. Wise. He died July 11, 1888, at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

Langhorne, Maurice Scarisbrook, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, March 27, 1823, son of Col. Maurice Langhorne, a lieutenant of the Cumberland troop in the war of 1812, and Elizabeth Allen, his wife; his grandfather, William Langhorne, was a member of the house of burgesses. He was brought by his parents to Lynchburg, 1827, was educated at that city, and in 1840 began business life as clerk in a dry goods house. Four years later he engaged in a business career as a tobacco manufacturer, and continued until the passage of the ordinance of secession. He then held the rank of captain of the Lynchburg Rifle Greys, and with his command at once answered the call of his state. The company was mustered in as Company A, of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, on April 23, 1861. He participated in the action at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, and in the battle of Manassas, July 21. In September he was promoted to major, and given command of ten companies by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, comprising his own company and details from other regiments. At Munson's Hill, overlooking Washington, on September 29, 1861, he sustained an attack by a three-fold prepondering force of Federals, and with the aid of two pieces of artillery repulsed three assaults. In November following, he fought at Dranesville, and on May 5, 1862, participated in the battle of Williamsburg, in the Peninsular campaign. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel, May 31, he did gallant service at Seven Pines in command of his regiment, but was severely wounded. Promotion to colonel soon followed, but his injuries were such that it was impossible for him to return to the field. Determined, however, to aid the Southern cause all he could, as soon as he was partially recovered, in the winter of 1862-63, he accepted command of the military post at Lynchburg and held this position until the following summer. Subsequently, having been retired from active service by the medical board at Lynchburg, he was assigned to the department of reserves, under command of Gen. Kemper, and remained upon that duty until toward the close of 1864. He was then transferred to the engineers' department at Richmond, under Gen. Gilmer, and served in that capacity in the defense of the city until its evacuation. Returning to Lynchburg, by order of Gen. Gilmer, he was paroled there in April, 1865, terminating a highly creditable military career. On returning to civil life at the close of the war, he was engaged until 1867 as an insurance agent, and then returned to his original occupation, the manufacture of tobacco, which he carried on for six years, then retiring from business.

Bauder, Ezra, born at Indian Castle, Herkimer county, New York, April 6, 1824, son of Joseph Bauder and Elizabeth Eigenbroadt, his wife. He was educated at Kingsboro (New York) Academy, the Pennsylvania College, and Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating from the latter in 1847. For a time he was a civil engineer on the New York Central Railroad, and then became tutor in the family of Dr. Jacquelin A. Marshall, son of Chief Justice John Marshall. Some time after he took a similar position in the family of Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of Gen. Wilkinson, of revolutionary fame, meantime pursuing theological studies. He then became principal of a school at Port Royal, South Carolina, and also edited the "Times," of that place, and

was postmaster from 1854 until the breaking out of the civil war. As a northern man, he was viewed with suspicion, and was arrested by a party of citizens and taken to Fredericksburg. At the instance of southern friends there, he was released by Judge Braxton. He was again arrested, brought to trial, and acquitted. Having lost his property and post-office, he went to Richmond, and was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Confederate medical director, serving until 1864, when he went to Charlotte, North Carolina. There he was teacher to the sons of Confederate officers and refugees until the surrender of Gen. Lee in April, 1865. He then retired to a farm in Culpeper county, and later resumed work as a teacher. In 1876 he became headmaster of Ridley Hall, a church school at Fenton, Michigan. Three years later he returned to Richmond and established the Brentsville Seminary, which he closed in 1888, his wife having died. He afterwards became principal of Creswell Academy, in Washington county, North Carolina. He married, in August, 1863, Julia A. Care, whose mother was a sister of William F. G. Garnett, and related to Muscoe Russell Garnett and Senator R. M. T. Hunter.

Minor, Virginia Louisa, born in Goochland county, Virginia, March 27, 1824; was educated at a young ladies' academy in Charlottesville, Virginia. She married, in 1843, Francis Minor, a relative of the same name, and removed in 1846 to St. Louis, Missouri. During the civil war she aided the sick and wounded soldiers in the camps and hospitals around St. Louis. She originated the woman suffrage movement in Missouri in 1866, organized the Woman Suffrage Association in 1867, and presided over the convention of woman suffragists in St. Louis in 1869. She was the first woman in the United States in the nineteenth century to claim suffrage as a right, and not as a favor. With this end in view, in 1872 she brought the matter before the courts, taking it finally to the United States supreme court.

Gannaway, William Trigg, born in Wythe county, Virginia, June 10, 1825. He graduated at Emory and Henry College in 1845, and for nine years afterwards had charge of Floyd Institute, in Virginia, and the following three years held a similar position at Germantown, North Carolina. In 1857 he became professor of Latin and Greek in Trinity (North Carolina) College, and was connected with the institution until its removal to Durham, North Carolina, in 1892. The first year he taught Greek and philosophy; and after this time Latin, adding in turn, Greek, history and French. In December, 1863, he became president *pro tem.*, on the resignation of President Craven. With the exception of the University of North Carolina, this was perhaps the only important institution of learning that was kept open during the entire period of the civil war, and Professor Gannaway encountered great difficulties in maintaining it. The military needs of the Confederacy had so narrowed the teaching force, that he was obliged to teach all classes in Latin, Greek and French; while he also had to provide for the boarding of the students in years when provisions were scarce and inordinately expensive. In 1864 girls were admitted to the school. It managed to survive the war period, but suspended at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender, in April, 1865, but was revived in the fall of the same year.

Hereford, Frank, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, July 4, 1825. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and after beginning practice in Virginia removed to California, where from 1855 till 1857 he was district attorney of Sacramento county. He afterward settled in West Virginia, was elected to congress, and twice re-elected, serving from March 4, 1871, to December 4. 1876, when he took his seat in the United States senate, having been appointed in the place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased.

Tyler, Charles Humphrey, soldier, born in Virginia in 1826. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1848, and became second lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, April 25, 1849. He served in garrison in the cavalry-school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on frontier duty, and in the Utah expedition of 1857-59. On June 28, 1861, he was promoted captain. He then entered the Confederate service, became a brigadier-general, and was killed in battle at West Point, Georgia, April 17, 1865.

Thompson, Merriwether Jeff, born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, January 22, 1826; was educated in the common schools. He was mayor of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1859; was appointed brigadier-general in the Missouri state guard early in 1861, and in the Confederate army in October of that year. He was a scout and partisan officer, and accomplished frequent successes over superior forces. He was held in high regard by Gen. Sterling Price and Gen. Leonidas Polk. He recruited his command personally, and usually clothed, armed, and subsisted them without expense to the Confederate government. He invented a hemp-break, which is now in general use, and an improved pistol-lock. He surveyed the greater part of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and a portion of the Kansas & Nebraska road. He died in St. Joseph, Missouri, in July, 1876.

Starke, Lucien Douglas, born near Cold Harbor, Hanover county, Virginia, February 9, 1826, son of Col. Bowling Starke and Eliza, daughter of Hon. Anthony New. He was educated for the law, but early entered upon a public career. He was collector of customs for the port of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, under the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the civil war, as colonel of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Militia, and was the first officer assigned to the command at Hatteras Inlet, while the fortifications there were being erected. Later he became assistant commissary of subsistence for the Seventeenth Regiment, in Martin's brigade, but served at brigade headquarters as acting inspector-general, and was in the trenches and at the front in all the operations of the brigade, including the battles about Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, and the second Cold Harbor. For a time he served as adjutant-general to Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. He surrendered under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865. He soon located in Norfolk, and engaged in law practice. He served in the house of delegates. He married (first) Elizabeth F. Marchant; and (second) Tabitha L. Pippen.

Cochran, John Lewis, born in Staunton, Virginia, August 22, 1827, son of John Cochran, of Charlottesville, county court judge, and Margaret Lynn, his wife. He

was educated at the University of Virginia. In April, 1861, he became lieutenant in the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, and in 1862 was elected captain. In 1863 he became provost marshal under Gen. Longstreet, and served in that capacity until the surrender. He took part in the following battles: First Manassas, Williamsburg, Sharpsburg, Greensboro Gap, Second Manassas, first Fredericksburg, and numerous minor engagements. In 1856 he was a Whig presidential elector. In 1860 he was a candidate for the legislature, but the war forbade his service. In 1865 he was elected to the legislature which never convened. In 1872 he was elected county judge, and served for twelve years. He was a lawyer, and practiced in Charlottesville. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas James, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Cutshaw, Wilfred E., born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, January 25, 1828, son of George W. Cutshaw and Martha J. Moxley, his wife. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1858, and was a teacher in the Hampton Military Institute from 1859 until 1861, when he resigned to enter the army. In April, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and then, entering the artillery arm, was made captain in 1862, and major in fall of the same year, and lieutenant-colonel in February, 1865. He served on the peninsula and in the valley, and in May, 1862, was severely wounded in the knee, taken prisoner, held until April, 1863, and then exchanged. Being unfit for field service, he was made commander of cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, and in September, 1863, again entered the army, although his wound was unhealed. As assistant inspector-general of the Second Corps artillery, he served until early in 1864 when he was promoted to major, and given command of an artillery battalion, and so served until 1865. At Spotsylvania he was slightly wounded in the right arm. In February, 1865, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. At Sailor's Creek, three days before the surrender, he was shot in the right leg, and the next morning it was amputated above the knee. He was paroled, June 1, 1865. In September, 1866, he became assistant professor of mathematics in the Virginia Military Institute. In January, 1868, he was appointed assistant mining engineer of the Dover Coal and Iron Company, of Henrico county. Later the same year, he became assistant professor of mathematics and physics in the Virginia Military Institute, and in 1871, assistant professor of civil and military engineering. He holds membership in various scientific and historical societies. He married (first) Mrs. E. S. Norfleet; and (second) Miss M. W. Morton.

Smith, William Waugh, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, son of Richard M. Smith and Ellen Harris Blackwell, his wife. Richard M. Smith was closely related to Gov. William Smith and was the governor's intimate friend as well. He improved his educational opportunities in his youth, and from his eleventh to his sixteenth year attended the school maintained by Caleb Hallowell, a Friend, in Alexandria, Virginia, an institution of high standard and most favorably regarded throughout Virginia. When his father transferred his journalistic activities to Richmond at the beginning of the war between the states,

William Waugh Smith temporarily abandoned his studies and became associated with his father, reporting the sessions of the Confederate senate for the "Enquirer" and one other periodical. Exempt from military service because of his youth and his reportorial duties, he waived such freedom from service and enlisted in the Confederate States army, being twice wounded in action. He was left wounded on the battlefield of Gettysburg and was cared for in the West Building Hospital in Baltimore, being exchanged among the last prisoners before the practice was discontinued by Gen. Grant. After the war he and his father continued in the newspaper business as R. M. Smith & Son until 1867, when William W. entered the University of Virginia and his father returned to educational work. In the University of Virginia Dr. Smith graduated in Latin with high honors, then entered Randolph-Macon College, in which his father was professor of natural sciences. He left college to become an instructor in the Richmond school of Gen. J. H. Lane, and at this time married his first wife. Returning to college in the following year he was graduated A. M. in June of 1871, and in the fall of that year formed a connection with his uncle, Maj. Albert G. Smith, in the conduct of Bethel Military Academy in Fauquier county. In the year 1878 Dr. Smith became professor of moral and mental philosophy in Randolph-Macon College, afterward occupied the chair of Greek, finally that of Latin, in which he had specialized. In 1886 he was elevated to the presidency of the college, the fruits of his devoted application to its welfare being the addition of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the endowment fund (in addition to forty thousand he had gained for this fund while still a professor), and the establishment of two academies, one at Front Royal, the other at Bedford City, each at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars and both under the direction of the college authorities. In 1893 Dr. Smith founded the Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, and from a small beginning built up an institution worthy of a great educator. In addition to his duties as president of this college, Dr. Smith retained the chancellorship of the Randolph-Macon educational system. Dr. Smith was a leading layman of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of the general conference that created the church board of education, of which he was the first secretary, with the powers of executive office. He was honored in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut. Among his published works are "Outlines of Psychology" and "A Comparative Syntax Chart of Latin, Greek, German, French and English." He married (first) Ella Jones, of Richmond; (second) Marion Love Howison, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Jordan, Cornelia Jane Matthews, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, January 11, 1830, daughter of Edwin Matthews, at one time mayor of Lynchburg. She was educated at the Academy of the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C., and in 1851 married Francis H. Jordan, of Page county, Virginia. In 1863 she visited Corinth, Mississippi, where her husband was a staff officer under Gen. Beauregard, and where she wrote her poem, "Corinth." This was seized on its publication in 1865 as "objectionable and incendi-

ary," and was burned in the court-house yard in Lynchburg, by order of Gen. Alfred H. Terry. Her publications include "Flowers of Hope and Memory," "Corinth and Other Poems of the War," "A Christmas Poem for Children," "Richmond: Her Glory and Her Graves," and "Useful Maxims for a Noble Life."

Duncan, James Armstrong, born at Norfolk, Virginia, April 14, 1830, son of David Duncan, professor of ancient languages at Randolph-Macon College. He graduated from Randolph-Macon College in 1849, and joined the Virginia conference of the Methodist church; was pastor of the Broad Street Church, at Richmond, Virginia, during the civil war, and throughout this period preserved a conservative attitude, never permitting politics to enter into his religious discussions, and endeavoring in every way, after the struggle, to promote good feeling between the sections. He was president of Randolph-Macon College from 1868 until his death, at Ashland, Virginia, September 23, 1877.

Henson, Poindexter Smith, born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, December 7, 1831; graduated at Richmond College in 1848, and at the University of Virginia in 1851. He taught in Milton, North Carolina, for two years, also studying law and editing a weekly paper. He was professor of natural science in the Chowan Female College at Murfreesborough, North Carolina, for two years. After beginning the practice of the law in his native county, he was ordained as minister of the Baptist church in Fluvanna, in February, 1856, and he also conducted a female seminary while there. On December 27, 1867, he became pastor of the Broad Street Church in Philadelphia, which he left in 1867 to organize the Memorial Church, where he gathered the largest Protestant congregation in that city. Dr. Henson was editor of the "Baptist Teacher." In 1878 he declined the presidency of Lewisburg University.

Fishback, William Meade, born in Jeffersonton, Culpeper county, Virginia, November 5, 1831, son of Frederick Fishback and Sophie Yates, his wife. His paternal grandfather, Martin Fishback, a revolutionary soldier, was descended from John Fishback, one of the German miners settled by Gov. Spotswood at Germanna, in Virginia, and from Agnes Haeger, his wife, daughter of Rev. John Henry Haeger, parson of the colony. His maternal grandfather was Col. William Yates, of Petersburg, Virginia. He received his early education at the schools of his native village and vicinity, subsequently entering the University of Virginia. After his graduation in 1855, he studied law in the office of Luther Spellman, of Richmond, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. His first venture in law practice was in 1858, while on an extended visit to Illinois. Here he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who, entrusted to him some important legal business. In 1858 Mr. Fishback took up a permanent residence at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Meanwhile Lincoln, with offers of other business, urged him to return to Illinois, which, however, he did not do, preferring the Arkansas climate. In 1861 he was elected delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Although so pronounced a Union man that the secession press of Ar-

kansas denounced him as an abolitionist, he was opposed to the policy of coercion, thinking that it would provoke civil war. Upon President Lincoln's call for troops to coerce South Carolina, Mr. Fishback, by advice of his constituents, voted for secession in the hope that when the north saw the withdrawal of all the southern states, it might be forced into accepting the Crittenden compromise. All efforts at compromise failing, however, when the war broke out he went north, and during the occupation of Little Rock by the Federal troops in 1863, he established a newspaper there called the "Unconditional Union." While editing the paper, he, as commander, was raising the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry for the Federal service. When about nine hundred men had enlisted, he was elected to the United States senate by the Union legislature, and thus was never mustered into service. Under the proclamation of President Lincoln the reorganization of the state had been at length accomplished, Mr. Fishback having such influence with the convention in charge that he was called upon to write the greater part of the constitution of 1864, sometimes called the "Fishback Constitution." He was advised that if the word "white" as a prerequisite to voting was not stricken out, the state would not be received into the Union, and he would not get the seat in the senate to which it was known he would be elected. Believing, however, that it would not be safe to confer the suffrage upon such a large mass of ignorance, he refused to strike it out. His was the first case from the south of an effort to restore representations in congress. President Lincoln's cabinet recognized the senators, but other leaders of the party in power, headed by Sumner and Wade, took the ground that as the state had run down like a watch, and could only be wound up by some extraneous power, that power was congress, and that no southern states should be therefore not seated. In 1865 he was appointed treasury agent for Arkansas, a position which he refused to accept until told that by so doing he could save the people many millions of money. His conduct of that office added largely to his popularity. In 1874 he was elected to the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution, and in 1877, 1879, and 1885 served in the legislature. He was the author of what is known as the "Fishback Amendment" to the constitution of Arkansas, by which the legislature is forbidden ever to pay certain fraudulent state bonds issued during reconstruction. During the summer of 1892, contrary to the policy of his opponents, he made no canvass for the nomination for governor. His cause was taken up by the people, however, and he received 540 votes out of 628 in the nominating convention, while his plurality at the polls was larger than that received by any other governor since reconstruction times. Immediately after election he accepted the urgent invitation of the national Democratic committee, and coming north, made a number of speeches in New York and Indiana, which met with gratifying success. His administration was marked by continual prosperity. It was at the instigation of Gov. Fishback that the governors of the southern states met in convention at Richmond, Virginia, in April, 1893, one of the most important and distinguished assemblies ever held in America, and of which he was made president. In 1867 he was married to Adelaide, daugh-

ter of Joseph Miller, a prominent merchant of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who was robbed and murdered on board a Mississippi river steamboat in 1850. He died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, February 9, 1903.

Ambler, James Markham, son of Dr. Richard Cary Ambler and Susan Marshall, his wife, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, December 30, 1848. Attended Washington College in 1865-67 and graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in March, 1869; entered the United States naval service, as assistant surgeon, April 1, 1874; served in the naval hospital at Norfolk, and volunteered for duty on the *Jeannette*, sent to the northern seas in 1881. He might have saved himself by leaving his companions, but this he would not do. He died in the cause of science and humanity. He and his companions perished on the banks of the Lena river about October 30, 1881, in the retreat of Capt. De Long's company from the steamer. He appears to have been the last to die. His frozen body was recovered, and in February, 1884, interred at Leed's church. His fellow surgeons placed in the church a brass tablet to his memory and the professors, officers and students of Washington and Lee University, unveiled a tablet there also in his honor, June, 1885.

Green, William, descended from Robert Green, who emigrated with his uncle William Duff, a Quaker, to Virginia in 1710, was a son of John Williams Green, judge of the Virginia supreme court of appeals, and was born at Fredericksburg, November 10, 1806. He was self taught, with the exception of brief terms at the school of Mr. Goolrick, in Fredericksburg, and Mr. John Lewis, a famous teacher in Spotsylvania county. Nevertheless, by intense application, aided by the great powers of his mind, he became the most learned lawyer and scholar in Virginia. For six months at a time he would speak scarcely a word to any human being, absorbed entirely with his books. He came to the bar in his twenty-first year and practiced in Culpeper and the surrounding counties, and soon acquired a reputation for profound knowledge of the law. In 1855 he removed to Richmond, and practiced with great success. His most notable forensic effort was made in the case of Moon *vs.* Stone, involving the operation of the famous rule in Shelly's case. The supreme court was so impressed with it that they directed its publication in their reports. It fills one hundred and twenty-seven pages of the nineteenth volume of "Grattan's Reports." It elicited high praise from several of the judges of the English courts. Baron Bramwell declared that "it showed a prodigious amount of industry and well directed upon very difficult questions." Mr. J. W. Wallace inscribed his work "The Reports" to him, and wrote of Mr. Green that "his knowledge of law books exceeded that of all the men I have ever known in England or America." He was as familiar with the ancient legal works as he was with the modern. His love of literary study was as great as his love of the law. He was an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar and a close student of history. During the war he filled a post in the Confederate treasury department. After the war he was appointed to succeed Judge Luons on the bench of the "court of conciliation" extemporized by military authority while the life of the state was in a condition of suspended animation.

In 1870 he was elected professor of law in Richmond College, but declined the position on account of his health. His library contained a splendid collection of rare and ancient books, many of them in black letter. He died July 29, 1880. Although Mr. Green left behind him copious notes of intended compilations, legal and historical, nothing that might be called a "work" was ever completed by him. Among his known published results were: "An Essay on Lapse, Joint Tenants and Tenants in Common," "Articles in Res Judicata," "Power of a Partner," a paper on "The Editions of the Code," published in the "Virginia Law Journal;" another paper on "Stare Decisis," published in the "American Law Journal," of September, 1880. A manuscript on the "Genesis" of the old counties of Virginia, presented by Mr. Green to Rev. Philip Slaughter, was published in 1883 by the latter in connection with a "Memoir" of Mr. Green. This disquisition gives a good idea of the closeness of Mr. Green's historical researches. On his death, and burial in Hollywood Cemetery, tributes of high praise were rendered by the bars of Culpeper and Richmond and by the Virginia Historical Society, of which he was vice-president Mr. Green married, April 6, 1837, Columbia E., daughter of Samuel Slaughter, of Western View, Culpeper county. He had two children: John Williams Green, born March 13, 1838, who was in the Confederate cavalry, and was killed September 22, 1863, and Elizabeth Travers Green, who married James Hayes, a merchant of Fredericksburg.

Lee, Cassius Francis, born at Alexandria, Virginia, May 22, 1808, son of Edmund Jennings Lee and Sarah Lee, his wife. His entire life was passed in the town of his birth. After receiving a liberal education, he served for a time as clerk of the United States courts, meantime studying law. He was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He was long a member of the mercantile firm of Cazenove & Company, of Alexandria. He was from early days a communicant of Christ Church, of Alexandria; for years he was a member of the annual councils of the church; a lay delegate to general conventions; and for more than a third of a century a member of the standing committee of the diocese. For many years he served as treasurer of the Theological Seminary and of the Virginia Educational Society, and without compensation. He married (first) Hannah Philippa Ludwell Hopkins, daughter of John and Cornelia (Lee) Hopkins; and (second) Anne Eliza, daughter of William Collins and Eliza Frances (Cazenove) Gardner. Mr. Lee died at his residence in Alexandria, January 23, 1890.

Cabell, James Alston, born in Richmond, Virginia, son of Col. Henry Coalter Cabell and Jane Alston, his wife. The father was a lawyer when the war of 1861 broke out, and, entering the Confederate army, became chief of artillery of the Army of the Peninsula, and afterwards chief of artillery in McLaw's division of the Army of Northern Virginia. His wife belonged to the distinguished Alston family of South Carolina. James Alston Cabell attended the best private schools of Richmond, and the Norwood school of Nelson county; entered Richmond College; then the University of Virginia, the College de France, and the Sorbonne. Thus fully equipped and bearing the degrees

of B. Sc., C. E., and M. E., he accepted a chair in the Central University of Kentucky, where he taught for several years, until 1880, when he removed to Richmond, Virginia, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1885 he was elected to the Richmond city council, and in 1893 to the house of delegates, to represent the city of Richmond. During his four years service in the legislature, he proved himself an earnest and faithful representative, serving as chairman of the committees on library, on general laws, and propositions and grievances. In politics he is a Democrat. He was for seven years president of the Sons of the Revolution, and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the reorganizer and first president of the Virginia society, a member of the Westmoreland Club, a Mason and a Knight Templar. He is at this time commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He is deeply interested in athletics, and is president of the Richmond Athletic Club. He is a leading member of the American, the Southern and the Virginia Historical associations, and scientific and literary societies in this country and abroad. June 12, 1895, Mr. Cabell married Ethel Hoyt Scott, of New York, and had five children. They reside at 410 East Grace street, Richmond, Virginia.

Stanton, Frederick Perry, born in Alexandria, Virginia, December 22, 1814. He pursued classical studies and was graduated from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1833; taught school; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Memphis, Tennessee; elected to the twenty-ninth and to the succeeding four congresses (March 4, 1845-March 3, 1855); governor of Kansas territory, 1858-61; moved to Virginia and subsequently settled in Florida. He died near Ocala, Florida, June 4, 1894.

Humphreys, Milton Wylie, born in Greenbrier, Virginia, September 15, 1844; was a pupil at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, but left at the age of seventeen to enlist in the Confederate army; was a gunner in Bryan's battery; after the war re-entered Washington College, was made tutor of Latin, assistant professor of Greek and Latin, and adjunct professor of ancient languages, and received the degrees of M. A. in 1869 from Washington and Lee University, and Ph. D. in 1874 from Leipsic University; was called to the chair of Greek in Vanderbilt University at its opening in 1875, and to that of ancient languages in the University of Texas at its opening in 1883; in 1887 was made professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, a position which he held till his retirement in 1912; Vanderbilt University gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1883; published numerous papers in the "Transactions of the American Philological Associations," of which he was president in 1882, and editions of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, the "Antigone" and "Oedipus Tyrannus," of Sophocles, and the second book of Thucydides; he was editor for the United States and Canada of the "Revue de Revues," and correspondent of the "Philologische Wochenschrift."

O'Donovan, William Rudolf, born in Preston county, Virginia, March 28, 1844. After serving in the Confederate army during the civil war, he went to New York, where he opened a studio. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1878. He

has executed portrait-busts and bas-reliefs of John A. Kennedy, William Page, R. Swain Gifford, Arthur Quartley, Bayard Taylor (for the memorial tablet in Cornell University), Winslow Homer, Erminnie A. Smith, and Edmund C. Stedman. His larger works include the Tarrytown monument to the captors of Major André; a statue of Washington for the government of Venezuela; two flags for the soldier's monument at Lawrence, Massachusetts; two bas-reliefs for the monument in Herkimer county, New York, commemorating the battle of Oriskany, and a statue of Washington for the monument at Newburg. Washington is one of his favorite subjects, and he has published a series of papers on his portraits.

Van de Vyver, Augustine, born at Haesdonck, Belgium, December 1, 1844. He was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in Brussels, Belgium, in 1870, and was consecrated bishop of Richmond, Virginia, October 20, 1889.

Baker, William Washington, born October 20, 1844, near Hallsboro, Chesterfield county, Virginia, son of John Daniel Baker and Ann Elizabeth, daughter of William Howard and Mary Taylor, his wife. He was brought up in the country, but was frail in his youth, and did not perform any severe manual labor. His mother died when he was only nine years of age. He attended a private school taught by Dr. R. B. Winfree, and at the age of twelve, in 1856, at his own desire, began his apprenticeship in the office of the Danville "Register." Afterwards he worked on the Richmond "Enquirer," where he had charge of the printing and press rooms, and mailing at night. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in the privateer service of the Confederate navy under Capt. John Yates Beall. His service was on Chesapeake Bay, crippling the commerce of the enemy and destroying lighthouses. In September, 1863, when sharing with fifteen others in an attempt to surprise a Federal gunboat, he was captured and confined in irons in Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, for nearly six weeks. To save him and his associates from being shot as privateers, the Confederate authorities held an equal number of Federal prisoners in irons in Charleston, South Carolina, as hostages for their proper treatment as prisoners of war. This had its effect; the irons were removed from Mr. Baker, and he was transferred to Fortress Monroe and afterwards to Fort Norfolk and later to Point Lookout, where in the spring of 1864 he was exchanged, and proceeded to Richmond. There he was placed on light duty as clerk in Provost Marshal Carrington's office, and remained until the evacuation of Richmond, being among the last to leave the city. He then joined Gen. Lee's army at Amelia Court House, and was with the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment in the battle of Sailors Creek. He rejoined the army at High Bridge, and connected himself with a Texas regiment with which he served until the surrender at Appomattox Court House. After being paroled, he set out for Richmond, but at Jude's Ferry took work on a farm. Later he formed a partnership with A. T., B. W. and J. H. Martin, under the name of Martin Brothers & Baker, for manufacturing lumber, grinding sumac and tanning leather, at Hallsboro and Manchester, Virginia, and after the death of his partners, he succeeded to the business, which he still conducts. He has served as justice of the

peace, and for two terms was supervisor of Midlothian district, Chesterfield county. In 1883-84, he served in the house of delegates, where he secured the passage of bills to prevent the running of trains on Sunday, and to require clerks of courts to certify that bonds should be given by special commissioners before selling property decreed for sale. He was a member again in 1899-1900, and was afterwards re-elected for three more terms. During his service he was a member and chairman of the new penitentiary building commission of which he was a member of the finance committee. At the Virginia Exposition, in 1888, he was commissioner from Chesterfield county, serving as such without compensation. Its exhibit received the first prize as the best county exhibit in the state. At the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904, he was assistant commissioner, and it was due, in great measure, to his labors that the Virginia exhibit was made a great success. He was also commissioner from Virginia to the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers on religious, social, and political subjects. In 1888, he wrote, at the request of the board of of supervisors of Chesterfield county, a pamphlet on the history and resources of the county, and 1892 he produced a fuller edition of the work. He is a trustee of Richmond College. On December 25, 1866, he married Sarah Thomas Martin, and they have six children. His address is Hallsboro, Chesterfield county, Virginia.

Edwards, William Emory, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, June 10, 1842, son of Rev. John Ellis Edwards; graduated from Randolph-Macon College in 1862, and became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of the Virginia conference; he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is the author of "John Newson; a Tale of College Life," Nashville, 1883.

McCarrick, James William, born at Norfolk, Virginia, June 22, 1843, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick McCarrick, C. S. A., and Margaret Collins, his wife. He was a student at Norfolk Military Academy, St. Mary's College and Georgetown College, leaving the latter at the age of nineteen years to enlist as a private in the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, Mahone's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. Later he entered the naval service of the Confederacy, rose to the rank of master, was in command of a land battery at Shell Bluff, Georgia, served under Admiral Franklin Buchanan in Mobile Bay, and for a time was master of the flagship *Tennessee*. After peace was restored he became wheelman on a steamboat plying between Norfolk and Richmond, became mate, then wharf clerk, and later a sub-agent. He was appointed claim agent of the Seaboard Air Line system of railroad and steamship lines, and later became southern agent for the Clyde Steamship Company, and has continuously held close connection with important business activities of his native city. He was president of the Suburban and City Railway Company, of the Norfolk board of trade, of the board of pilot commissioners of the state of Virginia; first vice-president of the Virginia Navigation Company, and a Virginia commissioner of the Jamestown tercentenary exposition. A Democrat in politics, he at one time served as councilman. In 1908 he joined with the Gold wing of his party and supported its nominees. He married Georgianna Binns Jones.

Leake, William Josiah, born in Goochland county, Virginia, September 30, 1843, son of Samuel D. Leake, and Fannie M. Kean, his wife. He attended home schools, and St. George Tucker's school at Ashland, Virginia, leaving the latter at the beginning of the civil war. In July, 1861, he became a non-commissioned officer in the company of artillery commanded by Captain Walter D. Leake, with which he served until 1862, when he was transferred to another company, and again, in 1863, to a battery under Col. J. H. Guy. He served with the latter until the close of the war, taking part in the second battle of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Fort Harrison, and around Richmond. In 1867 he engaged in the practice of law in Richmond and Hanover county. In 1890 he was appointed judge of the chancery court to fill a vacancy, and for a number of years he served as commissioner in chancery, and special master in both Federal and state courts. He afforded valuable aid to the Asylum for the Insane, of which he was a director.

Ranson, Thomas Davis, born at "Homestead House," near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, May 19, 1843, son of James M. Ranson and Mary Eleanor Baldwin, his wife. The Ranson ancestor (Ransone) traces back to Peter Ransone (q. v.), who was the first settler in the present Mathews county, Virginia. He attended Jacob Fuller's classical school, and in 1859 entered Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia. In April, 1861, he was at the capture of Harper's Ferry, then enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Regiment, Virginia Infantry, "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, was promoted to sergeant-major; later was transferred to Company I, Fifty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry, and was elected lieutenant; he was wounded at Cross Keys, and on recovery joined Baylor's company of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, serving in 1863-64 in charge of scouts in the secret service department with captain's pay, reporting to Generals Stuart and Lee. He also served Generals Edward Johnson and William L. Jackson as aide. He was captured inside the Union lines, narrowly escaping death as a spy, and spent the last months of the war in military prisons, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and was held two months after the surrender. From 1865 until 1867 he engaged in farming, at the same time pursuing a course of legal study, then entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1868, and began practice. In 1873 he was appointed law inspector for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and has been counsel for many American and European corporations, including the Tidewater Railway Company, of which he was vice-president. He was visitor to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; a trustee of Washington and Lee University; trustee of the Virginia Female Institute; president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Staunton; president of the Virginia Young Men's Christian Association; president of Washington and Lee Alumni Association; president of the Staunton and Augusta Alumni Association of the University of Virginia; member of the Staunton common council; president of the Staunton Chamber of Commerce; lieutenant-commander of Grand Camp of Virginia, United Confederate Veterans; commander of the local camp of the same order; and vice-

president of the Virginia State Bar Association. He declined a nomination for a federal judgeship, a circuit judgeship, and the state senate. He was a Whig prior to the war, then until 1867 a conservative, but since 1869 has been a Democrat. He is a vestryman of Trinity and Emanuel churches. He is a member of the American Peace Society, was chairman of the state committee on international arbitration. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and of other prominent societies and clubs. He married (first) April 12, 1871, Mary Fontaine Alexander, of "Walnut Farm," Jefferson county, West Virginia, a lineal descendant of John Augustine Washington, the elder, of Richard Henry Lee, the "Signer." He married (second) January 5, 1887, Janetta Ravenscroft Harrison, of West Hill, Augusta county, Virginia. He married (third) February 15, 1900, Margaret Fisher Warren, of Richmond, Virginia.

Rinehart, William A., born in Botetourt county, Virginia, April 5, 1846, son of John and Mary A. Rinehart, and great-grandson of Aaron Rinehart, who came from Germany to Botetourt county about 1753. He attended the public schools, and in his sixteenth year enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, served for three years, and received wound in the arm at Gettysburg. After the war he engaged in the lumber business for five years, and then was superintendent of railroad work for seven years. In 1880 he became a contractor of railroad work of all kinds, and became head of the Rinehart & Dennis Company, a railroad contracting firm. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Covington, Virginia. A Democrat in politics, he has represented the counties of Alleghany, Bath, and Highland in the Virginia legislature. He is a member of the Baptist church. He married, December 20, 1867, Mary Lewis Lipes.

Henry, Robert Randolph, born at Chester, Chester county, South Carolina, April 26, 1845, a son of William Dickson Henry, a planter and merchant of Chester, and Julia Hall, his wife, who was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia. James Henry, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, from whence he came in 1725, and settled near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He had married a Miss Swan in his native land, and brought her and his children with him, but almost every member of the family was murdered by the Indians not long after they had made their home here. William Henry, son of James Henry, lived for some years in the Cumberland Valley, but after his marriage to Margaret Cowan he removed to York District, South Carolina, settling at the foot of King's Mountain. He was one of the stanchest supporters of the Whig party and fought bravely in the cause of the American revolution; with four of his sons he was active at the battle of King's Mountain, the battle of Ninety-Six, and the engagement at Brattonsville, York county, South Carolina. In Dr. Lyman Draper's "King's Mountain and Its Heroes," we find the following incident: "Two of his (William Henry's) sons followed two of Colonel Ferguson's Tory messengers, who were bearing dispatches to General Cornwallis, requesting reinforcements, and pursued them with such relentless heat that the messengers were compelled to conceal them-

selves by day and to travel by night by a roundabout course, so that the message did not reach Cornwallis until the morning of the battle, when it was too late to send reinforcements and prevent the disaster." Francis Henry, a younger son of William Henry, was the grandfather of Robert Randolph Henry. He married Margaret Dickson, daughter of Rev. William Dickson, a Scotchman, noted as a Presbyterian minister in upper South Carolina, who built Dickson's meeting house, about 1750, the first church erected in York county, and which is now known as "Bethel." In the maternal line the family of Mr. Henry is also an ancient one; Richard Hall, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Warwickshire, England, 1634, arrived in Maryland in 1647, becoming the owner of extensive lands is Cecil county; the family home for generations has been "Mount Welcome," which was erected by him in 1670. Dr. Elisha Hall, great-grandfather of Mr. Henry, was graduated from the School of Medicine conducted by Dr. Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia, and was a first cousin of this gentleman. He married Carolanna Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of "Cleve," on the Rappahannock, a son of Robert ("King") Carter and his second wife, Elizabeth Landon; Charles Carter, of "Cleve," married Anne Byrd, daughter of William Byrd, of Westover.

Robert Randolph Henry passed the first eleven years of his life in Chester, then, his father having died in 1856, he and his mother took up their residence in Fredericksburg and Petersburg, Virginia. He was a student at Bloomfield Academy, which he had entered just prior to the outbreak of the civil war, and, although but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the close of the war. At first his service was with Company E, Twelfth Virginia Infantry, but during the last two years he was first a member of the staff of Gen. R. H. Anderson, and later that of Gen. William Mahone. He displayed extraordinary bravery on the battlefield, having five horses killed under him, and was wounded three times. Upon the return of peace he engaged in teaching in Rappahannock county, Virginia, but devoted his spare time to the study of law under private tuition; after his admission to the bar he settled at Wise Court House, Virginia, practicing there from 1872 to 1875, and during this period was commonwealth's attorney for the county. He then removed to Tazewell, where he has since been a resident while following his legal practice, being associated with Judge S. C. Graham since July 1, 1881, with whom he had practiced in other courts since 1873. The style of the firm is Henry & Graham, and it is probably the oldest law firm in Virginia. He has always given his political support to the Democratic party, was an elector on the Hancock and English ticket from the ninth congressional district of Virginia in 1880, and was nominated for congress from this district in 1886, but defeated. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. Major Henry married, December 19, 1869, Lucy Strother Ashby, of Culpeper, Virginia.

Edwards, Landon Brame, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 20, 1845, son of Rev. John Ellis Edwards. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College. He enlisted in the artillery corps of the Confederate army in 1863, and served until the end of the war. He graduated from the med-

ical department of the university of the city of New York in March, 1867, and until October was an interne in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and was then assistant physician at the hospital for nervous diseases at Lake Mahopac, New York. He engaged in practice in 1868 at Lynchburg, Virginia, and two years later was active in establishing the Medical Society of Virginia, and was made recording secretary. He was a member of the state board of health in 1872, and the same year removed to Richmond. He established the "Virginia Medical Monthly" in April, 1874; was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the Virginia Medical College; lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics, 1875; and on medico-legal jurisprudence, in 1880. He was a member of many professional societies, and has been a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Glazebrook, Otis Allan, born at Richmond, Virginia, October 13, 1845. His father went to Richmond, Virginia, when a mere lad, and entering into business, became a useful and influential citizen. He was a student at Randolph-Macon College when Virginia seceded from the Union, and was at once sent to the Virginia Military Institute, to be educated as an officer in the regular Confederate army. He had large war experience, serving under Lee, Jackson and other great Confederate leaders. At the battle of New Market he was complimented for distinguishing gallantry on the field. He was at Appomattox, and after the war he returned to Lexington, graduating from the Virginia Military Institute the following year with the first honors of his class. He first inclined to law; but upon the death of his father, he matriculated in the middle class of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, in September, 1867, and was graduated two years after, being ordained to the priesthood at the early age of twenty-three. His first parish was in South Side, Virginia, where in addition to his regular work, he organized gratuitously one of the first colored congregations in Virginia after the war, to which he ministered, in addition to his regular parish, for six years. He was called to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1875, and built the Church of the Holy Trinity. While there he was made chaplain of the famous Fifth Maryland Regiment, and was complimented for his cool bravery in the labor troubles of 1877. In 1878 he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, Macon, Georgia, and became the dean of that convocation. Being severely injured in a railroad accident he was compelled to resign his charge, and spent months in Europe. Upon his return he was elected to the chaplaincy of the University of Virginia, where his work was eminently successful. In 1885 he was called to St. John's Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, the largest and most influential parish in New Jersey. He was the founder of a leading southern college Greek letter society, the Alpha Tau Omega, and was editor of the magazine of that fraternity for years. The degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Master of Arts were conferred upon him, and the diocese of New Jersey sent him as a delegate to two general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, in 1866, Virginia Calvert Key, the second daughter of Francis H. Smith, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute from its founding.

Richardson, David Clarke, born June 7, 1845, son of Turner Richardson, a successful farmer, and Margaret Ann Robertson, his wife. The family is among the old and highly respected families of Virginia, settling in New Kent county at an early date. David C. Richardson assisted his father on the farm during his early years, and from 1855 until 1862 attended the best schools of Richmond, whither his father removed in 1855. He served as a private in the war between the states from March 12, 1862, until the surrender of Gen. Lee, and received a wound at the second battle of Manassas. During the period of his enlistment, he continued his studies, in leisure moments, also for a short period after the war, and in 1867 entered the office of Johnson & Guigon to study law, and remained until July, 1870, when he became clerk to the police justice of Richmond, serving in that capacity for ten years, in the meantime continuing his law studies and attending the law lectures of Professors Maury and Neeson, at Richmond College, during the session of 1873-74, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was elected police justice of Richmond at the expiration of his term as clerk, filled that office for eight years, during which time he became familiar with the criminal law of the state, and then declined a reëlection, although strongly urged to accept. From 1888 to 1896 he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and was then elected commonwealth's attorney of the city of Richmond, but at the expiration of his term of ten years declined reëlection, and again resumed the practice of law. On June 8, 1908, he was elected mayor of the city of Richmond, and in 1912 was made judge of the hustings court. Judge Richardson married (first) December 4, 1874, Alice A. Fellows; married (second) February 10, 1892, Florence B. Hechler.

Davis, Richard Beale, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, February 5, 1845, son of William T. Davis, a teacher, of Gloucester county, and Elizabeth Taylor Corbin, daughter of Major Robert Beale, of the war of 1812. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College. He served for three years in Company E, Twelfth Virginia Regiment. He was wounded by a shell at Seven Pines, and in the battle of the Crater was shot in the right arm. He served in the battles of Chancellorsville, second Manassas, Gettysburg and Petersburg. From 1866 to 1870 he was a student at the University of Virginia, with the exception of one year when he taught school, where he took the law course. He entered upon law practice in Petersburg in January, 1871. He served as city attorney for one term; and in 1875 was elected to the house of delegates as a Democrat. He was a member of the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College. He married Annie Warwick Hall.

McGuire, William Province, born at Winchester, Virginia, February 19, 1845, a son of Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire, and his wife, Ann Eliza McGuire. The McGuire family was founded in this country by Edward McGuire, a native of county Fermanagh, Ireland, who came to this country in 1754, settling at Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, where his descendants have taken high rank in the medical profession for three successive generations. Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire established himself in the practice of the medical profession at Winchester in 1822, became the president of a medical

school which he put into successful operation in 1847, was one of the noted physicians and surgeons of his day, and practiced until 1861. Two of his uncles were David Holmes and Judge Holmes, and one of his sons was Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, and another, the subject of this sketch, Dr. William Province McGuire commenced his education in the schools of his native town, attended the Winchester Academy, at Winchester, and the Greenwood Academy, in Albemarle county, Virginia, after which he commenced a course of study at the Medical College of Virginia, this being interrupted by the civil war, and he was graduated in the class of 1867 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once established himself in medical practice in Winchester, with which city he has been uninterruptedly identified. He was one of the surgeons of the Winchester Memorial Hospital; had served as vice-president of the Medical Society of Virginia several times, and as president of this organization, 1893-94; and was vice-mayor of the city of Winchester two terms. He gave his political support to the Democratic party, attends the Episcopal church. Dr. McGuire married, June 17, 1871, Nannie H., a daughter of Hon. John Randolph Tucker.

Hamilton, John William, born at Weston, West Virginia, March 18, 1845; graduated at Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1865, and at Boston University in 1871; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1871 founded the "People's Church" in Boston. He is the author of "Memorial of Jesse Lee" (1875); "Lives of the Methodist Bishops" (1883), and "People's Church Pulpit" (1884).

Longley, Seldon, born at Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Virginia, February 7, 1846, a son of Edmund Longley, and his wife, Mary Hammond, a granddaughter of William Hammond, who emigrated to this country from England; and a great-great-grandson of Edmund Longley, who came from England in 1750, and settled in West Waterville, Maine. Edmund Longley, the father, was for a long period of time a professor at Emory and Henry College; was postmaster at Emory, Virginia; a member of the board of trustees of Martha Washington College; and was nominated as a representative of his district in congress in 1867. The civil war interrupted his studies at college, and at seventeen years of age he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. Assigned to Captain J. K. Rambo's company of Border Rangers, and later served in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. Was appointed orderly sergeant, and finally captain of his company. Returning to his studies he was awarded the Robertson prize for oratory at Emory and Henry College in June, 1866. Graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868, and in 1869 Master of Arts. He studied law at the University of Virginia, 1869-70, and was "Final Orator." He practiced law, and in 1873 was a Democratic member of the house of delegates from Washington county. Since that time he has served as delegate to various state conventions. He had removed to Pulaski county in 1891, and after a short residence there, was appointed by Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, judge of the county court, this being confirmed by the general assembly, in 1897, for the regular term of six years. Mr. Longley married,

December 24, 1873, Leona Howard Jordan, a daughter of Colonel W. J. Jordan, of Pulaski county.

White, William Henry, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, April 16, 1847, son of Colonel William White, and Henrietta Kemp Turner, his wife. His ancestors belonged to the old colonial stock who settled in Virginia during the early period of its history, from England and Wales. His grandfather, William White, served with distinction in the war of 1812, as did his father in the Confederate army as colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, in Pickett's division. Young White was educated in private schools in Norfolk county, and of Richmond, Virginia; Randolph-Macon College; and the Virginia Military Institute, where he was a member of the cadet battalion that distinguished itself at the battle of Newmarket. He then entered the University of Virginia as a law student, and after leaving that institution, began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, Virginia, having received his license the day after he was twenty-one years old. The next year he became commonwealth's attorney of Norfolk county, and in 1870 opened an office in Norfolk, Virginia. Shortly thereafter he was elected commonwealth's attorney for the city of Norfolk, and served as such several terms. In 1873 he was a member of the firm of White & Garnett, his partner being Judge Theodore S. Garnett, a partnership which continued for more than twenty years. In 1900 Mr. White was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia. He is now president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar associations, the Virginia State Bar Association, the Virginia Club, the Norfolk Country Club, the Richmond Club at Willoughby Beach, and is a non-resident member of the Lotus Club of New York City. He is a Democrat in politics. On November 4, 1869, he married Lucy Landon Carter Minor. His second wife was Emma Gray, whom he married on March 10, 1880.

Harrison, Constance Cary (Mrs. Burton Harrison), born in Fairfax county, Virginia, April 25, 1846, daughter of Archibald Cary and Monimia Fairfax, his wife. Her home was destroyed during the civil war, and after its close she visited Europe in company with her mother. After returning home, she married Burton Harrison, of Virginia, a lawyer, who was one time secretary to President Davis. They removed in 1876 to New York, and there Mrs. Harrison began her literary work with "A Litfle Centennial Lady," a magazine article which attracted much attention. Her "Anglomaniacs," which appeared anonymously in "The Century" magazine, gave her instant standing as a finished novelist. Her other principal works are: "Flower-de-Hundred," "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," "Crow's Nest," "A Daughter of the South," "A Bachelor Maid," "An Errant Wooing," "A Merry Maid of Arcady," "A Son of the Old Dominion." She has also produced several plays, mostly adaptations from the French.

Morehead, John Alfred, born at Dublin, Pulaski county, Virginia, son of James William Morehead and Barbara Katherine Yonce, his wife. His father, a farmer, was prominent in educational matters in Wythe county, Virginia, and Dr. Morehead de-

scends paternally from Scotch forbears, maternally of German ancestry and a nephew of Dr. William B. Yonce, for many years professor of Greek and Latin in Roanoke College. He attended private schools in the county of his birth. He graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree at Roanoke College in 1889, then entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from this institution in 1892, in the same year being ordained into the Evangelical Lutheran ministry, and also in that year receiving assignment to his first charge, Burke's Garden, Virginia. For two years he filled this pastorate, then became pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Richmond, where he remained until 1898. In 1898 Dr. Morehead was elected president of the Southern Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Charleston, South Carolina, also being elected to the chair of systematic theology, a connection that endured until 1903, although during the scholastic year of 1901-02 he pursued courses at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic. In 1903 Dr Morehead accepted the presidency of Roanoke College, where his diligent labors have met with splendid results. It was this institution that in 1894 honored him with the degree of Master of Arts and in 1902 with that of Doctor of Divinity. He married, October 6, 1892, Eleanor Virginia Fisher and has issue.

Faulkner, Charles James, born in Martinsburg, then Virginia, now West Virginia, September 21, 1847. His grandfather, Major James Faulkner, was born in the North of Ireland, became a resident of the new world, espoused the cause of his adopted country in the war of 1812, and was commander of the Virginia forces at the battle of Craney Island, in 1813. He died soon after the close of the war. His wife was Mary Mackey, a daughter of Captain Andrew Mackey, who was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. John Boyd, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Faulkner, was born in Scotland, and on coming to America settled first in Pennsylvania, but moved to Berkeley county, Virginia, about 1742. Elisha Boyd, father of Mary Boyd Faulkner, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and for a number of years served as a general of state militia of Virginia. He built one of the old homesteads of the state known as "Boydville," in the vicinity of Martinsburg, which Mr. Faulkner now occupies. Senator Faulkner was a student in private schools of Ellicott City, Maryland, in Paris, France, and Germany and Switzerland, during the time his father was minister to France. Returning to his native country, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, and in 1867 matriculated in the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with the class of 1869. While in the institute, he participated in the battle of Newmarket. Subsequently he was on the staff of General John C. Breckenridge, in the Confederate army, and afterwards on the staff of General Henry A. Wise, surrendering with him at Appomattox. Immediately following his graduation from the University of Virginia, he entered upon the practice of law, and has since been connected with the bar as a practitioner or judge. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the thirteenth circuit of West Virginia, composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan. He is now engaged in general practice, but largely represents corporate interests, and is counsel

for a number of railroads, banking and trust companies. He belongs to the West Virginia State Bar Association and to the District of Columbia Bar Association. A leader of the Democracy in West Virginia, Mr. Faulkner was elected United States senator in 1887 for a term of six years, and in January, 1893, was reëlected. He was chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee in 1894 and 1896. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission to settle the differences existing in Canada between Great Britain and the United States. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, is a past grand master, and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the American Geographical Society of New York. He was married, November 6, 1869, to Sallie Winn, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who died March 31, 1890. On January 3, 1893, Senator Faulkner married Virginia Fairfax Whiting, of Hampton, Virginia.

Anderson, Charles Jefferies, born at Richmond, Virginia, August 12, 1848, son of the late George W. Anderson, for many years a merchant of Richmond, and Margaret L. Anderson, his wife. He is of English descent, his great-grandfather having been Col. Joseph Jefferies, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who served with bravery in the revolutionary war. He became a student at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, served as a member of the Virginia Military Institute Corps of Cadets in 1864-65, in the Confederate States army, and graduated in the class of 1869. The following year he became a member of the firm of George W. Anderson & Sons, in Richmond. He was actively connected with the Virginia Volunteers from 1871 to 1893, holding the rank of captain in 1871, becoming successively, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, brigadier-general of the First Brigade, in which office he succeeded Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in 1885, serving until 1893, when he was appointed adjutant-general of Virginia, and held this office for a period of five years. He was commissioner from the state of Virginia to the Vienna Exposition in 1873. Gov. Swanson appointed him adjutant-general of the state of Virginia in February, 1906. He served as a member of the city council of Richmond in 1902; represented his city in the house of delegates of Virginia, in 1903-04; and in 1906 was sent to the state senate. He holds official position in the Richmond Male Orphan Society, the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, the board of directors of the Virginia Military Institute, and a number of other prominent organizations.

Wharton, Henry Marvin, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, September 11, 1848, son of Malcolm Hart Wharton and Susan Roberts Colvin, his wife. He was educated at Roanoke College, the University of Virginia, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He served in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war accompanied Gen. Sterling Price to Mexico. He returned the next year (1866), and practiced law in Lynchburg until 1873, in which year he was ordained a Baptist minister. He held pastorates at Luray, Virginia, in 1886 founded the Brantley Memorial Church, the largest in the last named city, of which he became pastor. He resigned his pastor-

ate in 1899, and was an evangelistic preacher and lecturer until 1909, when he resumed charge of Brantley Church. He founded "The Evangel," a religious paper, in 1884, and was its editor until 1898; and also founded the "Whosoever Farm," an orphanage. He was author of "Pulpit, Pew and Platform," "Picnic in Palestine," "Home Religion," "War Songs of the Confederacy," and a novel "White Blood." He married Lucy Kimball Pollard, of Baltimore.

Atkinson, William Mayo, born October 14, 1848, son of William Mayo Atkinson and Bettie J. White, his wife. Among his earliest ancestors in Virginia were Dr. Robert White, who settled in Frederick county in 1735; Roger Atkinson, who settled in Dinwiddie county in 1750; and William Mayo, who came to Virginia in 1723, and settled near Richmond, Virginia. Robert White, his great-grandfather, was an officer in the revolution, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and judge of the general court of Virginia. Rev. William Mayo Atkinson, his father, was a Presbyterian minister, and agent for the American Bible Society. William Mayo Atkinson was brought up in Winchester, Frederick county. He attended an academy in Winchester, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Hampden-Sidney College. He took the law course at the University of Virginia under John B. Minor, and graduated in 1873. He soon after began the practice of law in Winchester, and became a leading lawyer. He was, in turn, commonwealth's attorney of the city of Winchester, member of the city court of Winchester, a member of the Winchester council, and mayor of the city; director of the Union Bank of Winchester, and secretary and treasurer of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company. He was a member of the chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Hampden-Sidney College, and the University of Virginia; also a member of the Union Literary Society at Hampden-Sidney, and at the time of his graduation received the best speaker's medal from that society. In politics, Judge Atkinson is a Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. On July 20, 1884, Judge Atkinson married Mrs. C. C. Trenholm, and they have had one child, W. M. Atkinson.

Harrison, James Albert, born at Pass Christian, Mississippi, August 21, 1848, son of Jilson Payne Harrison, and Sidney Ann Powell Norton, his wife. In the paternal line he is descended from the Harrison family of Virginia, who furnished signers, presidents and soldiers, and on the maternal side from Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, of revolutionary fame. He attended the public schools in New Orleans, Louisiana, and then entered the University of Virginia, where he spent the sessions of 1866-67 and 1867-68; and in 1869 studied in the University of Bonn, Germany. On his return he was made a professor of Latin and modern languages in the Maryland Military Academy. In 1876 he was elected professor of English and modern languages in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. In 1895 the University of Virginia called him to the chair of English and romance languages, and by a subdivision of the work of languages, he has been professor of Teutonic philology. In 1883 he delivered at Johns Hopkins University a course of ten lectures on Anglo-Saxon poetry. He published in 1874. "A Group of

Poets and their Haunts;" 1877, "Greek Vignettes;" 1879, "Spain in Profile;" "French Syntax;" "History of Spain;" "Story of Greece;" "Autrefois" (collection of Creole tales). In 1883 he edited the major Anglo-Saxon poems, with the co-operation of scholars in various colleges and universities. The volume with which his name is especially connected was "Beowulf," in which he had Professor Sharp, of Tulane, as collaborator; Anglo-Saxon dictionary, in which he had Professor W. N. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt, as collaborator; his Anglo-Saxon reader, in which Professor Baskerville and Professor J. L. Hall, of William and Mary, were joint editors with him; all have extended his usefulness and his fame in the department of early English. He was associate editor of the "Virginia edition," of Poe's works, published in 1902. A later work, published in 1906, in G. P. Putnam's Sons "Heroes of the Nation" series, is his "Life of Washington." Professor Harrison was made an L. H. D. of Columbia University; LL. D. of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, of Tulane University, New Orleans, and of Washington and Lee University. He was a member of William and Mary College Phi Beta Kappa chapter. In 1904 he was a delegate to the International Congress at St. Louis. On September 1, 1885, he married Lizzie Stuart, daughter of Hon. John Letcher, war governor of Virginia.

Kenna, John Edward, born in Vacoulin, (West) Virginia, April 10, 1848. He removed with his mother to Missouri, and received a limited education. He entered the Confederate army as a private, served chiefly in Missouri, was wounded in 1864, and surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. He attended St. Vincent's College at Wheeling, studied law at Charleston, West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar; was prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county, 1872-77; and in 1875 was elected by the bar, under statutory provision, to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne counties. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from October, 1877, until March, 1883, and had been re-elected when he was chosen a United States senator to succeed Henry G. Davis. He was re-elected, and served until his death, in Washington City, January 11, 1893.

Ayers, Rufus Adolphus, born May 20, 1849, son of M. J. Ayers and Susan Lewis Wingfield, his wife. He is a descendant of John Ayers, who came to this country from England in boyhood, resided in North Carolina. He married and removed to Bedford county, Virginia, and became a well known minister of the Methodist church. On the maternal side, Mr. Ayers is descended from John Lewis, a native of Donegal, Ireland, who settled on Lewis' Creek, Augusta county, in 1732, being the first settler in that county. He attended the Goodson Academy at Bristol, Virginia, until it was closed by the war in 1861, and he afterwards gave every moment that could be spared from his daily toil to reading, histories and biographies being his favorite studies. His first position was as clerk in a retail store, and he retained this until April, 1864, at which time he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving for six months in an independent command, and until the close of the war in the field quartermaster's department for East Tennessee. At the close of the war,

he was salesman and merchant for a period of seven years and 1873 was admitted to the bar of Virginia as a lawyer, having commenced his legal studies during the summer following the war. He was elected attorney for the commonwealth of Scott county, serving 1875-79, and in this period was clerk of the committee on finance and reading clerk of the house of delegates. The "Scott County Banner," published at the court house at this time, was his property, and he was its editor. He drew up the charter for the railroad between Bristol and Big Stone Gap, Virginia, in 1876, and the following year organized the company which commenced its construction. In 1881 he was one of the most active workers in the organization of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company, and has been the counsel and a member of the board of directors ever since. He organized the Bank of Gates City in 1889; the Interstate Finance & Trust Company, and the Wise County Bank in 1901 and 1902; the Virginia Tanning & Extract Company in 1897; the Stone Gap Colliery Company, and Wise County Terminal Company in 1902; the Tazewell Coal and Land Corporation, and the Seaboard Coal Company in 1904; and he organized a number of companies of lesser importance, in which he is still an official. He was also active in the construction of the railroad from Norton to Glamorgan, and the Big Creek branch of the Norfolk & Western Railway. In 1880 he was supervisor of the census for the fifth district of Virginia, under appointment from President Hayes, who was required by act of congress to ignore politics in making appointments. He served as attorney-general of Virginia from 1886 to 1890; was a member of the state central and executive committees of the Democratic party from 1883 to 1895; and in 1901 and 1902 represented Wise, Dickinson and Buchanan counties in the convention called to revise the constitution of the state. His residence is Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Virginia. Mr. Ayers married, June 8, 1870, Victoria Louisa Morrison.

McCormick, Marshall, born in Clarke county, Virginia, June 29, 1849, son of Province McCormick and Margaretta Holmes Moss, his wife; and grandson of William McCormick, who emigrated to this country from Ireland. His father was a successful lawyer, and commonwealth's attorney of Clarke county from 1840 to 1866. Marshall McCormick spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, and his preliminary education was obtained in private schools of Clarke county, and supplemented by attendance at the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in Latin, Greek and moral philosophy; and the Virginia Military Institute, which he attended for one session. He began the study of law in a private law office in Winchester, Virginia, in 1870, was admitted to the bar the following year, and located for practice in Berryville, Virginia. In addition to his private practice, he has served for many years as counsel to the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company. He has served as a member of the board of visitors of the Western State Hospital and of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia for eight years, and for a period of four years was chairman of the finance committee of that board. He served as mayor of Berryville for six years; common-

wealth's attorney of Clarke county for almost nine years; was state senator from 1883 to 1887, where his most conspicuous public service was rendered in framing the Anderson-McCormick bill, which was intended to put a stop to bribery, fraud and intimidation at elections, and, in some respects, it was the progenitor of the election law now in force in Virginia. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland, and also of the St. Louis convention of 1904, which nominated Judge Parker. Mr. McCormick married, June 12, 1872, Rosalie Allen Taylor, daughter of Lawrence B. Taylor, a well known lawyer of Alexandria, Virginia.

Starke, Ashton, born at Richmond, Virginia, October 19, 1849, son of Patrick Henry Starke and Arabella Garland Clark, his wife, traces his ancestry to John Starke, whose residence in Virginia began in the year 1650, and who received a grant of land four years later. Among his descendants was John Starke, who was appointed, November 8, 1775, a member of the committee of safety for Hanover county, in which locality the family became prominent, and the line was continued through William Starke, who served as colonel in the Mexican war, and who was the father of Patrick H. Starke, a prominent manufacturer of Richmond. He attended the schools of Richmond, and Richmond College, pursuing his studies in the academic and law courses, and upon the completion of his studies he accepted a position with his father, but shortly afterward started upon an independent career. He has also taken an active interest in politics, affiliating with the Democratic party, and served as a member of the general assembly, and served on the committee that made a report on the state debt and provided the data and the facts upon which the settlement was later made. He has delivered a number of speeches, possessing the power of eloquence and force, and is also a vigorous writer. Mr. Starke married Florine Dunlap, whose father was an officer in a Georgia regiment.

Turk, Rudolph Samuel, born at Middlebrook, Augusta county, Virginia, December 6, 1849, son of Rudolph Turk and Annie E. Robertson, his wife, is a descendant, on both the paternal and maternal side, of the early settlers of the valley of Virginia, among whom was Robert Turk, who obtained from the crown extensive grants of land, and in whose honor was named "Turk's Mountain" and "Turk's Gap," a public road running through the latter named, although almost totally abandoned by travelers at the present time. He was educated in the country schools and at a classical school conducted by Professor John H. Lecky. His studies were interrupted by his service in the Confederate army, which he joined in 1864, participated in the battle of Piedmont, and served in the army near Lynchburg. After the war he became a student at Roanoke College for two sessions. In 1874 studied law in the University of Virginia, and in 1875 located in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, for the active practice of his profession, and there remained until 1888, when he disposed of his interests and moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he entered into business relations with William H. Carlisle, which connection continued until April, 1890, the death of his father then necessita-

ting his return to Virginia, and a few months later he established an office in Staunton and resumed the practice of law. During his residence in West Virginia he was prosecuting attorney for Pocahontas county for eight years. He has also served in several other public positions, and in 1906 was a member of the board of the Western State Hospital at Staunton, and by virtue of this position was a member of the board of hospitals for the state at large. He is also the editor of the "Staunton Spectator," the oldest and most widely known newspaper in the valley of Virginia. Mr. Turk married, December 17, 1879, Willie Cary, of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Horseley, John Dunscombe, born at Forkfield, Nelson county, Virginia, April 30, 1849, son of William Andrew Horseley, M. D., and Eliza S. Perkins, of Richmond, Virginia, his wife. He attended the private schools in Nelson county, Virginia, until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1864 he joined the corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute; 1864-65, serving with them in the vicinity of Richmond until the evacuation of that city in April, 1865. After the war he was a student at Norwood, Nelson county; entered the University of Virginia in 1869, and after two years in the law course, engaged in practice in Nelson county. He was elected judge of the fifth circuit of Virginia, and was re-elected after serving four months of his second term, but resigned to resume the practice of law, forming a partnership with Capt. Charles M. Blackford, and becoming attorney and counselor for various corporations. He was president of the First National Bank of Lynchburg; director and general counsel of the Lynchburg Traction and Light Company; of the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company; of the Montgomery Traction Company, and attorney and director for a number of private business corporations; member of the Virginia Bar Association; of the Piedmont and Oakland clubs, of Lynchburg; the Shenandoah Club, of Roanoke; the Westmoreland Club of Richmond; the Lynchburg Boat Club; and Garland Rhodes Camp of United Confederate Veterans. On February 23, 1879, he married Florence M. Tunstall, daughter of Hon. William Massie, of Nelson county, Virginia.

Moon, John Barclay, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 20, 1849, a son of Robert Barclay Moon, civil engineer, farmer and surveyor, and his wife, Mary Massie, a daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Woods) Massie, and a descendant of Charles Massie, who, in 1768, bought "Spring Valley," a plantation in Albemarle county. Jacob Moon was the first member of the Moon family to settle in Albemarle county, where he owned much land, and served as paymaster of the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment during the war of the revolution. In the early years of his life John B. Moon assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm. He attended the school conducted by D. P. Powers, near Scottsville, and afterwards was a student at Washington College, from 1863 to 1868. For two years he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and established himself in his profession in Charlottesville. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates, 1881, 1883 and 1893; during his service in the general assembly he was chairman of the finance and railroads committees of the house; was commissioner for

Virginia to settle the direct tax with the United States government refunded to Virginia in 1892-93; in 1895 he was chosen chairman of the commission for the settlement of the old debt of the original state of Virginia with the state of Virginia. He was chairman of the county Democratic committee for some years, and served as chairman of the board of supervisors of Albemarle county for about twelve years. Mr. Moon married, March 20, 1878, Marion Gordon Dabney, a daughter of William S. Dabney, of "Dunlora," Albemarle county, and his wife, Susan Fitzhugh Gordon.

Wickham, Henry Taylor, born at "Hickory Hill," Hanover county, Virginia, December 17, 1849, son of Gen. Williams Carter Wickham and Lucy Penn Taylor, his wife. He attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home and then entered Washington College (Washington and Lee University), presided over by Gen. Robert E. Lee, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868. He completed his studies in the law department of the University of Virginia, under the instruction of Professor John B. Minor, and was graduated in 1870. In December of this year he began work in a lawyer's office in Richmond, rising in his profession until in 1874 he was made assistant attorney for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, later becoming general solicitor for the road. He was elected to the house of delegates of Virginia in 1879, and in 1888 began his long career as state senator, in which he came to be looked upon as the leading member. He long strove for the settlement of the question of state debts and as chairman of the finance committee of the senate rendered efficient service to the state. His religious preference is for the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Hanover Troop Association. His home is the old family seat, "Hickory Hill." Senator Wickham married, December 17, 1885, Elsie Warwick Barksdale, of Richmond, Virginia, and has children.

Magill, Mary Tucker, born in Jefferson county, Virginia, August, 1832, daughter of Dr. Alfred Thruston Magill and Anne Evalina Hunter, daughter of Judge Henry St. George Tucker; she was educated at Richmond and at the University of Virginia, where her father was professor of medicine. After the war she established, with her mother, a boarding school at Winchester, Virginia. She contributed sketches to periodicals and corresponded with various newspapers, and was the author of "The Holcombes," a story of Virginia home life; "Women, or Chronicles of the Late War;" a "School History of Virginia," generally used in the public schools of the state; and "Pantomimes, or Wordless Poems."

Taylor, George Boardman, born in Richmond, Virginia, December 27, 1832; graduated at Richmond College, taught for a short time, and then studied three years at the University of Virginia, also serving as pastor of two Baptist churches in the vicinity. He was pastor two years in Baltimore, Maryland, then for twelve years at Staunton, Virginia, leaving his church in 1862 to serve as chaplain of Stonewall Jackson's corps. Afterwards he was post-chaplain, in conjunction with his pastorate. In 1869 he became chaplain of the University of Virginia for two years, after which he returned

Faithfully Yours
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to his church at Staunton, from which he resigned in 1873, being appointed a Southern Baptist missionary to Rome, Italy. He was co-editor of the "Christian Review" for two years, and since 1876 was one of the editors of "Il Seminatore," a monthly Baptist magazine published in Rome. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by Richmond College and the University of Chicago in 1872. His publications include "Oakland Stories," "Costar Grew," "Roger Bernard, the Pastor's Son," and "Walter Ennis," a tale of the early Virginia Baptists.

Ruffin, Edmund, was born in Prince George county, Virginia, January 5, 1794. He was a son of George Ruffin, who served in the Virginia legislature and Jane Lucas, his first wife. He was grandson of Edmund Ruffin and Jane Skipwith, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, baronet, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He attended William and Mary College in 1810-12, but neglected his studies and was suspended. He at once enlisted in a volunteer company and served against the British from August 12, 1812, to February, 1813, when, his father having died, he left the army to take care of an estate at "Coggin's Point," James river. Here he began a long career of activity of mind and body. He devoted himself to practical farming and extensive reading. He read as much as eight hours each day and covered not only all the books available on agriculture and science, but he was thoroughly versed in Biblical, historical, economic and political literature. He amassed one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in Virginia. He had an inventive genius and contrived various home-made pieces of machinery to save labor on his farm. In 1818 he was secretary of the United Agricultural Society of Virginia, in 1823-1826 he was a state senator, in 1840 he was secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in 1842 he was agricultural surveyor of the state of South Carolina, in 1845 he was president of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and in 1854 he was agricultural commissioner of the state. As an agriculturalist he anticipated most of the improvements in modern farming—the use of the legumes and marl as fertilizers of poor soil, drainage and blind ditching and the five field rotation of crops. By following these methods and by a judicious employment of negro labor, he increased the value of his estate from $25,000 to $200,000, and, his example being followed by all the other planters, the lands of tidewater Virginia increased, in the brief space of thirteen years, 1837-1850, to an amount valued at $23,000,000. The most famous of his works was an "Essay on Calcareous Manures," published in 1835, which went through four editions, increasing in size at each edition till from one hundred and sixteen pages it reached in 1852, four hundred and ninety pages. In another pamphlet he pressed the importance of an agricultural college and was the first in the United States to outline the course of study for such an institution. He was editor of the "Farmer's Register" and the "Bank Reformer." In 1855 he gave up farming, divided his estate among his children, and devoted himself to politics. He had started life as an opponent of slavery and rather Federalistic in his views and became a strong advocate of the institution and an extreme states rights man. He favored nullification in 1832 and joined the Whig party of states rights and voted for Harrison. Having proved to his

satisfaction that negro slaves could be made a successful factor in the production of wealth, and believing that connection with the northern states was greatly detrimental to the South, he set to work to bring about a dissolution of the Union. He both wrote and spoke in favor of secession, but meeting with little success in Virginia he expatriated himself and went to South Carolina. Here he joined the Palmetto Guards and fired the first shot at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. During the war, despite his age, he saw military service at Bull Run, assuming all the duties of a soldier. At the conclusion of hostilities, unwilling to survive Southern independence and the loss of the labors of a life, he committed suicide at "Redmoor," the residence of his son Edmund, in the seventy-second year of his age, June 18, 1865

Craighill, William Price, born in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, July 1, 1833. After attending Charlestown Academy he entered the United States Military Academy, where he graduated in 1853, second in a class of fifty-two. He was assigned to the engineer corps, and superintended the building of Fort Delaware in 1858. He was made first lieutenant July 1, 1859, and served until 1864 at the military academy as instructor, treasurer, and in command of an engineer detachment. He was made captain March 3, 1863; constructed defences for Pittsburgh when it was threatened by Morgan, and was chief engineer of the middle department from April till June, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for services at Cumberland Gap; was made major November 23; served on the board for carrying out the modifications of the New York defences from June 20 till November 10, 1865. He superintended the defences of Baltimore harbor from 1865 till 1867. Later he was engaged on the improvement of the Potomac, near Washington, from 1870 till 1874; that of the Appomattox river, 1870-71; and of the Delaware in 1873. He was sent to examine movable dams and other works in France and Great Britain in 1877-78. On January 2, 1881, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was retired as chief of engineers, and died in 1909. He compiled "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (New York, 1861); translated Dufour's "Cours de tactiques;" and jointly with Capt. Mendell, Gen. Jomini's "Prècis de l'art de la guerre."

Pollard, Henry Rives, born in Nelson county, Virginia, August 29, 1833, son of Major Richard Pollard and Paulina Cabell Rives, his wife; was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and at the University of Virginia. He published a newspaper in Leavenworth, Kansas, during the troubles in that territory, and later went to Washington, where he was employed in the postoffice department. At the beginning of the civil war he was news editor of the "Baltimore Sun," but removed to Richmond, and he became one of the editors of the "Richmond Examiner." After the war he aided in founding "The Richmond Times," and for a time was on its staff. In 1866 he revived the "Richmond Examiner," and controlled its editorial columns until 1867, when he disposed of his interest, and, with his brother, E. A. Pollard, established "Southern Opinion," continuing one of the editors and proprietors until his death. He was shot and killed (August 29, 1868) from an upper window on the opposite side of the street

by James Grant, who felt himself aggrieved by an article that was published in Pollard's paper.

Terrill, William Rufus, born in Covington, Virginia, April 21, 1834; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853; assigned to the Third Artillery; was assistant professor of mathematics there, 1853-54; on duty in Kansas, 1854-55; assistant in United States coast survey, 1855-61. He was commissioned captain in the Fifth Artillery, August 14, 1861, and took part in the battle of Shiloh. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, September 9, 1862, and was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

Whitehurst, Francis M., born in Princess Anne county, Virginia, December 1, 1835, son of William Whitehurst and Amy Lovett, his wife. He began his education in the Norfolk schools, and graduated from the University of Virginia. In 1861 he enlisted in a Norfolk company which became a part of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, Mahone's brigade. After serving two years in the ranks, he was elected first lieutenant, and commanded the company in the battle of Crater, where he lost seventy-five killed and wounded out of a total of ninety-four, and was himself captured and held prisoner till the end of the war. He participated in all the principal battles of Gen. Lee's army until his capture. After the war he practiced law in his native county, and served as commonwealth's attorney and county judge. In 1884 he located in Norfolk, where he practiced his profession, and became interested in various important financial and business corporations. He married Laura E., daughter of Henry V. Styron, of Princess Anne county.

Lindsey, William, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 4, 1835. In 1854 he removed to Hickman county, Kentucky, where he taught school, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1858. At the opening of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant, and was soon made captain in the Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry. He served on the staffs of Gen. Buford and Gen. Lyon, and remained with the Second Kentucky Brigade until paroled as a prisoner of war early in 1865, at Columbus, Mississippi. After the war he returned to Clinton, Kentucky, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected state senator in 1867; in 1870 was given a place on the state supreme court, and in September, 1876, became chief justice. He declined a renomination.

Hancock, William T., born at Chesterfield, Virginia, in 1835, son of Ananias Hancock and Bessie Stanton, his wife. After attending school, at the age of seventeen he went to Richmond and took employment, and became manager for J. W. Atkinson, and was afterwards with William Grainer, whom he left to enter the Confederate army. He served throughout the war in the Tenth Virginia Battalion, and took part in the battles of Seven Pines and Fort Gillmore, and many others. After the war he was for seven years manager for J. B. Pace. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of Salmon & Hancock, tobacco manufacturers, Richmond, and ten years later purchased his partner's interest, becoming sole owner. He became a director of the Security Savings Bank, and was connected with a number of

other corporations. He married (first) Pauline Carrington, of North Carolina, and (second) Mary J. Sutherland, of Richmond.

Lynch, James Daniel, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, January 6, 1836. He was educated for the law, but abandoned it for literary pursuits and won fame as a poet. He attended the University of North Carolina, and after graduation taught school in Columbus and West Point, Mississippi, until 1862. In that year he recruited a company of cavalry, was made captain, saw service under Gen. Polk, and was wounded at Lafayette, Georgia. After the war he began the practice of law at West Point, Mississippi, but abandoned it to follow literature. He published many poems, the best known being: "The Cloak of Destiny," "The Star of Texas," and "The Siege of the Alamo." In 1878 he published "Kemper County Vindicated," "Bench and Bar of Mississippi" in 1881, "Bench and Bar of Texas" in 1885, and later "An Industrial History of Texas."

Groner, Virginius D., born in Norfolk, Virginia, September 7, 1836. He graduated at the Norfolk Military Academy at the age of eighteen and about this time organized the "Independent Grays." The next year he was made lieutenant-colonel of a militia regiment. He studied law for a year, and for two years after was in the service of express and steamship companies. In 1859 he was in Texas, a guest of Gen. Sam Houston, and with Baylor's Texan Rangers he served against the Indians. After the election of Lincoln, he went to New York, at the request of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, to purchase and ship arms to that state, a task which he accomplished successfully. Returning to Virginia, he planned the surprise of Fortress Monroe, but was forbidden by Governor Letcher. He declined appointment as adjutant-general of Mississippi, and accepted a commission as captain and assistant adjutant-general in the Confederate army, and performed duty at Montgomery, Alabama, and Richmond, Virginia, in the latter city having charge of the organization bureau of the army. Seeking more active service, he was now assigned to the Fifty-ninth North Carolina Cavalry, and later was given command of the Sixty-first Virginia. Later, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, he was ordered to Fredericksburg, which he held until Lee arrived, two days later. He was subsequently attached to Mahone's brigade. He was invalided for two months by wounds received at Spotsylvania. While yet on crutches, he rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, and performed his full duty, but needed assistance in mounting his horse. In a number of engagements he commanded the brigade. After the war he engaged in steamship transportation business, being president and general manager of various companies, and contributed largely to the commercial development of Norfolk. In reconstruction times, he was a zealous Conservative, and was largely instrumental in the election of Governor Walker, and was tendered high positions, which he declined. He was head of the Norfolk city government for many years, and placed the city upon a substantial financial basis. He married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Katherine, daughter of the Hon. John A. Campbell, jurist and diplomat.

Randolph, Alfred Magill, born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1836, son of Robert

A. M. Randolph.

Lee Randolph. He graduated at William and Mary College in 1855, and from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1858. He entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1860, chaplain in Confederate army, 1862-65; rector at Alexandria, 1865-67, and at Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, Maryland, 1867-73. He was made co-adjutor bishop of Virginia in 1883, and bishop of southern Virginia in 1892. He was Paddock lecturer at the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1902. He received degrees: Doctor of Divinity from William and Mary College, 1876; Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University, 1887; Doctor of Civil Law from University of the South, 1902. He wrote "Reason, Faith and Authority in Christianity." He married Sallie Griffith Hoxton.

Glennan, Michael, born at Maynooth, county Kildare, Ireland. He came to Virginia in childhood with his father, and attended school in Norfolk, Virginia, and Brooklyn, New York. He was mailing clerk in the office of the "Southern Argus," at Norfolk, Virginia, from 1857 until the outbreak of the civil war. For a time he served as orderly to Gen. W. P. Taliaferro, at Norfolk. He volunteered for army service, but was rejected on account of lameness and youth, but entered the quartermaster's department at Wilmington, North Carolina, and with the Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, which was stationed at Cape Fear and Fort Fisher. After the surrender of the last-named post, in January, 1865, he was imprisoned at Governor's Island, New York harbor, was paroled in March following, and was under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at the surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April. After the war, he taught school in Portsmouth, Virginia, until January, 1867, when he became business manager of the Norfolk "Virginian," and afterwards its owner and editor. He was for several years a member of the Democratic state central committee and chairman of the district committee, and was a delegate-at-large in the Democratic national convention of 1880. In 1875 he led the movement which resulted in the erection at Yorktown of the monument commemorating the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and in recognition of this service, Governor Holliday made him the commissioner to represent Virginia at the centennial observances. He married Mary Elizabeth Kevill.

Payne, Alexander Dixon, born at "Clifton," Fauquier county, Virginia, September 30, 1837, son of Richards Payne, of "Granville," Fauquier county, lawyer, jurist and legislator, and Alice Fitzhugh Dixon, his wife, daughter of Turner Dixon. He graduated at William and Mary College with the Master of Arts degree in 1856, studied law in Winchester and at the University of Virginia, and began practice in Winchester. Early in April, 1861, he entered the army as lieutenant in the "Black Horse" cavalry, a part of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, was promoted to captain in 1863, and as senior officer was in command of the regiment at the surrender in April, 1865. He was engaged in all of the many engagements of his division, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. After the war, he returned to law practice in Warrenton; was a member of the legislature, 1885-87; a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Gen. Hancock for the presi-

dency; and was three times mayor of his town. He married Ann Morson Scott, daughter of Hon. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier county.

McFarland, Amanda R., born in Brooke county, Virginia, about 1837; was educated at Steubenville Female Seminary, and in 1857 married Rev. David F. McFarland, a Presbyterian clergyman. From 1862 till 1866 her husband held charge of Mattoon Female Seminary, Illinois; and in 1867 removed to Sante Fé, to engage in mission work, and here Mrs. McFarland organized and conducted a successful mission school among Mexican children. In 1873 they removed to California and established an academy at San Diego, and in 1875 they conducted missions among the Nez Perces Indians. After Mr. McFarland's death in 1876, his wife removed to Portland, Oregon, and in 1877 took charge of a school at Fort Wrangell, Alaska. Here she acted as minister, physician and lawyer for Indians who brought their difficulties for her solution. She presided over a native constitutional convention, and chiefs came long distances to enter the school of "the woman who loved their people," and to plead for teachers to be sent to their tribes. Her efforts resulted in the establishment of a training school for Alaskan girls, which is called "The McFarland Home."

Smith, John Holmes, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, August 12, 1838, son of William T. Smith and Susan Leftwich, his wife. He became a member of the Lynchburg Home Guards in April, 1861, and which became Company G, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. He advanced through the various grades from third corporal to captain, to which rank he was commissioned in May, 1862. For the greater part of his last eighteen months service, he commanded the regiment. At Seven Pines he received a wound in the left arm, from which he never entirely recovered, and was again wounded in the right leg on the last day of Gettysburg. With his regiment, he was captured at Sailor's Creek, April 5, 1865, and was held prisoner for three weeks in the Old Capitol prison at Washington City, and for six weeks on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, being finally paroled. After the war, he reorganized his old company, and it was made a part of the Virginia National Guard. He engaged in business as a tobacco manufacturer in Lynchburg. He married Norvell, daughter of Dr. Joseph V. Hobson and Mary E. Bullock, his wife.

Wright, Rebecca McPherson, born near Winchester, Virginia, January 31, 1838. She was a Quakeress, daughter of Amos Wright, who died in a Confederate prison in the civil war. Her family was one of the few Unionists in Winchester, Virginia, during that period. She acted as a Federal spy and on September 16, 1864, received a note from Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, conveyed to her in tin-foil, and carried in the mouth of a negro messenger. It said: "Can you inform me of the position of Early's forces, the number of divisions in his army, and the strength of all or any of them, and his probable or reported intentions? Have any more troops arrived from Richmond, or are any more coming, or reported to be coming?" She had been told of the whereabouts of the Confederate army by a wounded Confederate officer two evenings before, and she sent a reply to Gen. Sheridan, informing

him of the number of troops and their positions, and upon this he ordered the attack on Winchester. After the battle Gen. Sheridan thanked her in person and afterwards always spoke of her as his "little Quaker girl." In 1867 he sent her a gold watch. She married William C. Bonsal, and was appointed to a clerkship in the United States treasury department at Washington in 1868.

Dyer, David Patterson, born in Henry county, Virginia, February 12, 1838, removed to Missouri with his parents in 1841. He received his education in the public schools and St. Charles (Missouri) College; studied law at Bowling Green, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he was elected district attorney, and was a member of the legislature, 1862-65, and took sides with the North. He recruited and commanded the Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the civil war, participating in the campaigns against Mobile in 1865. In 1866 he was secretary of the state senate. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected tc congress, serving on the committees on territories and agriculture, and was United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri in 1875-76. He subsequently was United States judge, district of Missouri.

Wharton, Morton Bryan, born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1839, son of Malcolm H. Wharton and Susan Roberts Calvin, his wife. He was educated at Orange Academy, Culpeper Academy, Richmond College, and the Virginia Military Institute, but did not graduate, all educational institutions suspending on account of the war. He entered the Baptist ministry, and his first pastorate was with the church at Bristol, Tennessee. He afterwards served various churches in the south. In 1876 he was made corresponding secretary of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. In 1881 he became United States consul to Sonneberg, Germany. Three years later he became editor of the "Christian Index," at Atlanta, Georgia. He received the degree of D. D. from Washington and Lee University. He wrote: "European Notes," "Famous Women of the Old Testament," "Famous Women of the New Testament," "Pictures from a Pastorium," "Famous Men of the Old Testament," and "Sacred Songs to Popular Airs." He married Mary Belle Irwin. He died in 1908.

Parrish, James, born in Portsmouth, Virginia, September 30, 1839, son of James Reed Parrish, lawyer and jurist, and Sarah Ferguson, his wife, daughter of Robert Ferguson, a native of Ireland and resident of Norfolk county, Virginia. He was educated at the local schools, and received his professional training in the medical department of the University of Virginia, and of the City of New York, graduating from the former in 1858, and from the latter in 1859. When the civil war broke out, he was engaged in interne duty in the Bellevue and Brooklyn (New York) hospitals, and he at once returned home. On June 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Ninth Virginia Infantry, and in November following was made surgeon to the Forty-first Virginia Regiment, with which he served until after the battle of Sharpsburg, when he was transferred to the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, with which he remained until the surrender. After the war he engaged

in practice in Portsmouth, and at different times served on the health and quarantine boards, and on the state board of medical examiners. He held membership in the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He married Alice Virginia, daughter of James E. Toomer, of Portsmouth.

Keane, John Joseph, born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, September 12, 1839, son of Hughand and Fanny Kean. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of seven years. He was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, (A. B., 1864, A. M., 1865, S. T. B., 1866). He received the degree of D. D. from Laval College in 1889, and from Manhattan College in 1892; and that of LL. D. from Harvard University in 1893. In 1866 he was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood, and was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington City, 1866-78. He was consecrated bishop of Richmond, Virginia, in 1878, and transferred to the titular see of Jasso, August 12, 1888. He was rector of the Catholic University of America, 1886-97. On January 9, 1897, he was, elevated to archiepiscopal dignity with title of Archbishop of Damascus; and on July 24, 1900, was transferred to the see of Dubuque, Iowa. He is the author of "Onward and Upward."

Trevilian, John Guerrant, born in Goochland county, Virginia, April 1, 1840, son of Col. John Mayo Trevilian and Mary Argyle, his wife. His paternal ancestry is English, and has been connected with Virginia from the early part of the seventeenth century down to the present time. Dr. Trevilian pursued his early education under private tutors, and then entered Hampden-Sidney College, after which he completed his literary course in the University of Virginia, where he was a student in 1858-59. He prepared for his chosen profession in the Medical College of Virginia, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. The civil war was then in progress, and immediately following his graduation he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Confederate hospital service in Richmond, where he remained for twelve months. He was then commissioned surgeon-in-charge of the hospitals at Warrenton and Winchester, Virginia, and afterward was chief surgeon in Gen. Lewis Armistead's brigade of Pickett's division, Army of Northern Virginia, remaining with that command in all of the engagements until the death of the intrepid leader at Gettysburg. Dr. Trevilian then remained with his successor until the close of the war, and was paroled at Appomattox Court House by Gen. Grant. Following his military service, Dr. Trevilian took up his abode in Richmond, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and was surgeon to the Richmond (Virginia) City Hospital. He belonged to the Virginia State Medical Association, Richmond Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He wrote various articles for the medical press. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, June 6, 1866, Virginia C. Parrish, of Richmond, Virginia.

Newton, John Brockenbrough, born February 7, 1840, son of Willoughby Newton, legislator and congressman, and Mary Stevenson, his wife, daughter of Judge William Brockenbrough, of the Virginia supreme

court of appeals. He was a physician, and during the civil war was surgeon of the Fortieth Virginia Infantry Regiment, and later, with the rank of major, was in charge of Confederate hospitals. In 1871 he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and on May 16, 1894, was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Virginia. He married Reberta, daughter of Joseph A. and Mary Mann Page Williamson.

Page, Richard Channing Moore, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 2, 1841, son of Dr. Mann Page, of that county, and his wife, Jane Frances, eldest child of Hon. Francis Walker. As a boy he went to school at Hanover Academy, taught by Lewis Minor Coleman, and was a student in the University of Virginia when the war began. He enlisted as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, of which the Rev. William N. Pendleton was captain. Upon the reorganization of the army he was elected captain of a battery formed in Hanover county, over the head of his old teacher, Capt. Coleman. He was promoted to major, and his command was well known as one of the best artillery commands in the Confederate service. He was wounded in battle and captured, but made his escape. After the war he returned to the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1868 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered the New York University Medical School, and was at various times on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital and the Women's Hospital of that city. He was assistant professor in the New York Polyclinic, and in 1889 was elected professor of general medicine, a position which he held at the time of his death. He had been first vice-president of the New York Medical Academy, and was offered the chair of the practice of medicine in the University of Virginia, but declined it. He wrote much for the medical journals, and his work on the "Practice of Medicine" is most highly regarded and is a text-book in many medical colleges and universities. He married Mary Fitch Winslow, of Westport, Connecticut.

Peterkin, George W., born in Washington county, Maryland, March 21, 1841, son of Rev. Joshua Peterkin and Elizabeth Hanson, his wife. He was educated at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate army, and rose from the ranks to a first lieutenancy. He graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1888. He was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal ministry; was assistant to his father at St. James Church, Richmond, 1868-69; rector of St. Stephen's, Culpeper, 1869-73, and of Memorial Church, Baltimore, Maryland, 1873-78. He was made the first bishop of West Virginia in 1878, and in 1893 was given charge of the Protestant Episcopal mission in Brazil. He edited "Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia and West Virginia" in 1902. He married Constance Gardner, daughter of Cassius F. Lee, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Robinson, Conway, born at Richmond, Virginia, September 15, 1805, son of John Robinson and Agnes Conway Moncure, his wife. He was liberally educated, and gave his life to the law and to literary work, in which he displayed marked ability. He wrote and published, in 1826 and 1841,

"Forms Adapted to the Practice in Virginia;" and from 1832 to 1839, "The Practice in the Courts of Law and Equity in Virginia." In 1842-44 he was reporter of the supreme court of appeals and general court of Virginia, and he published two volumes of reports. In 1848 he prepared for the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society "An Account of Discoveries in the West until 1519, and of Voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast of North America from 1520 to 1573." In 1849, he and John M. Patton prepared and published "The Code of Virginia, with the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Rights and Constitution of Virginia," a volume of 898 pages. In 1850 he published his "Views of the Constitution of Virginia." During the years 1854-74 he published his greatest work, "The Practice in Courts of Justice in England and the United States," in seven volumes. In 1882 he published the first volume of his "History of the High Court of Chancery and other Institutions of England," 1215 pages. He married, in 1836, Mary Susan Selden, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh and Susan Colston, his wife. He died January 30, 1884.

Bell, Peter Hansborough, born in Culpeper, Virginia, May 18, 1812, son of Col. James M. Bell and Amelia Hansborough, his wife. He was educated in Virginia and Maryland. He went to Texas, and fought under Houston, and took part in the Mexican war as colonel of volunteers, under Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he was elected governor of Texas, was re-elected, and resigned to enter congress, in which he served two terms. He removed to North Carolina, and in the civil war was colonel of a regiment from that state, in the Confederate service. In 1891 the Texas legislature voted him a tract of land and a liberal pension in recognition of his services to the state during its war for independence. A number of his relics of war service in Texas and Mexico are preserved in the state capitol at Austin, Texas. He died April 20, 1898.

Lee, James Kendall, born at Richmond, Virginia, July 31, 1829, eldest son of Hancock Lee and Mary Henderson, his first wife. His early education was at private schools, and he afterwards graduated at Princeton College with the B. A. degree. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and had only fairly entered upon practice, when the civil war broke out. He had the administration of the paternal estate, his father having died November 5, 1860. On the secession of Virginia, he tendered his services to Gov. John Letcher, who on April 16, 1861, appointed him captain in the First Virginia Regiment, and for which he had recruited a company for war service. On July 18 of the same year, only three months after he had entered the service, he fell with a severe wound, in gallantly leading his men in the first battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, and died on August 2 following. His untimely death was made the subject of sorrowful resolutions by the members of the Richmond bar. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, a teacher in its Sunday school, and an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was unmarried.

Wise, Henry Alexander, Jr., born at "Onancock," Accomac county, Virginia, in August, 1834, son of Gen. and Gov. Henry

Alexander Wise and Anne Eliza Jennings, his wife. He was a student for a year at the Virginia Military Institute, then entering William and Mary College, under the teachings of Bishop Johns. He next entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and graduated in 1858, being ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church the same year. In 1859 he was ordained priest at St. James Church, Richmond. He entered upon ministerial work as assistant to Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., and occasionally officiated at Hebron Church, Goochland county. He was soon called to the Church of Our Saviour, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was serving at the outbreak of the civil war. While he refrained from discussing political questions, his southern sympathies were known to his parishioners, and in deference to them, and in consonance with his own feelings, he preferred to return to his home in Virginia. He was assistant rector of St. James Church, Halifax county, 1864-66; rector at Harrisburg, in 1866; and of Christ Church, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1867 until his death, at Richmond, February 10, 1869.

Conway, Richard Moncure, born at Falmouth, Stafford county, Virginia, December 9, 1840, son of Walker Peyton Conway and Margaret Eleanor Daniel, his wife, daughter of Dr. John Moncure Daniel, U. S. A., and Margaret Stone, his wife. He was educated at the Fredericksburg Academy. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Col. T. T. Clay's Fifth Texas Infantry Regiment; in 1862-63 served in Terry's Texas Rangers, and then in Capt. Maddox's Texas cavalry company until he was paroled, August 27, 1865; a part of his service was as drill master at Galveston, Texas. After the war, he engaged in farming and stock raising at "Conway Farm," Spottsylvania county, Virginia. He was a man of much natural enthusiasm, and deeply interested in politics. In 1887 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the United States consulship at Port Hope, Canada, and had just returned to his post after a brief visit to his home in Virginia, where he was suddenly stricken, and died, January 11, 1888. He married Katharine Littlepage Holladay, daughter of Harry Addison Holladay.

Bolen, David Winton, born at Fancy Gap, Carroll county, Virginia, August 17, 1850, son of William B. Bolen and Rebecca Morris, his wife. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Bohlen, a Baptist preacher, was of German descent, though born in this country. For a time the family lived in Pennsylvania, but about 1778 moved to North Carolina. William B. Bolen moved to Virginia, entered the Confederate service, and was killed in 1862. David W. Bolen assisted in the support of his mother, working in the fields as a farm hand until he was twenty years old. His school life extended in all to but thirteen months, and he was in large measure self-educated. He made good use of his evenings, and acquired a broad knowledge of the standard works in history and biography. His reading included Campbell's "Lives of the Chief Justices and Lord Chancellors," and when an opportunity came to him to study law with a practicing attorney, it decided his adoption of this profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and soon attained success in his chosen profession. He was elected judge of the county court in 1879. He served in the

sessions of 1883, 1885 and 1889 in the Virginia house of delegates. On March 1, 1890 he was made judge of the fifteenth circuit, but resigned in 1892. Judge Bolen has contributed short sketches and poems to the press, and lately has compiled his sketches into a history of Southwestern Virginia. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Bolen represented Carroll county in the constitutional convention of 1901-02, and was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1904. He married, February 21, 1877, Nannie Early.

Stebbins, Joseph, born at Petersburg, Virginia, June 14, 1850, son of Joseph Stebbins, a merchant, and Mary Elizabeth Grundy, his wife, daughter of George Grundy, a soldier of the war of 1812. His education ended when he was thirteen years of age, by the death of his father, and the next year he became a salesman in a store at Black Walnut, Virginia. When fifteen years old, he had neither parents, sisters nor brothers. He engaged in mercantile business at South Boston, Virginia. Upon the organization of the Bank of South Boston, he became a director, and subsequently president; and later president of the firm of Stebbins, Lawson & Spraggins, a wholesale dry goods house. For some years he served as a member of the town council, and in 1901 he was elected to the constitutional convention from Halifax county, and in that body served on the committees on permanent organization, on county government, on finance, taxation and corporations. He married, July 24, 1872, Willie S. Fourqurean.

Ballagh, James Curtis, born in Brownsburg, Virginia, son of Rev. James Ballagh and Margaret Tate, his wife. He was a student at Washington and Lee University, and later at the University of Virginia, which he was obliged to leave on account of impaired health. After several years absence in Europe, he returned, and entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he graduated A. B. *(extra ordinem)*, in 1894, and the next year he received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution, and in 1906 the LL. D. degree from the University of Alabama. In 1891 he became connected with Tulane University as assistant professor of biology. In 1895 he became assistant instructor and associate in history in Johns Hopkins University; associate professor of American history, 1905-11, and professor of same from the latter year to the present time. He is the author of "White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia" (1895); a "History of Slavery in Virginia" (1905); also of numerous articles, principally on American history and slavery; and was the writer of "Southern Economic History" in "The South in the Building of a Nation." He married Josephine Jackson, of Baltimore.

Fairfax, Henry, born at Alexandria, Virginia, May 4, 1850, son of Col. John W. Fairfax and Mary Jane Rogers, his wife, is a descendant of Thomas Fairfax, who, upon coming to America from his English home in 1667, settled in Calvert county, Maryland. This locality was the family home until 1791, when the branch of which Henry Fairfax is a member came to Virginia. Col. John W. Fairfax was in the Confederate States army for the four years of the Civil war, was a member of the staff of Gen. James Longstreet, served as inspec-

ter-general with the rank of colonel, and was present at the Appomattox surrender. His wife was a daughter of Col. Hamilton Rogers, who won his military title through militia service prior to the war between the states. Col. Fairfax in 1852 became owner of the famous "Oak Hill" estate in Loudoun county, long the residence of James Monroe. Henry Fairfax attended a private school in Loudoun county, and while his father was absent in the army, worked on the home farm. He entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1867, and graduated in 1871. After leaving the Institute he was chainman with an engineering corps in Pennsylvania, after which he was employed in the eastern states, the west, and the middle west. In 1879 he accepted railroad contracts in Tennessee, soon afterward moving his headquarters to Roanoke, Virginia, and until 1887 was active in his profession in Virginia and West Virginia, executing contracts, among others, for the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other roads in the south and middle west. His first public service was as a member of the finance committee of the council of Roanoke City, Virginia. In 1890 he was elected to the Virginia state senate as the successor of Hon. Henry Heaton, who represented Fauquier and Loudoun counties. He served for eleven years as state senator. As chairman of the senate committee finance, he won much distinction. Loudoun county chose him as its representative in the constitutional convention of 1901-02, in which he was a member of the committee on taxation and finance. His colleagues on this committee, appreciating his superior talents, deferred greatly to his judgment, and at the time of the convention's adjournment he occupied the chairmanship of the committee. Mr. Fairfax was subsequently appointed to the state corporation commission, of which he was a member until his resignation in October, 1905, and his retirement from public life. He conducts a stock farm at his estate, "Oak Hill," in Loudoun county. His stock is of the highest grade and bear a wide reputation. In his manners and bearing Mr. Fairfax displays unaffected courtliness and dignity. He married, June 4, 1896, Eugenia Baskerville Tennant, of Richmond, Virginia, and has issue.

Zimmer, William Louis, born July 7, 1852, in Atlanta, Georgia, son of Rev. William I. Zimmer, of Swiss ancestry, and Julia Ellis Nimmo, his wife. Rev. William I. Zimmer prepared for the law, but later graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and was ordained a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, became the first rector of St. Philip's parish (now the Cathedral parish) of Atlanta, Georgia. His son, William Louis Zimmer, entered the University School of Richmond and Episcopal High School near Alexandria, then took a course in engineering, but at the age of eighteen years took a bank clerkship in Petersburg, Virginia. He became assistant cashier, held that position for several years, then resigned to engage in business as senior member of Zimmer & Company, which firm he organized in 1885 for the manufacture and exportation of tobacco, and in 1902 was incorporated with Mr. Zimmer as president. He was a director of the Petersburg Saving and Insurance Company, served as councilman, chairman of the board of police

commissioners, member of the school board, trustee of the Bishop Payne Divinity School, and trustee of the Southern Female College. He was a vestryman of Grace Church, Episcopal, and for twenty years was treasurer of the parish, also representing his church in diocesan councils, and in 1901 was deputy to the general convention in San Francisco. He served several terms as director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was one of the organizers. His other societies and clubs are the Virginia Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, and the Riverside Country Club. He married, November 4, 1874, Julia Nimmo Howland, of Portsmouth, Virginia.

Bowles, William Anderson, born in Louisa county, Virginia, February 26, 1850, son of Augustus Knight Bowles and Elizabeth Blaydes Anderson, his wife. He had ancestors who earned distinction in the colonies—Maj. James Goodwin, who settled in York county, Virginia, in 1648, and was a member of the house of burgesses in 1658; John Ellis, who was at Varina, then the county seat of Henrico county, in 1683; and John Ellis, third of this name, who was a vestryman of St. John's Church in Richmond, and who received a grant for five hundred acres of land from Gov. Alexander Spotswood. Mr. Bowles attended the schools of his native county, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in the class of 1873. He settled in the valley of Virginia, and there opened a Peabody graded school at New Hope, Augusta county, taught for five sessions, when he was elected principal of the high school at Staunton, which he filled until he became superintendent of the Staunton public schools two years later. After three years in this office he was offered the principalship of Leigh school in Richmond, and at the expiration of two sessions, the principalship of the Richmond high school. In 1896 the Virginia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was reorganized, and he accepted the superintendency, which he is holding at the present time. He served as a member of the first state board of education under the Virginia constitution of 1902. Mr. Bowles married, May 13, 1884, Mrs. Martha Hope Jones, of Louisa county, Virginia.

McGuire, Francis H., born June 4, 1850, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, son of the Rev. Francis McGuire and Mary Willing Harrison, his wife, through whom he was connected with the distinguished family of that name. He was educated in private schools, and at Randolph-Macon College. After leaving college he taught school several years, and entered the University of Virginia in 1871. In 1874 he began the practice of his profession in the city of Richmond, having for two terms taken the summer law course at the University of Virginia. Coming to Richmond without assistance, by his industry and good character he soon established the reputation of being an upright and honorable lawyer. He was one of the charter members of the Richmond Bar Association, and president. He was one of the founders of the State Bar Association, and chairman of the executive committee. He was a student, not only of jurisprudence, but also of general literature. He married Miss Nolting, and left one daughter. He died October 30, 1894.

Burks, Martin Parks, LL. D., born at Liberty, now Bedford City, Bedford county, Virginia, January 23, 1851, son of Judge Edward Calohill Burks (q. v.). He commenced his education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, then matriculated at Washington College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At that time Gen. Robert E. Lee was president of this institution, which is now known as Washington and Lee University. He studied law at the University of Virginia, under the preceptorship of the well known legal instructor, John B. Minor; received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1872, and on January 1, 1873, he engaged in the active practice as his father's partner. From that time until 1900 he practiced at Liberty, in Bedford county. He has held the position of reporter of the court of appeals since 1895, and in 1900 he was called upon to become professor of law in Washington and Lee University, and has been the capable incumbent of this office since that time. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Roanoke College, in appreciation of his reputation at the bar, and also in recognition of the value of a law book published by Mr. Burks in 1893, entitled "Property Rights of Married Women in Virginia." Mr. Burks married, December 31, 1874, Roberta Gamble Bell, and they have had two children.

Dunnington, Francis Perry, born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 3, 1851, son of William Augustus Dunnington and Sarah Brice Keener, his wife. He was educated in the private schools of Baltimore, and at sixteen years old entered the University of Virginia, being graduated therefrom in 1872 with the degree of Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science, and in 1873 with the degree of Mining Engineer. Immediately after his graduation he was elected adjunct professor in analytical and agricultural chemistry, a position which he filled with so much satisfaction that in 1884 he was elected full professor. In 1880 he was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1885 was secretary of one of the sections of that association. He is a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the British Chemical Society. He has contributed much towards the advancement of science, to which he has devoted his life, and is an occasional contributor to the "American Chemical Journal," and other magazines of science. He has published a series of "Notes of Work by Students of Practical Chemistry in the Laboratory of the University of Virginia." In August, 1878, he married Marion Sterling Beale, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Cowardin, Charles O'Brien, born at Richmond, Virginia, October 23, 1851, died July 5, 1900, son of James Andrew Cowardin and Anna Maria Purcell, his wife. The first of the name to come to Virginia was Abraham Cowardin, from Cheshire, England, who settled in 1671 in Kent county, Maryland. Another ancestor, Jeremiah Strother, had a son William, whose life was spent in Stafford county, Virginia. James Andrew Cowardin founded the "Richmond Dispatch" and was well known in the field of journalism, and he served as a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1853. He was the owner of a fine country home near

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, but subsequently purchased a farm on Grove road near Richmond, where he lived until the close of the war. Charles O'Brien Cowardin attended Weed's school in Richmond, and graduated in 1872 at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and a few years later received the degree of Master of Arts. He became a journalist under his father, and on the latter's death was made president of the Richmond Dispatch Company. He was a musician of much natural talent and acquired skill. For a long time he had charge of the choir of St. Peter's Cathedral in Richmond, was a leading spirit in the organization of the Mozart Association, and other musical corporations. He also acted in the capacity of director to a number of amateur opera companies. While a student in college in 1873, he was senior captain of the Georgetown College Cadets; and on account of his knowledge of military matters, he served successively as chief of staff for Govs. Lee, O'Ferrall, McKinney and Tyler. When Adjutant-Gen. Nalle took charge of a Virginia regiment during the Spanish-American war, Gov. Tyler solicited Col. Cowardin to accept the temporary appointment of acting adjutant-general of the state, which he retained until the return of Gen. Nalle. He was president and vice-president of the Westmoreland Club. Col. Cowardin married (first) Kate Spotswood Evans, who died February 19, 1886, daughter of Col. Thomas J. Evans. He married (second) Anna Moale, daughter of Henry and Margaretta Moale, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Beckwith, Charles Minnegerode, born in Prince George county, Virginia, June 3, 1851, son of Thomas Beckwith and Agnes Ruffin, his wife. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1873, studied at the Berkeley Divinity School (S. T. D., 1903), and received the degree of D. D. from the University of the South. He was assistant professor of mathematics in the University of the South, 1874-76, and master of its grammar school, 1876-79. He was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church, and held charges in Atlanta, Georgia; Houston and Galveston, Texas. He was consecrated bishop of Alabama in 1902. He published "The Trinity Course of Church Instruction;" "The Teacher's Companion to the Trinity Course," besides numerous sermons and addresses. He married Mary Belle Cameron, of Galveston, Texas.

Hamilton, Alexander, was born at Williamsborough, Vance county, at that time Granville county, North Carolina, March 18, 1851, a son of Robert Alston Hamilton, and his wife, Sarah Caroline Alexander; and a grandson of Patrick Hamilton, born at Burnside, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who came to America about 1800 accompanied by several of his brothers. Patrick Hamilton was a prosperous country merchant and planter, and the owner of an extensive estate. He married Mary, daughter of George Baskerville, of Mecklenburg, Virginia, a descendant of John Baskerville, who settled in Virginia about 1670, and was clerk of York county. Moses Alexander was his earliest American ancestor in the maternal line. He was sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and a Tory during the revolution. Nathaniel Alexander, grandfather of Alexander Hamilton, was an officer in the United States navy, serving with Commander Perry about

1812-14; later he was a planter, and served as a member of the Virginia senate. His brother, Mark Alexander, served as a member of congress from what is now the Fourth Virginia district from about 1815 to 1830, and was a member of the constitutionol convention of Virginia of 1829-30. Robert Alston Hamilton was a planter and country merchant in his earlier active career, and subsequently a merchant in Petersburg, Virginia. For some years between 1850 and 1860 he was president of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company. His education had been acquired at Hampden-Sidney College and the University of North Carolina. His son, Alexander Hamilton, spent his earlier years in Granville county, North Carolina, and then resided in Petersburg, Virginia. He became a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute in 1868 and graduated in the class of 1871. While discharging the duties of assistant professor of Latin and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute in 1872-73, he studied law at Washington and Lee University, under Judge John W. Brockenbrough and the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, and graduated in June, 1873. He practiced law in Richmond, Virginia, one year, and then settled in Petersburg. He became president of a large bank in Petersburg, and counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and numerous other companies. He became president of the board of visitors of the Central Lunatic Asylum, now the Central State Hospital, and served three years. In 1901-02 he served as a member of the Virginia constitutional convention from Petersburg. At one time he was president of the Virginia State Bar Association.

Painter, Franklin Verzelius Newton, born at North River Valley, Hampshire county, Virginia, April 12, 1852, son of Israel Painter and Juliana Wilson, his wife. He attended public schools of Preston county, West Virginia, then entering Roanoke College, at Salem, Virginia. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874 with the first honors, with the additional distinction of being awarded the medal in metaphysics. From Roanoke College he went to the Lutheran Theological Seminary, also located at Salem, graduating in 1878, and then passed several months in European travel and study. While he was a student at the Theological Seminary, Roanoke College in 1877 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1895, when he was in the midst of his life work, Pennsylvania College honored him with a D. D. Ordained into the Lutheran ministry in 1878, he was at the same time elected professor of literature and modern languages in Roanoke College, and for twenty-eight years was a member of the faculty, resigning in 1906 to devote his energies unreservedly to literature. His published works include: "A History of Education" (1886); "Luther on Education" (1889-90); "History of Christian Worship" (1891), in collaboration with Professor J. W. Richard; "Introduction to American Literature" (1897); "History of English Literature" (1900); "Lyrical Vignettes" (1900); "The Reformation Dawn" (1901); "The Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism" (1903); "Poets of the South" (1904); "Great Pedagogical Essays" (1905), and others of later date. Dr. Painter married, August 9, 1875, Laura Trimble Shickel, and has children.

Hobbs, Alexander Raleigh, born at Disputanta, Prince George county, Virginia, April 5, 1852, son of Raleigh W. Hobbs and Caroline Virginia Robinson, his wife, daughter of Creath Robinson, of Greensville county, Virginia. He attended the common schools, and took a course of study at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Blacksburg, Virginia. He was for twenty years a member of the board of supervisors of his county, from 1897 to 1898 a member of the house of delegates; was elected state senator in 1901, re-elected in 1903 and 1907. For four years he was captain of the Prince George troop of cavalry; he is a member of the Masonic order. On December 16, 1875, he married Emma Gertrude, daughter of Dr. George E. Rives, of Prince George county, Virginia.

Fitzhugh, Thomas, born at "Longwood," Goochland county, Virginia, October 12, 1852, son of William Henry Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg, Vriginia, and Mary Anne Harrison, his wife, the latter a member of the distinguished Harrison family. He went to school in Fredericksburg, and was there prepared for the classical department of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received that of Master of Arts in 1883. He was an instructor in Bingham's school at Hillsboro, North Carolina, in 1881-82, and in 1883 was appointed professor of Latin in Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky. Shortly afterward he became first assistant at the Bellevue high school, Bedford county, Virginia, filling this position until 1889, when he accepted the chair of Latin in the University of Texas, which he filled ably until 1899. He was then elected professor of Latin at the University of Virginia to succeed Col. William E. Peters, and was granted three years leave of absence to prepare himself for this work. He studied abroad and traveled in Greece and the Orient until September, 1902, when he returned to America and assumed the duties of his chair at the University of Virginia. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America; the American Philological Association of the Archeological Institute of America; the American Dialect Society; and the Classical Association of England and Wales. From the pen of Mr. Fitzhugh have come valuable contributions to philological and educational literature, and in addition to these treatises he published, in 1897, "The Philosophy of the Humanities," and in 1900, "Outlines of a System of Classical Pedagogy." He married (first), June 23, 1892, Katharine Lefevre, who died at the University of Virginia, February 7, 1901, a daughter of Rev. Dr. J. A. Lefevre, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church in America. He married (second) at The Hague, in Holland, August 24, 1905, Gertrude Goldstuecker, of Berlin, Prussia.

Gardener, Helen Hamilton, born near Winchester, Virginia, January 21, 1853, daughter of Rev. Alfred Griffith Chenowith and Katherine A. Peel, his wife; she was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell and Lord Baltimore. In her childhood she associated largely with persons older than herself, and took up books usually beyond those of her age. She was educated in the best schools, and early developed a taste for biological and sociological studies. She first became known to the reading public through a ser-

ies of monographs on "Vicarious Atonement," "Historical Facts and Theological Fictions," "By Divine Right," "Pulpit, Pew and Cradle," and "Rome or Reason." Her first book, "Men, Women and Gods," was published in 1885. From 1885 to 1890 many of her stories, essays and sketches appeared in the principal magazines. Her first volume of stories, "A Thoughtless Yes," was published in 1890, and was followed by "Pushed by Unseen Hands;" most of these writings were based upon some suggestion or theory of the law of heredity. Her first novel, "Is This Your Son, my Lord," (1891), was followed the next year by "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" Both dealing with the double standard of morals. In 1893 she brought out "Facts and Fictions of Life," a series of brilliant essays, including one on "Sex in Brain," which attracted wide attention. "An Unofficial Patriot" (1898), is an historical and sociological study of the Civil war, giving many facts which could only be derived from the secret war records in Washington City, and the story was dramatized under the title, "Rev. Griffith Davenport." Many of Miss Gardener's writings have been translated and published in Berlin and Vienna, some have been translated into French, Russian and Japanese, and one into Icelandic; while her scientific essays and stories based on heredity have been reproduced in medical journals in Europe as well as in the United States. She has also been a strong figure on the lecture platform, attacking social abuses with a vehemence strangely impounded of argument and sarcasm. She has visited twenty different countries in making historical, sociological and art studies. She married Col. A. C. Smart, of New York.

Pitt, Robert Healy, born in Middlesex county, Virginia, June 26, 1853, son of Dr. Douglass Pitt, eminent physician of Middlesex; his wife, of French descent, traced to the Worthams and Montagues. The son entered Richmond College, graduated in several courses, but ill health prevented his taking the full degree. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, and entered upon pastoral work in Hanover county in 1877. About 1888 he purchased a half interest in the "Religious Herald," the official organ of the Baptist church of Virginia. He is at the head of the Baptist Education Commission. Mercer University, of Georgia, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1905 Richmond College conferred that of LL. D. He lectures and delivers many addresses.

Myers, Barton, born in Norfolk, Virginia, March 29, 1853, son of Moses Myers, of Norfolk, and Julia G. Barton, his wife, daughter of Richard Barton, of Winchester. After receiving his education in Norfolk and Fauquier county, he engaged in mercantile business in Norfolk. In 1877 he was appointed by the British government as vice-consul at Norfolk, and the same year received similar appointments under the Netherlands and Brazilian governments. He was a member of the city council of Norfolk for four years, and was elected mayor in 1886. He is interested in various local corporations. He has in possession the pistols which were used in the Decatur-Barron duel. He married Kate Mackay, daughter of Dr. Robert F. Baldwin, of Winchester, Virginia.

Duke, Judge Richard T. W., born in Charlottesville, Virginia, August 27, 1853, son of Col. Richard T. W. Duke (q. v.) and his wife, Elizabeth Scott Eskridge; a descendant of Dr. Thomas Walker (q. v.), of "Castle Hill," Albemarle county, Virginia, who was the guardian of Thomas Jefferson, and also a descendant of George Eskridge (q. v.), guardian of the mother of Washington, who, in gratitude for the services rendered to her, named her son for him. He attended several private schools of his native town, and later went to the academy conducted by Maj. Horace Jones. He studied at the University of Virginia from 1870 to 1874, and received the Magazine Medal in 1873. In the same year he began to study law in the law school of the university. In October, 1874, he began to practice law in Albemarle. He became his father's partner and did a large business. In 1886 he was elected judge of corporation court of Charlottesville, and afterwards was twice re-elected, after which he declined further service on the bench. Judge Duke is a man of versatile talents, has written beautiful verse, and has contributed many articles to leading magazines. His time is, however, greatly taken up with legal business and he does not have much leisure for literary work. He has been active in the interests of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, and is past grand master of the order in Virginia. His affiliation with other organizations is as deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; member of the Virginia Historical Society, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of William and Mary College; has been presiding officer of the grand chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity of North America. He is also a member of the State Library Board. Judge Duke married, October 1, 1884, Edith R. Slaughter, a daughter of John F. Slaughter, Esq.

Gravatt, John James, was born in Port Royal, Caroline county, Virginia, May 14, 1853, son of John James Gravatt and Mary Eliza Gravatt, his wife. He graduated from William and Mary College with distinction, afterwards taking the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and practicing at Port Royal. He is descended from Col. Miles Cary, of Warwick county, Virginia; Col. Larkin Smith, of King and Queen county, Virginia; and Col. John Ambler, of Jamestown. He entered the preparatory department of the Virginia Theological Seminary, then the seminary proper, graduated in 1876, was ordained minister by the bishop of Virginia, and accepted a call to St. John's Church, Hampton, Virginia, where he spent seventeen years, also preaching for the veterans of the Soldiers' home and the negroes and Indians of Hampton Normal Institute. In 1893 he went to the Bishop Moore Memorial Church in Richmond, now known as Holy Trinity. Mr. Gravatt has also acted as chaplain of militia and of various benevolent orders. On April 29, 1879, he married Indie Wray Jones.

Frice, Thomas Randolph, born in Richmond, Virginia; in 1856 became a student in the University of Virginia, and two years later graduated with the degree of Master of Arts; the following three years were spent in travel and study in Berlin, Kiel, Paris and Athens; only the outbreak of the civil war prevented the completion of his studies and attainment of the doctor's de-

gree; he ran the blockade and arrived at his home in 1862; he at once volunteered for service, and was assigned to duty as lieutenant on Jeb Stuart's staff; a little later he was transferred to the corps of engineers, and served as captain until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he opened in Richmond, in company with his old schoolmate, John M. Strother, a classical school for boys, and there taught until 1868, in which year he was called to a chair in Randolph-Macon College, where he spent eight years, which were not the least effective in his career; he possessed the art of stimulating in his pupils a love of learning, of planting deep and strong the roots of a life-long devotion to scholarship, and within a few years his graduates, with college culture broadened and deepened by university studies in Germany, were filling chairs of English in southern and southwestern schools; in 1876 the opening of the Johns Hopkins University called his old master, Gildersleeve, away to Baltimore, and Mr. Price was invited to fill his chair and for the following six years he served his alma mater as professor of Greek; his lecture room was crowded with earnest students, warmed by the fire of his enthusiasm and stimulated by his eager passion for learning, and his renown as a teacher grew apace; the call to Columbia was the reward of his success, and to Mr. Price it seemed rich in beautiful possibilities, relief from much of the drudgery of his professional duties, opportunities for special study, time for original research, the artistic resources of urban life in a great city, and above all, perhaps, restoration to that work in English which he particularly loved; he spent twenty-one years in Columbia, saw it grow into a great university, and at the time of his death was sixth in official rank in that vast faculty; the courses offered by him covered a wide range, from Anglo-Saxon literature down through Chaucer and Shakespeare to Tennyson and Browning and Matthew Arnold; he never narrowed his field to that of the modern specialist; in Columbia as in Virginia his art was to mould and stimulate and inspire men; he was not a prolific writer, and his writings are few in number and slender in volume; his "Teaching of the Mother Tongue," "Shakespeare's Verse Construction," and monographs of "King Lear" and other plays go far to exhaust the list; his work as a scholar must be judged therefore less from the volume or the quality of his writings than from the testimony of the men who worked under him and with him: his art as a teacher was to make learning lovable. "His learning," writes his colleague Woodberry, "was great in range and exact in detail. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable and few fields of thought or literature were unvisited by him. In the conversation of daily life he surprised both by his brilliancy and light touch. He had the faculty of making learning a social thing. He blended deference with dignity and grace with strength, and he had uncommon sweetness of nature. There was no man whom it was so simple to love;" he died at his home in New York City, May 7, 1903.

Moore, Charles Lee, born October 22, 1862, at Orange Court House, Virginia, son of Charles Catlett Moore and Virginia Anne Boulware, his wife. He graduated at Potomac Academy, Alexandria City, Virginia; studied law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1883, in the corporation court of

the city of Alexandria, Virginia. He accepted, January 17, 1884, a position in the office of the auditor of public accounts of the commonwealth of Virginia; in a few years was appointed first clerk in that office, and was elected auditor of public accounts of the commonwealth of Virginia by the general assembly in January, 1912. He entered upon his duties as auditor, March 1, 1912, for a term of four years from that date, and now holds the office.

Wayland, John Walter, born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, December 8, 1872, son of John Wesley Wayland and Anna Kagay, his wife. He received elementary education at home and in the public schools; taught several sessions in the public schools of Shenandoah county; Bachelor of Arts of Bridgewater College, 1899; Doctor of Philosophy of University of Virginia, 1907; secretary of Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of Virginia, 1909-1911; member of board of judges, American School Peace League, 1914-1915; president of History Branch, State Teachers' Association of Virginia, 1914-15. He has taught in Bridgewater College, Jefferson School for Boys, the University of Virginia, and elsewhere, and since 1909 has been professor of history and social science in the State Normal School, Harrisonburg, Virginia; is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, the Raven Society, etc. He has published: "Paul, The Herald of the Cross," 1901; "The Twelve Apostles," 1905; "The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia," 1907, (second edition in preparation); "The Political Opinions of Thomas Jefferson," 1907; "Sidney Lanier at Rockingham Springs," 1912; "A History of Rockingham County, Virginia," 1912; "How to Teach American History," 1914. He has edited and compiled: "History of Bridgewater College," 1905; "The Raven Book," 1905. He is the author of magazine articles, bulletins. etc.—"Samuel M. Janney" and "Joseph Salyards" (both in "Library of Southern Literature," 1908-1909); "Two Elements of a Literary Atmosphere, and Virginia's Title to Them," 1901; "The Virginia Literary Museum," 1902; "The Progress and Character of Democracy," 1908; "Poe's Student Days at the University of Virginia," 1909; "One of John Brown's Men," 1909; "The Poetical Tastes of Thomas Jefferson," 1910; "Joseph Funk, Father of Song in Northern Virginia," 1911; "Some Southern Poets," twelve papers, 1912; "Scientific Book-Marking," 1913; "Leisure for Farm Women," 1913; "Best Things from Best Communities," 1913; "The Shenandoah Valley in History and Literature," 1915. He wrote the very popular song, "Old Virginia," about 1909.

Booth, Edward Gilliam, son of Edwin G. Booth, and Sally Tanner Jones, his wife, was born in Nottoway county, Virginia, February 27, 1791. He attended Wingfield Academy, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was prepared for college by David Comfort, a Princeton graduate; attended Hampden-Sidney College two years, and afterward spent part of a session at the University of Virginia. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1861 graduated Doctor of Medicine; enlisted in the Confederate army, Nottoway cavalry, and was at the battle of Big Bethel; commissioned assistant surgeon in the Confederate navy and was one month on the gunboat *Beaufort*, commanded by Lieutenant William Har-

war Parker. Ordered to report to Admiral Buchanan at Mobile; he was surgeon on the *Selma*, and participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, in which after a fierce fight, against great odds, the Confederate fleet was defeated, and Dr. Booth, with Admiral Buchanan and other officers, taken prisoners. They were taken to Pensacola and treated very kindly. Dr. Booth was released on parole. He was exchanged and reported to Commodore Farrand, and not long after this the war came to a conclusion. After the war he paid a visit to Europe, and on his return resided at his old home, "Shenstone," in Nottoway county, removing about 1886 to "Carter's Grove," James City county. Dr. Booth's youngest brother, A. J. Booth, was killed at Mount Jackson, while a member of the Third Virginia Cavalry. Dr. Booth married, in 1870, Clara H. Thomson, of Jefferson county, West Virginia, whose brother, the young and gallant Major James W. Thomson, of Stuart's Lighthorse Artillery, was killed near Farmville, Virginia, the day before the surrender at Appomattox.

Stanton, Richard Henry, born in Alexandria, Virginia, September 9, 1812. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Maysville, Kentucky. Elected to congress as a Democrat, he served from December 3, 1849, till March 3, 1855; was presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket in 1856; state attorney for his judicial district in 1858; a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1868; and district judge in 1868-74. He edited the "Maysville Monitor" and the "Maysville Express," and published a "Code of Practice" in civil and criminal cases in Kentucky, "Practical Treatises for Justices of the Peace, etc., of Kentucky," and a "Practical Manual for Executors, etc., in Kentucky."

Lamb, James Christian, son of Lycurgus Anthony Lamb, of "Rural Shades," Charles City county, Virginia, and Anne Elizabeth Christian, daughter of Rev. James Hendricks Christian, was born at his father's residence, November 18, 1853. He was educated at the county schools, and after an experience in business, studied law at the University of Virginia in 1876-77, and practiced in Richmond with great success. He was editor of the "Law Journal" and after the death of Judge Fitzhugh was elected judge of the chancery court of the city of Richmond. He was well read in English literature and wrote beautiful verse and possessed all the character of an able and discriminating judge. He died in office, cut off in the prime of his life. He was a younger brother of Hon. John Lamb (q. v.).

Shackelford, George Scott, born at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, December 12, 1856, son of Benjamin Howard Shackelford, a lawyer at the Warrenton bar, and during the war between the states captain of the "Warrenton Rifles." Among the early instructors of Mr. Shackelford were William R. Abbott, Chapman Maupin and Horace W. Jones. From his fifteenth to his nineteenth year he was employed in a bank, and while thus engaged he pursued a course of extended reading. From 1876 to 1878 he was a student in the law school of the University of Virginia, conducted by John B. Minor. Fully prepared for professional work, in 1881 he began the practice of law at Orange Court House, Virginia. An important part of his practice was his

legal representation of the Southern Railroad Company, whose counsel he was for many years. Mr. Shackelford was in 1888 chosen a member of the house of delegates, succeeding himself as the Orange county representative, and in 1900 was elected to the state senate. Later he was elected Judge of the judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Culpeper, Orange, Louisa and Goochland. He married, July 1, 1885, Virginia Randolph, and has children.

Wheat, Lewis, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 20, 1856, son of Rev. James C. Wheat, D. D., Protestant Episcopal minister of Washington, D. C., and Elizabeth R. Lewis, his wife. He received excellent training from his father, a fine classical scholar and experienced teacher, and early became a teacher himself. For a time he was clerk in a bookstore, and he followed other pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he began medical studies under Dr. William P. McGuire, of Winchester, and in 1881 graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia. He engaged in practice in Richmond, and took surgery as a specialty. He was a member of the board of visitors of the Richmond Medical College, and surgeon of the First Virginia Cavalry Regiment. He married Ella W. Rutherford, of Richmond.

Stoddert, William, born in 1824, son of Dr. Thomas Ewell, of Prince William county, Virginia, and Elizabeth Stoddert, his wife, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, and Rebecca Loundes, his wife. In early manhood he legally adopted his mother's name, Stoddert, instead of the paternal name, Ewell. He graduated from Hampden-Sidney College, and the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, and became a most successful preacher, popular lecturer and teacher in Tennessee. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from William and Mary College in 1876. He was brother of Gen. Richard S. Ewell, of the Confederate army.

Grinnan, Andrew Glassell, born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 14, 1827, son of Daniel Grinnan, Jr., and his second wife, Helen Buchan Gassell. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848; practiced his profession at Madison Court House, Virginia, until 1859, then removing to his estate "Brampton," near Rapidan Station, Madison county, Virginia. He married, at "Eagle's Point," Gloucester county, Virginia, June 2, 1859, Georgia Scriven, daughter of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Tucker (Coalter) Bryan, and a niece of John Randolph, of Roanoke. He was very fond of history and literature, and contributed many valuable articles to the newspapers and magazines, being well informed regarding the antiquities of the state. He died May 9, 1902. His son, Daniel Grinnan, is judge of the chancery court of Richmond.

Glassell, William Thornton, born at "Fleetwood," Culpeper county, Virginia, January 15, 1831, son of Andrew Glassell and Susanna Thompson Thornton, his wife. In 1848 he entered the United States navy as a midshipman, was made passed midshipman, in 1858; master, September 15, 1855; and the next day promoted to lieutenant. As midshipman he was on the United States ship *St. Lawrence* when it was sent to the World's Fair at London, where he made the

acquaintance of Lord Byron's widow, who entertained him at her home. As lieutenant, he was on duty with Commodore Stribling's fleet in the Chinese seas when the civil war broke out. When the fleet returned to Boston, Lieutenant Glassell, with other officers who would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States, was imprisoned at Fort Warren for about eight months, and there exchanged, as a prisoner of war, on the James river, Virginia. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Confederate States navy, to date from August 5, 1862, the time of his arrest and imprisonment, and was ordered to the *Chicora*, at Charleston, South Carolina, as deck officer in command of the first division. He fired the first shot, January 30, 1863, at the *Keystone State*, in the attack on the United States fleet, which killed twenty-one men and wounded fifteen, and obliged Captain Le Roy to haul down his colors, but which he subsequently rehoisted, and sailed away. At Wilmington, North Carolina, Lieutenant Glassell equipped the ironclad *North Carolina*. He was then sent to Charleston, South Carolina, to aid in the defense of that city, and to that end he devised and constructed the torpedo boat *David*, and on October 5, 1863, personally exploded his torpedo under the finest ship of the United States navy, *New Ironsides*, injuring her so greatly that for a time she was useless. Lieutenant Glassell's *David* was so badly damaged that her crew abandoned her, and he himself was picked up out of the water by the enemy and confined successively in Forts Warren and Lafayette. After twelve months' imprisonment, he was exchanged, late in 1864. He was commissioned commander in the Confederate States navy, to date from his exploit against the *New Ironsides*. He was sent to the James river, and given command of the ironclad *Fredericksburg*, which he blew up at the time Richmond was evacuated, to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy. He subsequently served with the artillery under Gen. Johnston, and surrendered with him and his army. He was offered high rank in the Chilian and Peruvian navies, but declined to leave America. In 1866 he removed to California, and died at Los Angeles, in that state, in 1876.

Patton, George Smith, born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 26, 1833, son of Hon. John Mercer Patton, (q. v.), statesman and jurist. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, July 4, 1852; studied law, while engaged as a teacher; and on being admitted to the bar, engaged in practice at Charleston, Virginia. In April, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the Confederate States army, and was in time promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry Regiment. At the battle of Scary, in July, 1861, while leading his regiment, he was wounded in the shoulder, was afterwards taken prisoner, and was subsequently exchanged. In 1863 he was elected colonel of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Giles Court House, in 1864; and in the battle of Winchester, in the same year, he was killed while leading his brigade into action. Gen. Jubal A. Early said of him: "He was a most gallant and efficient officer, and his loss was deeply felt." He married, September 8, 1855, Susan Thornton Glassell, daughter of Andrew Glassell and Susanna Thompson Thornton, his wife.

Page, Thomas Nelson, born at "Oakland," in Hanover county, Virginia, April 23, 1853, son of Major John Page, a distinguished graduate of the University of Virginia, and Elizabeth Burwell Nelson, his wife. Both parents were grandchildren of Governor Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and commander of the Virginia forces at Yorktown, in 1781. His father was also a grandson of Governor John Page of "Rosewell," the lifelong friend of Thomas Jefferson, between whom and Mr. Jefferson as school boys the well known letters found in the lives of Jefferson passed. The old Page and Nelson homestead in the upper end of Hanover county was a part of the original grant to General Nelson, within a few miles of the site of General Nelson's home, so charmingly described in the travels of the Marquis De Chastellux. Mr. Page's early education was obtained at home, his father being an ardent lover of the classics, and devoted to the Latin, Greek and English literatures. Perhaps the most striking part of his life was that spent in his old home as a child during the civil war. This period he has repeatedly described in his stories, which are well known. The absence of his father and uncle from home, and the consequent responsibility, made his life and that of other boys within the track of the armies and the sound of the guns of the bloodiest campaigns of the civil war, strangely exciting. After the war he attended a school five miles from home, taught by his kinsman, the late Dr. Charles L. C. Minor. From this he entered Washington and Lee University, while it was under the presidency of General Robert E. Lee. Here he was a student several years, living at the home of his uncle by marriage, the Rev. Dr. William N. Pendleton, who had been Gen. Lee's chief of artillery. After leaving Washington and Lee University, he returned home, where he spent a year, and subsequently entered the University of Virginia as a law student, being graduated in 1874 on a special examination given him because of illness, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He settled in Richmond, Virginia, and began the practice of his profession, which he later abandoned to give himself wholly to literary work. While yet a member of the Richmond bar, he published some of his short stories, which at once established his reputation as a writer. In addition to these, which were under the title "In Old Virginia," he has published numerous other works, among the most popular of which are: "The Old South," "Two Little Confederates," "Marse Chan," and "Robert E. Lee, the Southerner." He settled later in Washington and in 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson minister to Italy. In 1887 he married (first) Anne Sedden Bruce, daughter of Charles Bruce, Esq., of "Staunton Hill," Charlotte county, Virginia; he married (second) in 1893, Mrs. Florence Lathrop Field, of Chicago, a great-granddaughter of Governor James Barbour.

Downing, Henry Hawkins, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 20, 1853, son of John H. Downing and Fannie Scott, his wife. He received a practical and thorough training in farm life. He received his classical education partly from private tutors, and partly at Bethel Academy. In 1874 he matriculated at the University of Virginia and studied law under John B. Minor. He graduated in 1876, and not long afterwards

began to practice his profession at Front Royal, Virginia. He was elected commonwealth's attorney in 1879 for Warren county, and has continued in the practice of law uninterruptedly up to the present time. He has been identified with a great deal of very important litigation, and has acted as counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, and the Southern Railroad Company. He was chosen to represent his county in the house of delegates three terms, and took an active part in the counsels of that body. He has been a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia since 1898, and he and his colleagues have introduced many innovations which have improved the institution in many respects. He is a Mason of high rank. Mr. Downing married (first) Nannie T. Byrne, daughter of John S. Byrne, clerk of Fauquier county circuit thirty-one years; he married (second) Caroline E. Long, daughter of Michael and Susan Long.

Couper, William, born at Norfolk, Virginia, September 20, 1853. He received an academical education in his native city, and he made his professional preparation as a sculptor at Cooper Institute, New York. In 1874 he went to Munich, and entered the Academy of Fine Arts and the Royal College of Surgery. Ill health obliged him to go to Italy, where he was given by Thomas Ball, the sculptor, a place in his studio, and with whom he worked some years. While in Florence, Mr. Couper's time was devoted principally to portraiture and works of an ideal nature, among the latter being "Mother Love;" "Psyche;" "Coming Spring;" "Falconer," a portrait statue of Governor Routt (Denver, Col.); and "Beauty's Wreath for Valor's Brow." Returning to the United States in 1897, Mr. Couper established himself in New York. His works since the opening of his studio in that city include an allegorical relief, "Repose," in bronze; heroic statue, "Moses," in marble, in the appellate court building, New York; "Recording Angel," bronze, in the cemetery in Norfolk, Virginia; "Angel of the Resurrection," marble, in Chicago; heroic portrait bust, President McKinley; "Te Deum laudamus," and portraits of William Hubble, Hunter McGuire, and Henry Maurer. Among his latest creations are a memorial to Colonel Hawkins, erected in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and "John Smith," at Jamestown, Virginia.

Blackwell, Robert Emory, born at Warrenton, Virginia, November 14, 1854, son of Rev. John Davenport Blackwell and Julia Anna Butts, his wife. The father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who held charges in important southern cities, and served as chaplain in the Confederate army. Joseph Blackwell, the founder of the family in Virginia, was a native of England, and when he came to this country made his home in Northumberland county. One of his descendants, also named Joseph, received the first land grant ever recorded in Fauquier county, and later served as a major in the revolutionary war; he was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The early years of Mr. Blackwell were for the most part spent in the country. His education was commenced at Bethel Academy, Fauquier county, Virginia, from whence he went to Randolph-Macon College, and there received the degree of Master of Arts in 1874. Two semesters were then spent in study at the Uni-

versity in Leipsic, and he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University and from Wofford College, South Carolina. In 1871 he entered upon his duties as a teacher at Randolph-Macon College, his branches being Latin, German and French. He has been identified with the profession of teaching continuously since that time. In 1899 he was elected vice-president of Randolph-Macon College, and in 1902, president, but retained his professorship. From 1903 to 1905 he served on a commission appointed by the Bishops to prepare a ritual and catechism to be used in common by the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In the field of literature he is well and widely known, and has collaborated with Dr. James A. Harrison in preparing "Easy Lessons in French," and with Dr. W. W. Smith in "Parallel Syntax Chart of Latin, Greek, English, German and French." While a student at college, Dr. Blackwell distinguished himself as a pitcher, and was captain of the baseball team. His fondness for outdoor sports and recreations has never deserted him, and he still spends considerable time in hunting, bicycling, tennis, golf, etc. His home is at Ashland, Virginia. Dr. Blackwell married, August 28, 1877, Theela Epia Duncan, daughter of Dr. James A. Duncan, the distinguished president of Randolph-Macon College; they have one child.

Boyd, Thomas Duckett, born at Wytheville, Virginia, January 20, 1854. He was graduated from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1872; was elected adjunct professor of mathematics there in 1873; later he served successively as commandant of cadets, and professor of history and English literature. In 1888 he became president of the State Normal School at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and left the position in 1896 to accept the presidency of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. At both of these institutions he has enlarged and strengthened their efficiency in every way. He is a member of and has served as president of the Louisiana Educational Association, and also of the Louisiana Chautauqua, of which he was one of the founders.

Echols, Edward, born at Union, Monroe county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 24, 1854, son of Gen. John Echols (q. v.) and Mary Jane Caperton, his wife. He obtained his preparatory education in Staunton and Lexington, Virginia, and from 1869 to 1871 was a student in Washington College (Washington and Lee University), and then studied law at the University of Virginia. He began to practice in Staunton, Virginia, and in May, 1880, was elected to the office of commonwealth attorney of that city, a post he occupied for six years. He was next elected to the house of delegates from Augusta county, and after representing this county in the lower house of the legislature for six years he was elected senator from the ninth district. In the eight years of his term he gained the reputation of being one of the senate's strongest debaters. In 1897 he was the Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor, running on the ticket with Hon. J. Hoge Tyler, and was overwhelmingly elected. After retiring from office at the close of his four-year term as president of the Virginia Senate he for

four years devoted his entire time to his private interests of importance and magnitude. He was vice-president of the National Valley Bank, of Staunton, Virginia, and in April, 1905, was elected its president. He died at Staunton in 1915. He married, June 5, 1895, Margaret Young, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has children.

McIlwaine, William Baird, born in Petersburg, Virginia, October 4, 1854, son of Robert Dunn McIlwaine and Lucy Atkinson Pryor, his wife, and grandson of Archibald Graham McIlwaine, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who came to the United States in 1818 from Londonderry, Ireland. He entered Hampden-Sidney College, and graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1873. He joined his father in his commission business, and spent his nights in the study of law, and on December 19, 1878, was admitted to the bar. He built up a large practice, and held directorships in many corporations of importance, and from its organization the presidency of the Petersburg Telephone Company. He held the offices of councilman, representative in the house of delegates, and for three successive terms was state senator. In 1897 he was chairman of the senate committee on courts of justice, and made the speech nominating Thomas S. Martin for the United States senate in 1899. He married (first) November 7, 1877, Jane Maury Pegram; (second) December 28, 1882, Sarah Joseph Claiborne.

Wysor, John Chandler, born near Dublin, Virginia, May 12, 1854, son of George Washington Wysor and Margaret Ann Miller, his wife, is a descendant of a family of German extraction, the name in that country being spelled Weiser. In 1710 the first known immigrant of the name settled in the state of Pennsylvania. Subsequently Henry Weiser, who changed the spelling to its present form, Wysor, removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, about 1750, and he was enrolled among Morgan's riflemen. His son, Captain Henry Wysor, commanded a company in the war of 1812, and his son, George Washington Wysor, father of Dr. Wysor, was a farmer. Dr. John C. Wysor was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the schools adjacent to his home. Later he studied medicine in the office of the family physician, Dr. J. L. Stearnes, and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, which he attended from 1876 to 1878, graduating in the latter named year with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He supplemented this knowledge by full or partial courses of lectures and clinics in the New York Polyclinic, New York City, during the years 1887-88-89, 1895-96. He opened an office at Christiansburg Depot, Virginia, in May, 1878, but removing in August, same year, to southern Minnesota, and after a two years' residence there returned to Virginia and located at Radford, Montgomery county, from whence he removed in February, 1882, to the coal fields in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, where he practiced until the fall of 1897, when he removed to Clifton Forge, Virginia. He has made a specialty of surgery, being highly successful in abdominal surgery, and he served as medical adviser and surgeon for a considerable body of railroad men, also as local surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Montgomery, West Virginia, from 1890 to 1897, and in the latter named year was made surgeon-in-charge of the Chesapeake & Ohio Hospital at Clif-

ton Forge. He has also contributed numerous articles to medical journals. He is a member, and has served for many years as a ruling elder, of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Wysor married, August 27, 1884, Alice Eugenia Pugh. He resides at Clifton Forge, Virginia.

Keezell, George Bernard, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 20, 1854, son of George Keezell and Amanda Fitz Allan Peale, his wife. George Keezell was of German ancestry and took an active part in the war of 1812. George Bernard Keezell was a young child at the outbreak of the civil war, and as all men who were able to serve in the army were on the battlefield, he was early obliged to perform labors far in advance of his years. However, the strenuous work he performed at this period in cultivating the farm endowed him with a strong constitution and powerful physique. He utilized every spare moment to read history and biography, and standard literature of all kinds, and this supplemented the educational training he acquired at a collegiate institute in Baltimore, Maryland. At the age of seventeen years he stopped school and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was elected a state senator in 1883, and was one of the recognized leaders in that body. For more than twenty years he served as a member of the finance committee of the senate. In 1901-02 he served as a member of the constitutional convention from Rockingham county; he has served as a member of the state board of fisheries, and was a member of the committee on renovating and rebuilding the state capitol. Mr. Keezell married (first) Mary Katherine Hannah, (second) Belle C. Hannah. His address is Keezletown, Rockingham county, Virginia.

Mason, John E., born at Edge Hill, Albemarle county, Virginia, July 11, 1854, son of Charles Mason, of Alto, King George county, Virginia, and Maria Jefferson Carr Randolph, his wife; and grandson of Thomas Jefferson Randolph and Jane Nicholas, his wife. Charles Mason was one of the influential citizens of Edge Hill, representing his district in the state senate. His son, John E. Mason, was raised on his father's farm, and his education was acquired at Bethel Military Academy in Fauquier county, Virginia, and at Dale Academy, Madison county, Virginia, both noted institutions, and later at the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1874, and where he pursued a law course for one year. He graduated from the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1878, receiving therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1878. He located for the active practice of his profession in King George county, Virginia. He served in the capacity of commonwealth's attorney of King George county, being elected to that office three times; was also elected three times to the Virginia house of delegates, serving from 1889 to 1895; became a member of the Virginia senate, which office he resigned in 1898 to accept the judgeship of the tenth circuit, and in the reorganization of the judicial districts of the state under the new constitution, he was elected judge of the fifteenth circuit without opposition. Judge Mason married, November 24, 1885, Kate Kearney Henry, who bore him three children.

Moffett, William Walter, born July 19, 1854, son of John Moffett, descended from Henry Moffett, an Englishman, born in 1705, who settled in Virginia. He attended an "old field" school, and later Rappahannock Academy. He read law under the preceptorship of his uncle, Horatio G. Moffett. He engaged in practice in Rappahannock county in 1877, and in 1878 established the "Blue Ridge Echo," in association with his cousin, Horatio G. Moffett, Jr., and remained its editor until 1885. For a number of year he was a member of the Democratic state central committee, beginning in 1883, and in that year was also elected to the house of delegates. In 1891 he removed to Salem, Roanoke county, and associated himself in partnership with Hon. A. B. Pugh. He was made judge of Roanoke county court in June, 1893, and occupied the office almost eleven years. In January, 1906, he was elected circuit judge. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist denomination; he was president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia 1903-05, and for a number of years served as moderator of the Valley Association. He was connected with a number of educational and charitable institutions. He married, February 22, 1883, Jessie Mary Dudley.

Hughes, Robert Morton, born in Abingdon, Virginia, September 10, 1855, son of the late Judge Robert W. Hughes, for twenty-four years United States district judge for the eastern district of Virginia, and Eliza M. Johnston, his wife. His paternal ancestors came to Virginia with the Huguenot emigration about 1700, and settled near Manakintown, above Richmond Seven members of his family were in one company in the revolutionary war. He was educated at private schools near Abingdon, Virginia, and at William and Mary College, which he entered in 1870, being graduated therefrom in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for four years, and graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. During the last year of his university course he took the law course as well as the academic courses necessary to complete his master's degree; and took the summer law course under Professor John B. Minor, the ensuing summer. In the fall of 1877 he located at Norfolk, and began the practice of his profession. He was in 1895 elected president of the Virginia State Bar Association. He is president of the Virginia Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, the Maritime Law Association, the American Bar Association, and the International Law Association. He is also rector of the board of visitors of William and Mary College, and member of the state board for examining applicants to practice law. He is the author of a "Biography of General Joseph E. Johnston," published by Appleton & Company, in 1893, and also of a work on "Admiralty," published by the West Publishing Company in 1901. He is a Republican in politics. On February 19, 1879, he married Mattie L. Smith, of Williamsburg, Virginia, daughter of Sydney Smith, Esq., and has two children. His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

Thom, Alfred Pembroke, born in Northampton county, Virginia, December 15,

1854, son of Dr. William Alexander Thom, and Anne Parker, his wife. His paternal ancestor, Alexander Thom, settled first in Westmoreland and subsequently removed to Culpeper county, Virginia, and became the ancestor of a number of distinguished men of that name in Virginia and Maryland. Dr. Thom was a member of the Confederate army, surgeon and major in the Army of Northern Virginia. He had charge of the Banner Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, and served as the chief of staff in many other hospitals. Among the other members of this family who served in the Confederate army was Dr. William A. Thom's brother, the well known Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom, of Baltimore, Maryland, who had been a veteran in the Mexican war, and who was wounded seven times in the battle of Kernston, as a member of Stonewall Jackson's command. Alfred P. Thom was educated at private schools of Northampton county, Virginia, and at the school of Dr. Robert Atkinson, in Baltimore. After one year at Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, he entered the University of Virginia in 1872, where he spent four years. After his graduation, in 1876, he began the practice of the law in Northampton county, Virginia, where he remained for two years, and then moved to Norfolk, Virginia, and became a member of the firm of Ellis & Thom. This firm continued business for four years and he then formed a partnership with R. B. Tunstall, Esq., under the firm name of Tunstall & Thom, which continued for seventeen years, when, by the introduction into it of William H. White, Esq., it became known as the firm of White, Tunstall & Thom. Mr. Thom is division counsel for the Southern Railway Company for the state of Virginia, general counsel for the Atlantic & Danville Railway Company, and various other corporations. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1901-02, where he made a reputation as a strong debater and learned constitutional lawyer. He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Asociation, and the American Bar Association. On September 20, 1881, he married Mrs. Jennie Williamson Baylor (née Tunstall), of Norfolk, Virginia. His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

Catlett, Robert, born in Petersburg, Virginia, May 27, 1855, son of John Robert Catlett and Celine Henry, his wife. On his father's side he is descended from Colonel John Catlett, who represented Essex county in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1693, 1695, 1700 and 1702. He attended Charlotte Hall, in Maryland, and afterwards graduated in the academic course at the Maryland Agricultural College. In 1876-1877 he took a law course at the University of Virginia, and soon after entered upon practice in Charlotte county, Virginia. In 1887 he was elected to the house of delegates, and served eight years. In 1904 he served for a short time as superintendent of schools. Later he was appointed assistant attorney-general of Virginia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He married Jennie Daniel, September 7, 1881.

Yancey, Robert Davis, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, September 15, 1855, son of William T. Yancey and Lucy E. Davis, his wife. Paternally he is of English descent; his great-grandfather, Robert Yancey, was a captain in the revolution, and his son, Joel

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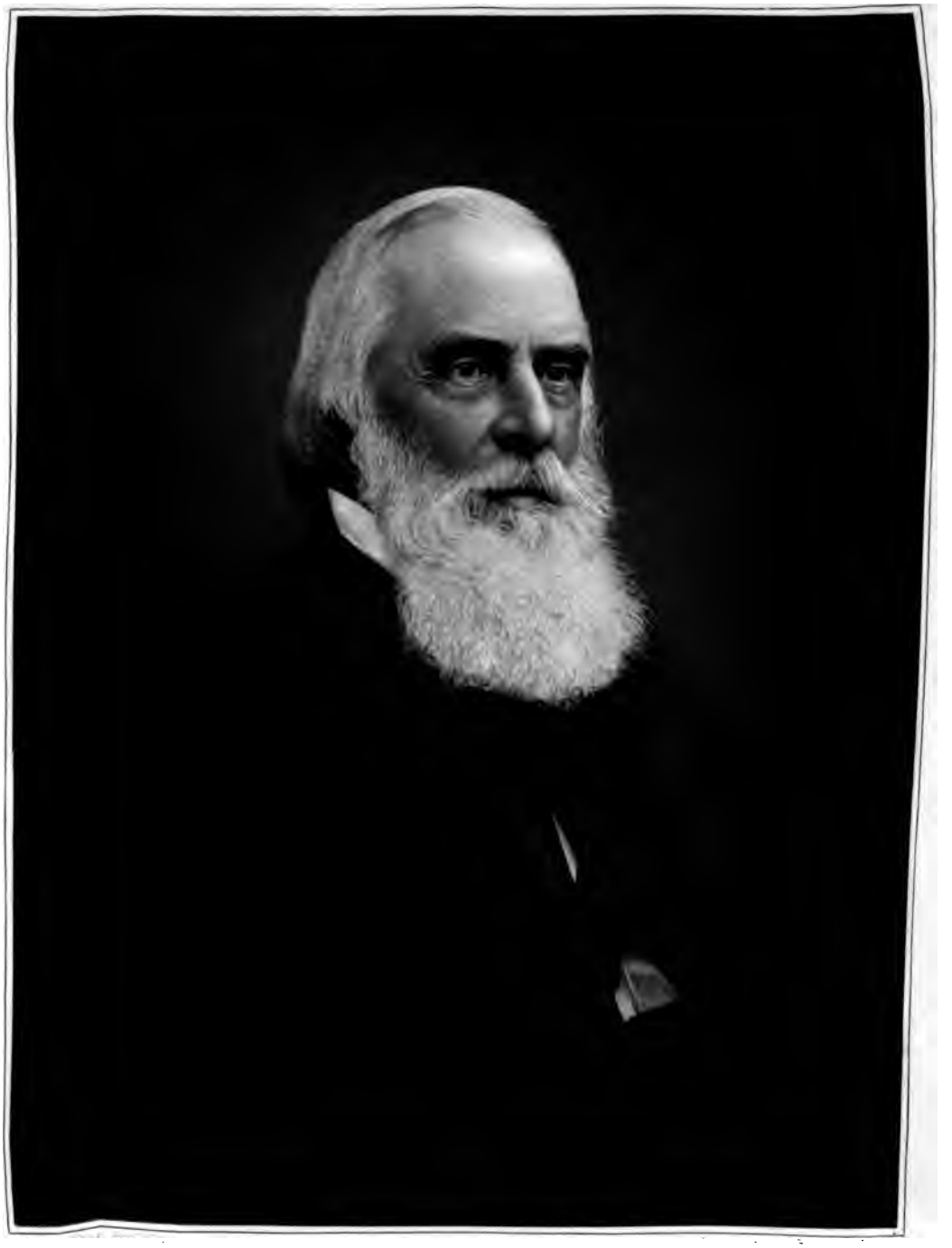
Yancey, a major in the war of 1812, and a friend of Thomas Jefferson, who lived on the adjoining farm. Lucy E. Davis was a descendant of Henry Davis, who was a first cousin of Major-General Emmet Rodes, of the Confederate States army. Robert Davis Yancey attended school in Lynchburg, and then entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, graduated in 1875. He entered the law department of the University of Virginia in the fall of 1875, studied under Professor John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, graduated in 1877, and began practice in Lynchburg. He was mayor of the city, 1890-1894; commonwealth's attorney, 1894, six terms of two years each, and in 1906 was again elected for a term of four years. He served many years in the state body of the National Guard, held many non-commissioned and commissioned posts, for seven years was a captain, and in 1887-89, under Governors Charles T. O'Ferrall and Fitz Hugh Lee, was colonel in command of all the state troops, sent to the coal fields to preserve order during the strikes.

Gordon, Armistead Churchill, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 20, 1855, son of George Loyall Gordon and Mary Long Daniel, his wife. On his father's side he is descended from John Gordon, who about 1738 came from the North of Ireland to Middlesex county, Virginia, and engaged largely in the exporting of tobacco. His paternal grandfather was Gen. William F. Gordon, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who, when in the congress of the United States, originated the federal independent treasury system; and who, as delegate from Albemarle, in the Virginia house of delegates, had charge of Mr. Jefferson's bill to establish the University of Virginia. His maternal ancestors are the Stiths, Randolphs, and Bassetts of Virginia, and the Longs and Daniels of North Carolina; his mother's great-grandfather, Col. Nicholas Long, of Halifax, North Carolina, having been commissary-general of that state during the revolutionary war, and his mother's father, Judge Joseph J. Daniel, having been for years on the supreme court of that state. His paternal ancestor, Col. Reuben Lindsay, of Albemarle county, Virginia, served with the Marquis de Lafayette during the revolutionary war. His father was killed in action at the battle of Malvern Hill, one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war. His early education was obtained at the private school of Warrenton, North Carolina, known as Dugger's Academy. He afterwards was taught in the Charlottesville Institute by Major Horace W. Jones, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1873, where he remained for two sessions studying the academic branches. After leaving the University he taught a private school in Charlottesville for several years, during which time he read law, taking three summer courses at the University of Virginia under Professor John B. Minor. In the fall of 1879 he began the practice of his profession in Staunton, Virginia. He was mayor of the city of Staunton, commonwealth's attorney for the city of Staunton and the county of Augusta, city attorney of Staunton, president of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the city and county Democratic committees, and member of the board of visitors of the university, of which board he is at this time the rector; was a member of the board of visitors of William

and Mary College and chairman of the state library board of Virginia; also a member of the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen University, Scotland. Though actively engaged in his profession, he was always a devoted student of literature, and contributed largely to the literature of the time in the way of books, magazine articles and addresses. Among these may be mentioned a book of Confederate poems entitled "For Truth and Freedom," a volume of ballads which he has edited called "The Gay Gordons," and a volume of stories privately printed, "Envion and Other Tales." In connection with Thomas Nelson Page he published a volume of dialect poems "Befo' the War." He also published a volume on finance, "Congressional Currency." He delivered addresses before the Scotch-Irish Society of America, the West Virginia State Bar Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College, of which society he was a member, and other societies. On October 17, 1883, he married Maria Breckinridge Catlett, of Staunton, Virginia.

Crump, Beverley Tucker, born in Richmond, Virginia, June 10, 1854, son of the late Judge William W. Crump. His early education was obtained at Professor Charles Morris' private school in Hanover county, and at the school of Mr. John M. Strother in the city of Richmond. In 1870 he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and graduated at the head of his class in July, 1873. In 1874 he went to Europe, and attended the University of Berlin three semesters, and the University of Goettingen two semesters. Having taken full course of Roman law in the above universities he matriculated as a law student in University of Virginia in 1877, and graduated in June, 1878. He began the practice of his profession in the city of Richmond in the fall of 1878, being associated with his father, under the style of W. W. & B. T. Crump, which partnership continued until the death of Judge Crump in February, 1897, after which time he practiced alone. He was engaged largely in corporation practice. In July, 1902, he was elected by the legislature of Virginia to the judgeship of the tenth judicial circuit, to succeed Judge Beverly R. Wellford, and in the fall of the same year, before taking office, he was appointed by the governor of Virginia one of the three members of the state corporation commission, created under the new constitution, and upon the organization of the commission was made chairman. He has been a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Richmond, and also of the legislature of Virginia, from 1892 to 1894. On October 15, 1884, he married Henrietta O. Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, and had four children. His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Page, Thomas Jefferson, born at Shelby, Gloucester county, Virginia, January 4, 1808, son of Mann Page, who was the eldest son of John Page, member of Congress and three times governor of Virginia. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In recognition of the services of Gen. Nelson to the United States, his daughter, the widowed Mrs. Page, was offered appointments to the Military Academy for her two sons. Her youngest son, Thomas, preferred the navy, and was appointed midshipman on the school-ship at Norfolk, there being no



William H. Seward

naval academy at that time. He was soon ordered to the flagship *Erie*, bound for the West Indies; and, although the youngest midshipman aboard, he was for a short time during the cruise absolute commander of the flagship. All the officers being ill with yellow fever, young Page, with the assistance of another midshipman, brought the ship safely home to Norfolk, and was highly commended for his skill. He was for several years connected with the coast survey; became a lieutenant in 1839. He was assigned to duty in the China seas, then infested with pirates, and, in command of the *Dolphin*, rendered gallant service by the capture of one of their largest junks. In 1851 Captain Page was given command of the *Water Witch*, and sent on an exploring expedition to the La Plata country, with full diplomatic powers to form commercial treaties with the South American states in that region. The first part of the expedition consumed three years. His report gave great satisfaction to the government, and was translated into many languages. After a mission to Paraguay, he returned to Washington just before the civil war. Upon the secession of Virginia he resigned his commission in the United States navy, and in 1862 was sent to England by the Confederate government, to take command of an ironclad, then being constructed on the Mersey, to be used in keeping open the Confederate ports. The ship, however, was seized by the British government, and Captain Page assumed command of the *Stonewall*, an ironclad built in France. When he reached Havana, on his way home, he received tidings of Lee's surrender, and consigned his ship to the Spanish authorities. Captain Page then made his home in Buenos Ayres, where he enjoyed a high reputation and was associated for some years with ex-President Uzquiza in extensive cattle and sheep farming. He was sent by the Argentine government to England to superintend the construction of two ironclads and two gunboats, which formed the nucleus of the Argentine navy. His declining years were passed in Italy, where he took up his residence about 1880. Captain Page was married in Washington, November 8, 1839, to Benjamina, daughter of Benjamin Price, of Welsh descent, and had eight children. He died in Rome, October 26, 1899.

Selden, William, born at Norfolk, Virginia, August 15, 1808, son of Dr. William Boswell and Charlotte (Colgate) Selden, and a descendant of Samuel Selden, a lawyer, who came to America in 1699, and settled in Virginia on land granted to his wife, Rebecca Yeo. Their son, John, also a lawyer, was deputy king's attorney and sheriff in Lancaster county, Virginia; and his son, William, was Dr. Selden's grandfather. William Selden was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University of Viriginia, and made his professional studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1830. He continued advanced work in medicine in London and Paris for several years, and after his return to America began practice in his native city. He devoted particular attention to internal diseases and enjoyed an exceptional reputation as diagnostician throughout the South. His wide experience in matters of public health, particularly in regard to the yellow fever, led to his appointment by congress in 1878 on the commission of experts to investigate the nature

and cause of that disease, but he was prevented from serving by failing health. He was for several years also a member of the town council and board of health of Norfolk. Early in his career he was offered professorships at the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania. His declination was deeply regretted, since it was felt that with his wide and profound knowledge of many subjects he would have been an invaluable adjunct to any institution of learning. Unfortunately, Dr. Selden wrote very little, most of his productions being short articles published in the medical magazines. His two best known are: "History of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1855 in Norfolk," and his paper "On Fractures of the Neck of the Femur." In the latter paper he reported some of the earliest cases of bony union as a result of the now recognized method of treatment. Although deeply deploring the necessity for secession he was loyal to his state, and accepted appointment as surgeon in the Confederate service in the hospitals at Liberty, Virginia. Dr. Selden was married to Lucinda, daughter of Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom he had nine children. He died in Norfolk, Virginia, November 7, 1887.

McGill, John, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1809, son of James and Lavinia (Dougherty) McGill, who were natives of Ireland. His parents subsequently removed to Kentucky, where they located at Bardstown. John was placed at school in St. Joseph's College and was graduated at that institution in 1828. He subsequently studied law, but afterwards deciding to devote himself to the priesthood entered St. Thomas' Seminary at Bardstown for his theological studies, completing them at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. Mr. McGill was ordained on June 13, 1835, by Bishop David, at Bardstown, Kentucky. He was first made assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, Lexington, and was afterwards appointed assistant to the Rev. Martin J. Spalding at Louisville. In 1838 he was sent to Europe to escort Bishop Flaget home, returning in 1839. In addition to his duties as assistant to Dr. Spalding he was also given editorial charge of the "Catholic Advocate." It was through the columns of this paper that he became widely known as a dogmatic writer. He also delivered a series of dogmatic lectures, which subsequently became identified with the religious history of Louisville. During his residence there he published two religious works, "The True Church" and the "Life of Calvin." In 1830, when the see of Richmond was divided, Father McGill was appointed bishop of Richmond. He was consecrated at Bardstown on November 10, 1830, by Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, archbishop of St. Louis, assisted by Bishops Spalding and Miles. Bishop McGill at once assumed charge of the diocese, which was not only poor in numbers but in resources of every kind and in a greatly embarrassed condition, which made the prospects of his episcopate both arduous and discouraging. He entered upon them with a zeal and energy that could not but forecast success. Bishop McGill at once set about improving the condition of his diocese and began building churches and schools, and offered inducements to religious communities to establish themselves in his see. He erected and dedicated churches at Richmond, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Fredericksburg, Fairfax Station and Warrenton. There

were in his diocese eleven thousand Roman Catholics; to this number he made large additions by converts who through his argumentative reasoning and eloquent sermons were brought into the church. Besides the convents and academies he established he started fourteen parochial schools. Bishop McGill's diocese suffered greatly during the civil war and his projects for its advancement were materially crippled. He was three times called to Rome by Pope Pius IX.; in 1854, on the occasion of the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception; in 1867, at the centenary of the martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, and again on the assembly of the Vatican council. In 1866, in the council of the American bishop's, he took a prominent part. In fact, Bishop McGill's commanding presence and intellect made him a conspicuous figure wherever he went. During the civil war he established a hospital at Richmond for the wounded soldiers and devoted himself to their care. Bishop McGill was preëminently charitable, and no applicant was ever turned away. Like many other gifted men he was simple in his character, tastes and habits. "He was a man of learning in theology, canon and civil law, the classics and English literature. His tall figure, serious aspect, modest demeanor, close logic and gesticulation added to the force of his sermons. He was not one whose services to religion were confined to his own diocese, or to any locality. He was called on to preach in various cities in America and Europe, and whether it was in Richmond, Charleston, Baltimore, Louisville, Paris or Rome. the impression he always made was profound and lasting." His health became impaired while attending the Vatican council and he subsequently lost the use of one of his eyes. His death, however, was caused by cancer of the stomach. He died in Richmond, Virginia, January 14, 1872.

McClelland, Mary Greenway, born in the village of Norwood, Nelson county, Virginia. On the maternal side she was a descendant of Frederic Christian Graf, who was born in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, and was for many years consul of the free city of Hamburg. Her uncle, Frederic Boller Graf, was at one time Dutch consul, and for a number of years represented Norway and Sweden. Both were residents of Baltimore, Maryland, and there her mother was born and grew to womanhood. On the paternal side she is descended from William Cabell, of "Union Hill." Her grandfather, Thomas Stanhope McClelland, was one of the Adams county McClellands of Pennsylvania. He settled in Virginia in the early part of the present century, and married Miss Cabell, of Union Hill. Miss McClelland passed the most of her life on a plantation among the Virginia Hills, in a very beautiful home, the land on which it is situated being part of the original tract granted Dr. William Cabell, of Warminster, England, a surgeon in the British navy, who settled in the James river valley, in 1723. Her first work, "Oblivion," was published in 1885, and was quickly followed by "Princess." Since then she published five novels, four novelettes, and numerous short stories, and her writings became so popular that she had to decline offers from rival publishers. She died August 2, 1895.

Whitehead, William Riddick, born at Suffolk, Virginia, December 15, 1831. The

name was distinguished in England by William Whitehead, the poet laureate. His father, William Boykin Whitehead, born in Southampton county, Virginia, was a large sugar planter in Louisiana, and was married to Emeline F. Riddick, a descendant of Col. Willis Riddick, of revolutionary fame. William Riddick Whitehead was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, in 1851; studied medicine for one year at the University of Virginia, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. After a year's further study in Paris he obtained, through Prince Gortchakoff, Russian ambassador at Vienna, an appointment to the Russian army, then fighting in the Crimea. He was ordered to Odessa, and later to Sebastopol, obtaining extensive experience in army surgery under Pirogoff, the great Russian surgeon. At the close of the war he was decorated by the Czar with the cross of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus. In 1860 he received the degree in medicine from the faculty of Paris, and upon his return to America was chosen professor of clinical medicine in the New York Medical College. Immediately after the fall of Sumter he returned to the South, and became surgeon in the Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry. He was successively regimental surgeon, senior surgeon of brigade, acting surgeon of division, and, during the last year of the war, president of the board in South Carolina for the examination of conscripts and disabled soldiers. He tended Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson on the battlefield, when wounded at Chancellorsville. He was taken prisoner by the Federal army after the battle of Gettysburg, and was subsequently detained in Fort McHenry. He escaped, made his way through New York and Canada to Bermuda, whence he embarked on a blockade runner, and returned to Richmond. After the war he began practice in New York City, and remained there until 1872, when he removed to Denver, Colorado. In 1874 he was elected a member of the common council, and was chairman of the committee on health. He initiated the movement toward the establishment of the city's present system of sewerage. He was president of the Denver and also of the Colorado State Medical societies, was instrumental in founding the medical schools of the University of Denver and the University of Colorado, and was an active member of the American Medical Congress and the American Orthopædic Association. His contributions to medical and other journals on subjects connected with his profession have been numerous and varied. In 1863 he was married to Eliza F., a daughter of Col. Thomas G. Benton, who was a cousin of Thomas H. Benton, the famous senator from Missouri.

Armistead, Henry Beauford, was born in Upperville, Fauquier county, Virginia, October 19, 1833, son of John C. and Annie S. (Harrison) Armistead. He comes of a military ancestry, as in every American war, from early colonial times to the close of the war between the states, the Armisteads have acted their parts as gallant and patriotic soldiers. Major John Baylor Armistead, his grandfather, was the oldest of six brothers, five of whom were officers in the United States army. One of these brothers, Col. Lewis Armistead, led the forlorn hope and was killed in the assault on Fort Erie, in the war of 1812, and another, Col. George

Armistead, commanded Fort McHenry, guarding the approach to Baltimore, and succeeded in driving away the British fleet on the occasion when Francis Key wrote the national song, the "Star-Spangled Banner." The flag that floated over Fort McHenry during this battle is now in the possession of a member of the Armistead family. Gen. Walker K. Armistead, the youngest of these brothers, was graduated in West Point's first class in 1803, and attained distinction in the army. He was the father of Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, the hero of Gettysburg, who led in the charge of Pickett's division, which for brilliancy and daring will rank in history with McDonald's charge at Wagram, the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, and of the "light brigade" at Balaklava. Years after the war, a portion of the Federal command that repulsed Pickett erected a beautiful monument to the memory of Lewis A. Armistead, near the spot where he fell mortally wounded—a distinction never attained by any other American soldier. Lewis' brother, Frank Stanley Armistead, a graduate of West Point, rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate service, and another brother, Captain Bowles E. Armistead, a gallant soldier of the "lost cause," was severely wounded on several hard-fought battlefields. On his mother's side Henry B. Armistead is connected by blood or marriage with many of the foremost citizens of the Old Dominion, his grandfather being Rev. Thomas Harrison, an Episcopalian clergyman of Richmond, who was a near relative of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and father of President W. H. Harrison. He is also related to the Fitzhughs, Carters, Lees, Churchills, Taliferros, Marshalls and other old Virginia families. After attending school in the neighborhood of his country home, he was sent at the age of sixteen years to the Virginia Military Institute, whence the Confederacy derived many of its most distinguished officers. Here for two years it was his privilege to be under the instruction of Major T. J. Jackson, later known as "Stonewall." After graduation, young Armistead went West, and was in the Rocky mountains when the Civil war began. Although in feeble health he made his way South, traveling over three thousand miles, a good part of the distance on mule back, and for several hundred miles on foot. He entered the Confederate army as a private, was repeatedly promoted, and continued in active service until the end of the struggle, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana, with Price's division, June 7, 1865. After the war he settled in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and soon after moved to Charleston, Arkansas, where he has since lived, engaged in mercandising and farming. In the Brooks-Baxter gubernatorial "war" between contending political parties, in the days of reconstruction, he was made brigadier-general of militia, and placed in command of all the troops in the western part of the state. In 1877-79 he represented his district in the state senate, and in 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the convention at Chicago which first nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. He held the position of deputy secretary of state (1889-93), became secretary of state in 1893; was re-elected in 1894.

Putnam, Sarah A. (Brock), born at Madison, Virginia, about 1840, second daughter

of Ansalem and Elizabeth Beverley (Buckner) Brock. Through both parents she is descended from Robert Beverley, the immigrant, and her family line runs through many names prominent in the colonial and revolutionary history of her native state, including that of John Chew, of Jamestown (1622). In her girlhood her father removed with his family to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and subsequently to Richmond. Her education was conducted by her father and she was for four years under the preceptorship of a Harvard graduate. She began her literary career in 1866, adopting the pseudonym, Virginia Madison. In 1876 she published "Richmond During the War," and in 1868 appeared "The Southern Amaranth," a compilation of war poetry of the south. These were followed by "The Domestic Missionary Catechism" (1872) and "Kenneth, My King," a novel of social life in Virginia before the civil war (1872). She was one of the two female contributors to "Picturesque America" (1874). An article entitled "The Fine Arts in Richmond," written for the "Home Journal of New York City, was copied in "Il Cosmopolita," a journal published in Rome, Italy, and printed in Italian, English, French and Spanish. Mrs. Putnam has traveled extensively, and in 1891, with her husband, visited Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Syria, and several islands and cities in the eastern Levant. Her minor contributions to the press include editorials, descriptive and historical articles, reviews, essays, letters, sketches of travel, short stories, biographies, compositions in verse and translations from the French. In 1893 she published a richly illustrated compilation entitled "American Poets in their Favorite Poems," which in its inception received the indorsement of William Cullen Bryant. She was married at Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1882, to Rev. Richard F. Putnam, of Boston.

Hutcheson, Joseph Chappell, Sr., was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, May 18, 1842. His father, Charles Sterling Hutcheson, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, April 14, 1804, and died there March 22, 1881; married Mary Mitchell Hutcheson, November 12, 1823. He was a planter and a member of the Virginia legislature; the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Neblett) Hutcheson, daughter of Sterling Neblett and his wife, ——— Chappell, of Lunenburg county, Virginia; this Joseph Hutcheson was the son of Charles and Frances Collier (Gaines) Hutcheson; and this Charles Hutcheson was the son of Peter Hutcheson of Caroline county, Virginia, and his wife, who was Miss Collier. His mother was Mary Mitchell (Hutcheson) Hutcheson, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, August 12, 1806, and died there, March 9, 1895. She was a daughter of John Hutcheson, Jr., (born April 7, 1772; married September 10, 1801), and his second wife, Mary Jones Sugget (nee Jones). John Hutcheson, Jr., was the son of John and Elizabeth (Childs) Hutcheson, of Caroline county, Virginia. Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, Sr., the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1861. In the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a private in Company C, Twenty-first Virginia Regiment. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and was graduated there in 1866. He then went to Texas, and began the practice of law in Grimes county. In 1874 he removed to Houston, and entered

into partnership with W. A. Carrington. He served as a member of the Texas legislature in 1880; was chairman of the state Democratic convention of 1890; he was elected to the fifty-third, and re-elected to the fifty-fourth United States congress as a Democrat. He declined the re-election for a third term. Mr. Hutcheson is now the senior member of one of the most prominent law firms in Texas; he is also prominent in both political and business circles; he combines in a most happy degree those two great talents, so rarely found united in the same man—deep thought and ready speech. Though one of the most fluent and eloquent speakers known to the Texas bar, he has ever accorded diligent study to his profession. He married (first) in 1867, Mildred Carrington, daughter of Dr. W. Fountain and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington, of Virginia; married (second) Mrs. Betty Palmer Milby, widow of Edward Milby. She was Harriet Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer, of Virginia.

Payne, John Barton, born at Pruntytown, Taylor county, Virginia, January 26, 1855, son of Dr. Amos Payne and Elizabeth Barton Smith, both natives of Fauquier county, Virginia. His great-grandfather, Francis Payne, was an officer in the continental army. He was educated at Orleans, Virginia, and began business life as clerk in a store at Warrenton, Virginia, at times acting as assistant in the office of the county clerk of Taylor county; meantime he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He early became interested in politics, and acted as chairman of the Democratic committee of Taylor county in the Tilden and Hendricks campaign, and was a frequent delegate to senatorial and congressional district conventions. In 1877 he removed to Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia, where he came to a place of prominence at the bar and in political affairs. He afterwards removed to Chicago, Illinois, and became judge of the superior court, and president of the Chicago Law Institute.

Bruce, Philip Alexander, born at Staunton Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, March 7, 1856, son of Charles Bruce and Sarah Seddon, his wife. His education was commenced under private tuition at his own home, which was supplied with one of the finest libraries in the state, and was continued at Norwood school, Nelson county, from whence he went to the University of Virginia. There he devoted especial attention to English studies, and was for a time one of the editors of the university magazine. He was a convincing and forceful speaker, and was awarded the debater's medal of the Jefferson Society. Two years were then spent in the study of law at Harvard University, from which he received his degree as Bachelor of Laws. He became the associate editor of the "Richmond Times" about 1890, and about 1892 became corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, remaining the incumbent of this office until his resignation in 1898, in order to continue his colonial research work in England. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College in 1907. In the field of literature he has achieved an eminent reputation, and is the author of: "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," "The Plantation Negro as a Freeman,"

"Rise of the New South," "Social Life in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," "Life of Gen. R. E. Lee," and "Short History of the United States." He has also written many articles of a high standard for English and American periodicals.

Munford, Beverley Bland, born in Richmond, Virginia, September 10, 1856, son of John D. Munford and Margaret N. Copland, his wife. He was brought up on a farm near Williamsburg, Virginia. He attended the College of William and Mary, in that city, but was not able to remain to graduation. He was, however, an industrious reader, paying especial attention to history and biography, and he had a retentive memory. He inherited a predisposition for the law, from his father and grandfather, and attended lectures in the law department of the University of Virginia. In 1878 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Chatham, Pittsylvania county, where his brilliant qualities soon brought him into favorable notice, and he was elected to the house of delegates, where. by successive re-elections, he served for a period of six years. In 1884 he was a presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket. In 1882 he removed to Richmond, where, in association with a law partner, Waller R. Staples, he cared for an extensive legal business. After ten years this partnership was terminated by the death of Judge Staples, and two years later he became associated with Eppa Hunton, Jr., Edmund Randolph Williams and Henry W. Anderson, in the firm of Munford, Hunton, Williams & Anderson—a firm strong in the department of corporation law, and serving as retained counsel for many banks, and insurance, railroad and street railway companies. Mr. Munford was one of the founders and the first president of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, and became a director of the Bank of Richmond and the Merchants' National Bank, both of Richmond. A man of lofty literary tastes and rare capability as a writer, he is the author of two highly meritorius works—"Random Recollections," and "Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession," the latter being a most powerful vindication of his state. He has also made many addresses before leading literary societies. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, and of the Westmoreland Club of Richmond. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Richmond. He married, November 22, 1893, Mary Cooke Branch, of Richmond, who is one of the most active members of the Co-operative Education Association.

Williams, Lewis Burwell, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, January 27, 1802, son of William Clayton Williams and Alice Burwell, his wife. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Richmond, where he received his education and studied law, on being admitted to the bar, he engaged in practice in Culpeper county, in 1825 removing to Orange county, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1831 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney, which office he occupied, by successive reappointments and elections, until his death, in 1880—a period of forty-nine years. He was a member of the Virginia legislature in 1831. He was an anti-secession candidate for the convention of 1861, and was defeated

by Jeremiah Morton, a pronounced secessionist, but when secession was an accomplished fact, he became an ardent supporter of the southern cause, and all his four sons entered the Confederate army.

Parks, Marshall, born in Norfolk, Virginia, November 8, 1820, son of Marshall Parks, a famous steamboat owner, and Martha Boush, his wife. He left school at the age of fifteen to accompany his father to his grist and lumber mills in North Carolina, and before he had attained his majority was postmaster and major of militia. After his father's death, he gave himself largely to steamboat enterprises, and built an iron steam vessel, the *Albemarle*, which was famous in its day. In 1842 he was given command of the *Germ*, built at Norfolk, by the government, and which he sailed by bay, rivers and canals, from the Atlantic coast to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, in the first trip made by a steam vessel between the Atlantic and Great Lakes. He was the author of the method of ferrying railroad cars across rivers and bays, on specially constructed boats with iron rails set upon the deck. He was also the originator of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal—the first in which steam dredges were used in construction, in place of ordinary picks and shovels—and he was president of the operating company for upwards of twenty-five years. In 1861, after the secession of Virginia, he was made state provisional commodore, and charged with the removal of more than three thousand pieces of artillery from the Norfolk navy yard to a place of safety. He was then appointed a special commissioner of North Carolina to create a navy, and was well along with the construction of several gunboats, when he was ordered to turn them over to the Confederate government, and he delivered them to Gens. Gwinn and Huger, at Norfolk. His years forbade heavy responsibilities, and from that time on his service to the Confederacy was in an advisory capacity only. After the war, he busied himself with railroad, steamboat and canal enterprises; served one term in the legislature; and under President Cleveland's administration, was for four years a supervising inspector of steamboats. He married, in 1855, Sophia Jackson.

Crenshaw, William G., born in Richmond, Virginia, July 7, 1824, son of Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw and Winifred Graves, his wife, daughter of Isaac Graves. He was a man of great ability, and at the age of thirty-seven years was senior member of Crenshaw & Company, whose business extended over a large part of the world, much of their foreign trade being carried on in vessels built and owned by himself and his brothers. When Virginia seceded, he forsook his business and recruited a company of artillery, providing its guns and equipment at his own expense, and which became famous as "Crenshaw's Battery." He bore a gallant part in every engagement from Mechanicsville to Sharpsburg, in 1863, when he was sent to Europe as a confidential commercial agent for the Confederate government, a position which he held until the end of the war. He was remarkably successful in his mission, not only shipping to the southern ports great quantities of ordnance, ammunition, clothing, provisions, etc., but also securing the building of vessels for their transporting them, as well as

a number of successful privateers. After the war, he remained in Europe on business of his own until 1868, when he returned home. Among the enterprises with which he became associated was, in connection with his sons, the mining of pyrites, and its use for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, for which he erected in Richmond the first furnace in this country for that purpose, his process revolutionizing the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the United States. He married Fanny Elizabeth Graves, of Orange county. He died May 24, 1897, about fourteen months after the death of his wife.

Goode, Thomas F., born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1827, son of Dr. Thomas Goode. He was educated in the old field schools, and the Episcopal high school at Alexandria; studied law under Judge Edward R. Chambers, of Boydton, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. Previous to the civil war he was commonwealth's attorney. He was a member of the convention of 1861, and when Virginia seceded, he organized a cavalry company, of which he was made captain, and which became a part of the Third Virginia Cavalry Regiment, in which he rose through the various grades to the colonelcy. In 1862 he was under Stuart, who awarded him high praise for his soldierly qualities. After the battle of Seven Pines, he was recommended for promotion to brigadier-general, but was obliged to leave the service on account of enfeebled health. He served in the legislature in 1863-64 for a short time. After the war, he resumed his law practice, but discontinued it in 1875, and took a leading part in the development of the Buffalo lithia springs. He married Rosa C. Chambers, daughter of Edward R. Chambers.

Smith, Francis Henry, born in Leesburg, Virginia, October 14, 1829, son of Daniel Grove Smith, Esq., a merchant of Leesburg, who subsequently moved to Albemarle county, and Eleanor Buckey, of Frederick, Maryland, his wife. On both sides he is descended from early colonial settlers, his grandfather, Henry Smith, of Frederick, Maryland, having served in the war of 1812. He was educated in private schools at Leesburg, Virginia, and at the Leesburg Academy. He was sent to the college at the Wesleyan College of Middletown, Connecticut, but at the time of his entering the senior class political disturbances prevented his return. In 1849 he entered the University of Virginia, and in 1851 graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. He was immediately appointed assistant instructor in mathematics, which position he held for two years. In 1853 he was elected professor of natural philosophy, to succeed Professor William B. Rogers, who had resigned and removed to Boston, and this position Professor Smith held continuously until 1909, when he was made professor emeritus, and placed on the Carnegie foundation. To him, as much as to any of the remarkable men who have taught in the University of Virginia, is due its great reputation for thoroughness and scholarship. Added to this, his charming personality, his genial manners and his eloquence as a lecturer, have done much to perpetuate the old régime in the university. At the outbreak of the civil war he was elected by the Confederate congress commissioner of weights and measures, in association with Commodore Maury. He has contributed frequently to the magazines and journals of the country, and has written "The Outlines of Physics," "Christ and

Science," and "Thoughts on the Discord and Harmony of Science and the Bible." While at the Wesleyan University as a student, he was a member of the Eclectic Society. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Wesleyan University, having been elected in 1851, after his graduation at the University of Virginia. He married, July 21, 1853, Mary Stuart Harrison, daughter of Professor Gessner Harrison, and has four children living: Dr. George Tucker Smith, a surgeon in the navy; James Duncan Smith, Esq., an artist in New York; Mrs. Eleanor Kent, the wife of Professor Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia; and Mrs. Rosalie Harrison, wife of Dr. I. C. Harrison, of Clarksville, Virginia.

Wood, John Taylor, born at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in 1831, son of Surgeon-General Robert C. Wood, U. S. A.; his mother was a daughter of President Zachary Taylor, and sister of the first wife of President Jefferson Davis. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1847, and during the Mexican war served on the *Ohio* and *Brandywine*. In 1861, he was on duty at the Naval Academy at Annapolis as assistant professor of seamanship and gunnery. Virginia having seceded, he at once resigned his commission, and entering the service of the state, was placed on duty with the Potomac river defensive batteries at Evansport and Acquia Creek. On October 4, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant in the Confederate navy, and in January following was sent to the *Virginia*, then being prepared for service, and he personally selected his crew from the soldiers of Magruder's command. In the two days operations in Hampton Roads, he commanded the aft-pivot gun of the *Virginia*, received the surrender of the *Congress*, and bore Commodore Buchanan's verbal report to President Davis. After the destruction of the *Virginia*, he commanded the sharpshooters who compelled the withdrawal of the Federal fleet from Drewry's Bluff. He was then called to the staff of President Davis, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. He subsequently organized and led various boat expeditions on Chesapeake Bay and the inland waters. He captured the transport *Elmore*, in the Potomac; and on Chesapeake Bay, the ship *Allegheny*, the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*; and the transports *Golden Rod*, *Coquette* and *Two Brothers*; also the gunboat *Underwriter*, on the Neuse river. For these achievements he received the thanks of the Confederate congress, and was promoted to post captain. In August, 1864, he was given command of the cruiser *Tallahassee*, and in a cruise to and from Halifax, captured thirty vessels. Later he was offered the command of the James river squadron, which he declined. He personally announced to President Davis the evacuation of Petersburg, and accompanied him in his journey southward. When Mr. Davis was taken prisoner, Capt. Wood escaped, and with Gen. Breckenridge went to Florida, and thence to Cuba. He subsequently took up his residence in Halifax.

Palmer, William H., born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1835. He entered the Confederate army in April, 1861, as first lieutenant in the First Virginia Infantry Regiment, was soon afterwards detailed as adjutant, and served as such to Gen. A. P. Hill, then a brigade commander, and to Gen. Longstreet, commanding a division. In May,

1862, he was made major, with which rank he commanded his regiment at the battle of Williamsburg. In October, 1862, he became adjutant-general and chief-of-staff to Gen. A. P. Hill, who now commanded a division, and held the same relationship to that officer when he bceame a corps commander. He was wounded both at Williamsburg and Chancellorsville, but served until the end of the war. After the war he engaged in banking in Richmond.

Stiles, Robert, born at Woodford, Kentucky, in 1836. He graduated at Yale College in 1857, and was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1861 he removed to Richmond, and enlisted in the Richmond Howitzers immediately after the first Manassas, and with which he served until after Chancellorsville. He was then made lieutenant of engineers, and served as such under Early until after Gettysburg, when he was made adjutant of Cabell's artillery battalion. In 1865 he was promoted to major, and with these he surrendered after Sailor's Creek. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, he remained a prisoner until October, 1865. After the war, he engaged in law practice in Richmond.

Grimsley, Daniel A., born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, April 3. 1840, son of Rev. Barnett Grimsley. He was preparing for the law when the civil war broke out, and he enlisted in April, 1861, in the Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry. He was soon made orderly sergeant, in the spring of 1862 was elected captain, and in 1863 was promoted to major, and with that rank commanded the regiment during the remainder of the war, serving in the valley campaign under Jackson, and later under Stuart. After the war he concluded his law studies, was admitted to the bar, and took up practice in Culpeper. He was a state senator, 1870-79, and in 1880 was appointed judge of the sixth Virginia judicial circuit. He married Bettie Browning, daughter of William L. Browning.

Shipp, Scott, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, August 2, 1839. As a lad he was a student at Westminster (Missouri) College, from which he went to study for a year with an engineering party on the North Missouri Railroad. In 1859 he graduated with distinction at the Virginia Military Institute, and was made assistant professor of mathematics, to which Latin was added later. He resigned at the outbreak of the civil war, and was commissioned lieutenant in the provisional army of Virginia, subsequently being advanced to a captaincy. In the Confederate provisional army he was an assistant adjutant-general in the camp of instruction at Richmond, and was later major of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, under Lee in West Virginia, and Jackson in the Valley. He was wounded in the battle of Newmarket. In 1862 he was detailed to the Virginia Military Institute as commandant of cadets, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war, he for some time retained the latter position, also studying law at Washington College, and was admitted to the bar. In 1880 he was elected president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, but declined, preferring to remain with the institute. He was a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy in 1890, and president of the board of visitors

to the Naval Academy in 1894. In 1891 he received from Washington and Lee University the degree of LL. D. He married a daughter of Arthur A. Morson, of Richmond.

Robinson, Leigh, born in Richmond, Virginia, February 26, 1840, son of Conway Robinson, lawyer and author, and Mary Susan Selden Leigh, his wife, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Watkins and Susan (Colston) Leigh, his wife. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was a student at the University of Virginia, which he left in the winter of 1862 to enlist in the Second Howitzers company, from which he was transferred to the First Howitzers in March, 1864. He fought in all the principal engagements from Yorktown to the surrender at Appomattox. After his parole, he took up his residence in Washington City, where he became a lawyer. He married, January 10, 1883, Alice Morson.

Bidgood, Josephus Virginius, born at Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1841. When the civil war broke out, he was a student at William and Mary College, which he at once left to enlist in the Thirty-second Virginia Infantry Regiment, with which he served throughout the war, and participated in many of the most notable engagements. He was advanced to sergeant-major, and after the battle of Five Forks was promoted to adjutant. At Sailor's Creek he was wounded and captured, and held prisoner until June, 1865. He took up his residence in Richmond, and became active in the national guard, rising to the rank of colonel of cavalry and placed on the retired list on the completion of twenty years service. He resides in Richmond where he is chief of the Bureau of Confederate Archives.

Jones, Hilary P., was actively engaged as a teacher when Virginia seceded. He at once entered the army, was commissioned major of artillery and served on Gen. D. H. Hill's division, and was soon promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He especially distinguished himself at Winchester, just before Gettysburg, where his masterly use of twenty pieces of artillery won for him high praise from his superior officers. In the later operations, he held the rank of colonel, and his service continued until the surrender at Appomattox, after which he resumed teaching.

Moncure, James D., born in Richmond, Virginia, August 2, 1842, son of Henry W. Moncure (a descendant of the grandfather of George Washington); in the maternal line he was descended from John Ambler, aide-de-camp to Lafayette in the revolutionary war. He was educated in Paris, and when the civil war was impending (1860) he came home from Europe, where he had been a university student for eleven years, and had received a degree, and entered the Virginia Military Institute. When the state seceded, he accompanied the cadets to Richmond, where they performed duty, drilling volunteers. Soon afterwards he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, with which he served until the end, under the Lees, Stuart and Hampton. He was taken prisoner at Chester's Gap, after Gettysburg, but soon made his escape. In the charge at the battle of Aldie, his horse fell, and he sustained fractures of the skull and collarbone, but soon recovered. After the war, he resumed medi-

cal studies at the universities of Virginia and Maryland, graduating from the latter in 1867, and continued at the Medical College of Paris. Returning home he engaged in practice in Baltimore, and elsewhere. He finally located in Richmond, where he became superintendent of the college infirmary, and in 1876 founded the Pinnell Hospital, which he conducted until 1884, when he left it to accept the position of superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg. He married (first) in 1871, Ann Patteson McCaw, daughter of Dr. James B. McCaw. He married (second) Blanche Elbert Trevilian, daughter of Capt. C. B. Trevillian.

Garnett, Theodore Stanford, was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 28, 1844, son of Theodore S. Garnett, Sr., and Florentina I. Moreno, his wife, daughter of Francisco Moreno, Esq., of Pensacola, Florida, former Spanish consul. His early education was received at the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, Virginia, where he was at the outbreak of the civil war. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Hanover Artillery, and afterwards joined Company F (the Essex troop) of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. In January, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant and became aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, whom he had served as a courier since June 1, 1863. He was most highly regarded by that great cavalryman, and was with him when he was mortally wounded that dreadful day at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864, being one of those who helped to bear him from the field. After the death of Gen. Stuart he was attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, with whom he served until March, 1865, when he was made captain and assistant adjutant-general of Gen. W. P. Robert's cavalry brigade, which position he filled at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the bar at Warrenton, Virginia, where he was tutor in a private school until 1869. That year he moved to Norfolk, Virginia, and in 1870 began the practice of law in Suffolk, Virginia. In 1870 he was elected judge of the county court of Nansemond county, which position he held until 1873, when he returned to Norfolk where he practiced law till his death. From 1900 until 1904 he was commander of the Virginia Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He was a member of the State Bar Association and of the State Library Board. On October 23, 1873, he married Emily Eyre Baker, of Norfolk, Virginia. He died in May, 1915.

Alderman, Edwin Anderson, born at Wilmington, North Carolina, May 15, 1861, son of James Alderman and Susan Corbett, his wife; his ancestors were Scotch and English, who came to America about 1740. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place. From his youth he was a diligent reader, and given to self-imposed study. At the age of fifteen he entered Bethel (Virginia) Military Academy, where he remained two terms; and subsequently attended the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He at once entered upon an active career as a teacher. He was superintendent of the city schools of Goldsboro, North Carolina, from 1885 to

1889. From 1889 to 1892 he was state institute instructor, and in that capacity was a prime factor in the inauguration of new and systematic methods of popular education. He was professor of history at the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, 1892-93; and professor of pedagogy in his *alma mater*, the University of North Carolina, from 1893 to 1896. In the latter year he was called to the presidency of the institution, and served until 1900, when he resigned to become president of Tulane (Louisiana) University. His administration was peculiarly successful—the faculty was greatly strengthened, and the curriculum revised and modernized; the material improvements were notable, including the erection of a fine library building, and considerable additions to the income of the university. In 1904 Professor Alderman accepted the presidency of the University of Virginia, and entered upon a most successful work, marked by large additions to the endowment fund of the institution and of appropriations by the legislature, and with large increase in number of students. He is a member of the National Educational Association, of which he was vice-president for two years; and of the Southern Education Board, and its southwestern director. He is author of "A School History of North Carolina," "Life of William Hooper, Signer of the Declaration of Independence," and "Life of J. L. M. Curry;" and editor-in-chief of "The Library of Southern Literature." He is an accomplished public speaker, and has delivered various notable addresses. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from various universities—Johns Hopkins, Yale, Columbia, Tulane, Sewanee and North Carolina.

James, Edward Wilson, son of John James, a prominent merchant of Norfolk, and Mary Moseley Hunter, his wife, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, shortly before the civil war. He was descended from early settlers in Virginia, among whom may be mentioned John James, who patented lands in Lower Norfolk county in 1680-1682; Henry Woodhouse, son of Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Bermuda Islands, a son of Sir Henry Woodhouse and Anne Bacon, half-sister of Sir Francis Bacon; James Wilson, Francis Mason and James Dauge (now rendered Dozier), the last a French Huguenot. He was educated at Roanoke College in 1866-1868, and travelled in England and France. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College, a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical Society, a member of the American Historical Association and of the American Geographic Society. He was a director in the Norfolk City Gas Light Company, and a director of the Norfolk City Library. He was devoted to history and literature, and founded the "Lower Norfolk County Antiquary," a small magazine which passed through five volumes and proved a treasure house of information regarding the early days of that section of the state. By his will he left to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond and to the University of Virginia the bulk of his fortune, amounting to $300,000. He was never married. He died in Norfolk, Virginia, October 11, 1906.

Smith, Francis Lee, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, November 25, 1808, son of Hon. John Adams Washington Smith and Maria Love Hawkins, his wife, daughter of Captain John Hawkins, adjutant to Col. Thomas Marshall in the revolution. He

studied law under Judge Tucker, of Winchester, practiced for some years, and then removed to Louisville, Kentucky. In 1842 he returned to Virginia and settled in Alexandria; at various times was a member of the legislature and of the city council, and city attorney. He opposed secession, but cast his fortunes with his state when she left the Union. He married Sarah Gosnell Vowell, daughter of John C. Vowell, of Alexandria. He died May 10, 1877.

Mason, Emily Virginia, daughter of Gen. Thomson Mason, was born in 1815. During the civil war she served as military hospital nurse. At the close of the war in 1865 she collected and arranged "Southern Poems of the War." For fifteen years she lived in Paris, where her charm of manner and intellectual attainments made her the leader of the American circle. She wrote a life of Gen. Lee.

Washington, Col. John Augustine, born at "Blakeley," Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1820, son of John Augustine Washington and Jane Charlotte Blackburn, his wife, daughter of Captain Richard Scott and Judith (Ball) Blackburn. He inherited the "Mount Vernon" estate by will of his great uncle, Hon. Bushrod Washington, and resided there until he sold it to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 1860, and removed to "Waveland," Fauquier county. He entered the Confederate army as aide-de-camp to Gen. Robert E. Lee, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was killed September 13, 1861, at Cheat Mountain, while scouting. He married, in 1842, Eleanor Love Selden.

Galt, Alexander, born at Norfolk, Virginia, June 26, 1827, son of Alexander Galt, and grandson of James Galt, superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg. He received his literary education in his native city. He early developed a taste and aptitude for art, and went to Italy to prepare as a sculptor, and made rapid progress, soon opening his own studio in Florence, where much of his work was performed. He made frequent visits home, and in 1854, while in Virginia, was commissioned by the legislature to make a statue of Thomas Jefferson for the University of Virginia. His creation, carved in his studio in Florence, was of surpassing beauty and dignity, and was placed in the rotunda of the library of the university shortly before the beginning of the civil war. At the time of the great fire of October 27, 1895, the statue was saved by being carried out by a number of the professors and students, and was restored to its proper place in the new library building. Mr. Galt returned home about the time the war began and took up his residence in Richmond, where he opened a studio. He was a hearty supporter of the Confederacy and he rendered valuable aid to the new government in the engineering department. He came to an untimely end, dying at the early age of thirty-six years, from smallpox contracted on a visit to Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's camp to prepare for making a statue of that great commander. Among his best known works, other than that of Thomas Jefferson, previously mentioned, is a bust of Chief Justice Rutledge, in the United States supreme court room in Washington City; and the ideal figures of "The Spirit of the South," "Hope," "Aurora," "Sappho," "Psyche" and "Bacchante."

Jones, John William, born at Louisa Court House, in 1836, and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1858. He afterwards entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1860, and soon appointed a missionary to China, but the political disturbances of 1860 delayed him, and finally prevented his departure. When Virginia seceded, he enlisted as a private in Col. A. P. Hill's Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, within a year became chaplain, and in November, 1863, was made missionary chaplain to Hill's corps. He was with the troops from 1861, at Harper's Ferry, to Appomattox, in 1865, sharing the hardships of the men in the ranks and ministering to them on the field and in hospital. He was a leading figure in the great revivals in the army, received the religious professions of thousands of Lee's soldiers, and baptized more than four hundred soldiers. After the war, he was for several years pastor at Lexington, Virginia, and one of the chaplains of Washington College, under the superintendency of Gen. Lee, also laboring in the Virginia Military Institute. He was afterwards agent for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and occupied other positions involving constant teaching and preaching. He made much reputation as a writer. As secretary of the Southern Historical Society (1876-1887) he edited many valuable papers and procured a great mass of historical data. He published "Personal Reminiscences of Gen. R. E. Lee," "Christ in the Camp," "Morale of the Confederate Army," "Army of Northern Virginia Memorial Volume," "Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis," and "School History of the United States." Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Garrett, Van Franklin, born in Williamsburg, Virginia, July 31, 1846, son of Dr. Robert Major Garrett, former mayor of Williamsburg and superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital, and Susan Comfort Winder, his wife. He attended a private school and academy in his native place, and then entered the Virginia Military Institute, and with the cadets of that institution took part in the battle of Newmarket, and afterwards serving in Thompson's flying artillery until the end of the war. When peace was restored, he became a medical student at the University of Virginia, and afterwards at Bellevue Hospital College, New York, where he graduated in 1868. He passed the following year as a teacher in Pulaski, Tennessee, then returned home, and practiced his profession and cultivated his farm until 1888. In that year, at the reorganization of William and Mary College, he was elected professor of natural science. Later his chair was divided and he now fills the chair of chemistry. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from William and Mary College in 1872. He was for several terms a member of the Williamsburg council, and a vestryman and warden of Bruton Episcopal church. He married, in 1896, Harriet Guion Nicholls, daughter of Governor Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana.

Hall, John Leslie, born in Richmond, Virginia, March 2, 1856, son of Jacob Hall, Jr., and Emily Glentworth Moore, his wife. His paternal ancestor, Jacob Hall, came from England about 1690 and settled in Pennsylvania, holding lands under William Penn. His maternal ancestor, John Moore, came

from London, England, in 1680, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. J. Leslie Hall attended the University School at Richmond and Randolph-Macon College. He became an employee in his father's store. In 1881 he began teaching, and until 1885 taught in city and country schools. From 1885 until 1888 he was a student at Johns Hopkins University, there making a specialty of English and German languages and history, graduating Doctor of Philosophy. In May, 1888, on the reorganization of William and Mary College, he was elected professor of English and general history, a chair which he made one of the most famous in the south. Since 1907 he has been dean of the faculty. He is the author of a "Translation of Beowulf" (1892), pronounced "the best thing yet done in English;" "Old English Idyls (1899); "Judith Phoenix and other Anglo-Saxon Poems" (1902); joint editor of Harrison and Hall's "Anglo-Saxon Reader" (1907); "Half Hours in Southern History," and a contributor of literary reviews to several publications. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian, serving for several years as vestryman of Bruton parish, Williamsburg. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and for years was secretary of Alpha chapter, William and Mary College. He married, April 30, 1889, Margaret Fenwick Farland, of Tappahannock county, Virginia.

Moore, Robert Walton, born at Fairfax, Fairfax county, Virginia, February 26, 1859, son of Thomas Moore, of Virginia, and Hannah Morris Moore, of New York, his wife. He is a descendant on the paternal side of many old Virginia families, including the Lindsays, and on the maternal side of a family distinguished all along the line for more than three centuries, including among others Lewis Morris, who was an eminent New York statesman, lawyer and judge, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a student in the village schools in Fairfax, the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, and the University of Virginia. He first taught school and afterwards practiced law, first with his father as partner, and then with Mr. Keith, under the firm name of Moore & Keith. Later the firm name became Moore, Barbour & Keith. The firm has an extensive business and represents several important railroad and steamship lines before the interstate commerce commission and the Federal courts, maintaining an office in Washington City, as well as in Fairfax, Virginia. In 1887 he was state senator, as a Democrat, from the fourteenth senatorial district and served for four years. In 1892 he was a presidential elector in the Cleveland-Harrison campaign; in 1896 his name was urged on the Democratic convention at Alexandria for nomination to the United States house of representatives; in 1898 he was asked to be a candidate for the United States senate, but declined. In 1901, when the constitutional convention of the state for changing the constitution was called to meet in Richmond, Mr. Moore was unanimously elected as a representative, served as chairman of the committee in the legislative department, and member of the finance and revision committees, and was an active factor in the securing of better highways for Virginia, and in extending the operations of the common schools. He is an author of note and an eloquent and forceful speaker..

Willcox, Thomas Hamlin, born in Amherst county, Virginia, October 4, 1859, son of Captain Thomas W. Willcox and Martha A. R. Claiborne, his wife. He attended the schools of Charles City county, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1877. His first employment was as deputy in the clerk's office in Charles City county, and he afterwards served in a similar capacity in Norfolk. In 1884 he began the practice of law, being highly successful therein. He was elected commonwealth's attorney in 1886, reëlected for three successive terms, and in 1894 was elected judge of the corporation court, but resigned after one years' service in order to devote his entire time to his profession—law. He represents large business interests, and is regarded as one of the most successful lawyers in the state. Mr. Willcox married, October 14, 1885, Mary Cary Ambler.

Byrd, Richard Evelyn, born at Austin, Texas, August 13, 1860, son of Colonel William Byrd and Jennie Rivers, his wife. His family is the ancient Virginia one of Westover, and in the war between the states, Colonel William Byrd was adjutant-general of Texas. At the close of the war, he made his home in Winchester, Virginia, and practiced law. Richard Evelyn Byrd obtained his preparatory training in the Shenandoah Valley Academy, and then entered the University of Virginia. After a classical course he studied law at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and graduated in 1882. He practiced at the Winchester bar, and was elected commonwealth attorney of Frederick county, and was also commissioner of accounts for the circuit court of Frederick county, master commissioner in chancery, and special examiner of records for Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Page and Shenandoah counties, and for the city of Winchester. He was state committeeman of the Democratic party, and served in the legislature, where his brilliant talents made him speaker of the house of delegates. For the last few years he has practiced law in Richmond. He is a deep student and a learned scholar and is held in general high regard. Mr. Byrd married, September 15, 1886, Elinor Bolling Flood, sister of Hon. H. D. Flood.

Braxton, Allen Caperton, born at Union, Monroe county, West Virginia, February 6, 1862, son of Dr. Tomlin Braxton and Mary Caperton, his wife, of King William county, Virginia, and a grandson of the Hon. Allen T. Caperton, United States senator from West Virginia; a descendant of George Braxton, Esq., who settled at Chericoke, King William county, in 1690. His education began with private instruction at his own home, after which he was a student at Pampatike Academy. At the age of sixteen years he commenced to be self-supporting as a teacher in the family of Judge Patton, of the supreme court of West Virginia. He also worked on a railroad for a time, and then became a civil engineer and bookkeeper. He then studied law and was admitted to practice at Staunton in 1883, and two years later was elected commonwealth's attorney and city attorney of Staunton, two successive terms, 1885-1889. In 1901 he was elected to the Virginia constitutional convention, was chairman of the committee on corporations, and member of the judiciary and final revision committees. He particularly distinguished himself for the ability

which he displayed. Among the efforts of his pen may be mentioned: "The Fifteenth Amendment—An Account of its Enactment;" "The Legitimate Functions and Powers of Constitutional Conventions;" and an article on the meaning, force and effect of "The Article on Corporations in the Constitution of 1902."

Denny, George Hutcheson, born at Hanover Court House, Virginia, December 3, 1870, son of Rev. George H. Denny and Charlotte M. Wright, his wife. He attended school in Amelia county, Virginia, where his father resided, and when seventeen years of age matriculated at Hampden-Sidney College, and graduated in 1891 Bachelor of Arts and the following year as Master of Arts. For four sessions he was an assistant in Pantops Academy, Albemarle county, Virginia, and in 1896 was elected to a full professorship in Latin at Hampden-Sidney College. In 1899 the chair of Latin in Washington and Lee University became vacant and Mr. Denny was elected thereto. Upon the death of the university's honored president, William L. Wilson, the trustees of the university chose Mr. Denny as his successor. Later he was made president of the University of Alabama, a position which he now holds. His success as executive has been marked, and to Washington and Lee he rendered the most devoted and high-minded service. He has published "The Subjunctive Sequence after Adjective and Substantive Predicates and Phrases," a clear and learned exposition of that difficult grammatical form, and five years afterward prepared a college edition of "Cicero's Letters." The University of Virginia in 1897 honored President Denny with the degree Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1902 Furman University, South Carolina, made him Doctor of Laws. He married, June 1, 1899, Janie Junkin Strickler, daughter of Rev. Givens B. Strickler, D. D., professor of the Union Theological Seminary, of Richmond, Virginia.

Russell, Edward Hutson, born in Petersburg, Virginia, November 26, 1869, son of Warren Russell and Susan Vincent, his wife. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, 1891, and took the course in law at Richmond College, but gave himself to educational pursuits. He was principal of the Pulaski school, 1892-94; commandant of the Fishburne Military School at Waynesboro, 1894-96; principal of private school at Glade Spring, 1896-97; superintendent of public schools at Bristol, 1897-1905; member and secretary of state board of school examiners, eastern section of Virginia, 1905-10. In the latter year he entered upon the presidency of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Fredericksburg, and in which position he is still serving. He was president of the Virginia State Teachers' Association, 1914; and is a member of the Southern Educational Association, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He married Lillian Watson Whitehead, of Farmville, Virginia.

Bryan, Corbin Braxton, born at Eagle Point, the home of his father, in Gloucester county, in that state, April 17, 1852, son of John Randolph Bryan, Esq., and Elizabeth Tucker Coalter, his wife. He was educated in the schools of Professor James M. Garnett, and W. C. N. Carl in Charlottesville, Virginia; at Norwood Academy, and at the

school of Professor Charles I. Kemper in Louisa county, Virginia. In 1871 he entered the department of engineers in the University of Virginia. Determining while there to enter the ministry, after two years more in the university he entered in 1875 the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church near Alexandria, Virginia. There he graduated, and was ordained deacon in June, 1878, by the Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., bishop of Virginia, and entered upon the work of the ministry. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the ministry, and has had the following charges: July, 1878-July, 1881, Lynnhaven parish, Princess Anne county, Virginia; July, 1881-April, 1891, Christ Church, Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia; April, 1891-November, 1893, Epiphany Church, Danville, Virginia; and St. John's Church, Hampton, Virginia. He is now rector of Grace Church, Petersburg. Mr. Bryan is fond of literature and is the author of various articles on the history of the state. In 1882, he married Mary Sidney Caldwell Scott, of Lenoir, North Carolina.

Ryan, John Franklin, born at the village of Loudoun, county of Loudoun, Virginia, November 9, 1848, son of William T. Ryan, a native of Ireland, a teacher, also engaged in mercantile affairs, and Margaret A. McFarland, his wife, who was a daughter of James McFarland, a descendant of a Scotch ancestry. He acquired an excellent education in private schools in the vicinity of his home, and later in boarding schools, his studies covering the period of the war between the states and the years immediately following its close. He devoted his attention to farming and grazing, upon arriving at suitable age, and was highly successful. He represented Loudoun in the house of delegates during eleven terms, and was one of the leading members, serving for several terms as speaker of the house.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—On page 47 is given a sketch of John Yates Beale. Daniel B. Lucas vigorously defended him from the charge of being a spy, and much indignation was felt and expressed in the South at his execution. There is a story that John Wilkes Booth killed Lincoln because the latter failed to carry out a promise to pardon Beale, who was Booth's intimate friend.

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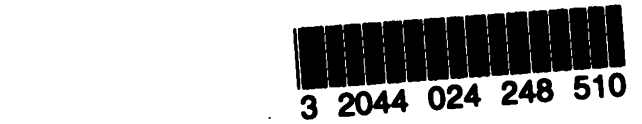
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